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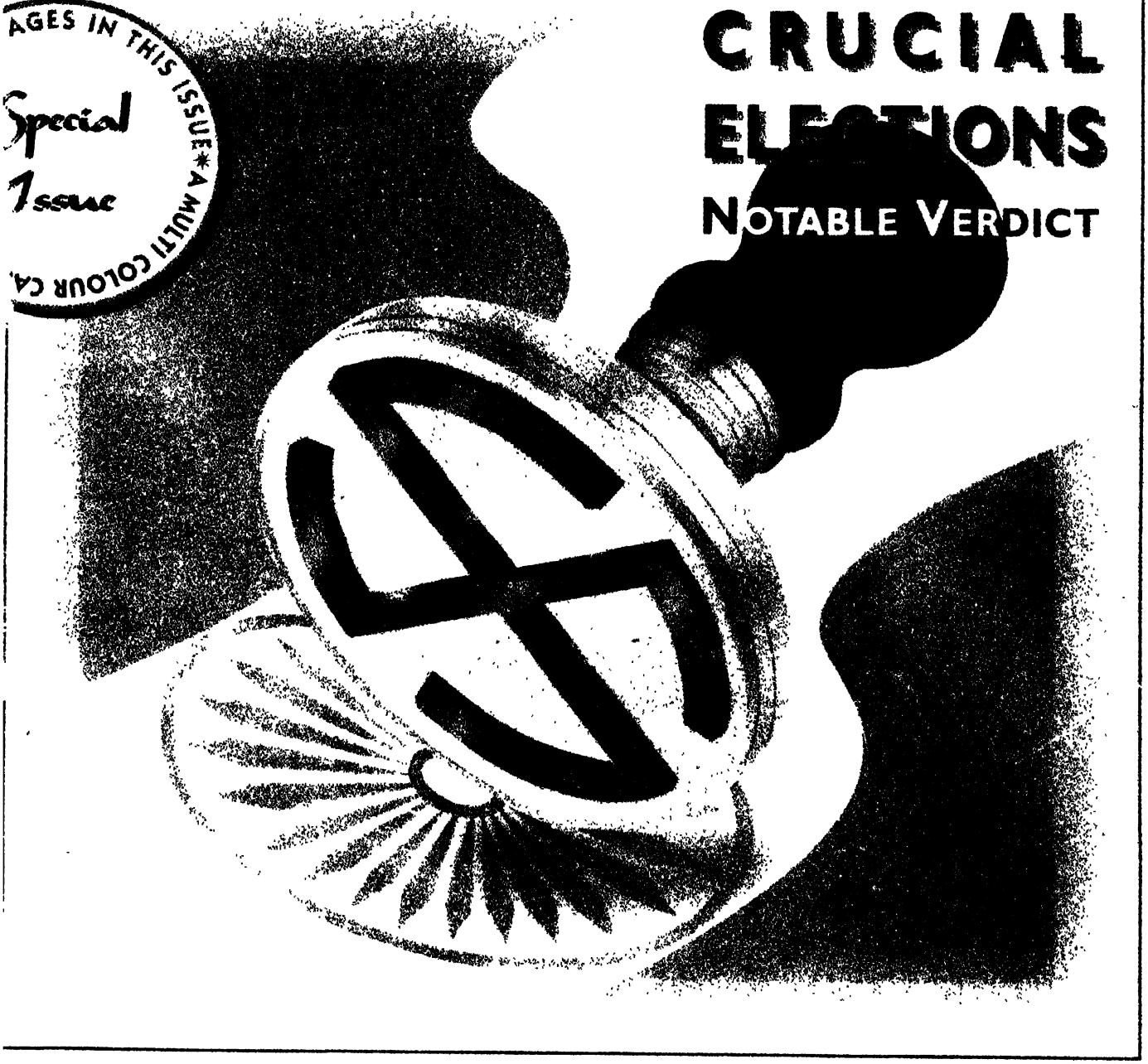

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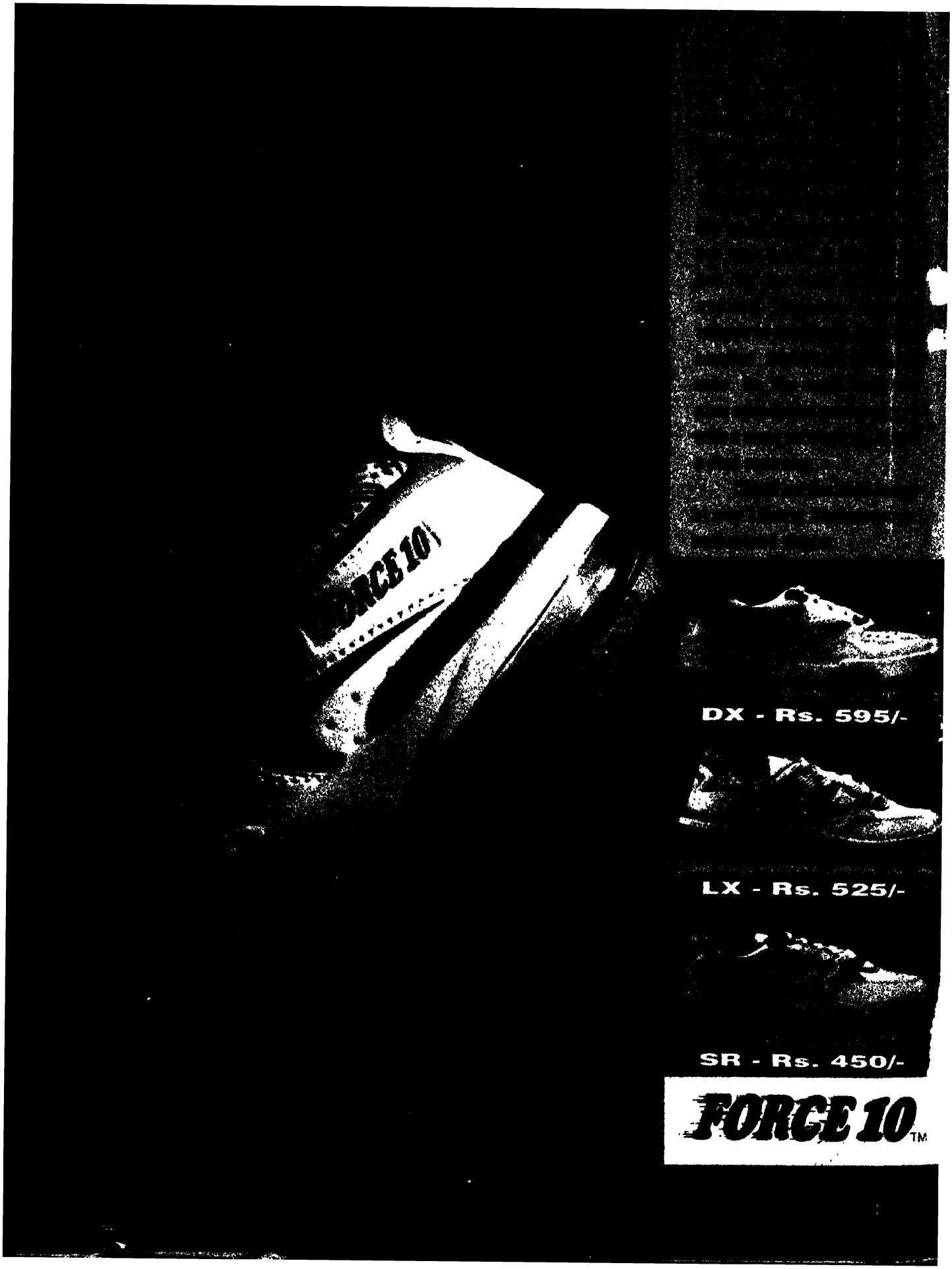
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JANUARY, 1994 SPECIAL ISSUE

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Dear Reader,

Like millions of people all over the country, the youth of UP and of other States must have watched with interest the poll planks of the various contending political parties in the November elections. The Congress promised jobs for everyone if it was returned to power in the States concerned. Now that the poll verdict has been a mixed one, it remains to be seen whether the assurance in respect of jobs, especially for unemployed youth, will be implemented. Promises, a cynic said, are meant to be broken, especially after the elections. Indian youth will be sorely disappointed if history repeats itself in this arena.

Of equal concern to all young men and women intending to appear in some examination or other was the Anti-copying Ordinance issued by a U.P. government which was in power until recently. The menace of mass copying has reduced examinations to a farce. This does not damage the prospects of any political party, as such, but it does much damage in the education field and certainly lowers ethical and other standards. And yet, believe it or not, barely 20 minutes of assuming office on December 4, the new Chief Minister of UP scrapped the controversial ordinance. We are told the entire education system is to be revamped. That intention is good so far as it goes, but what hopes of improvement can one entertain if mass copying in examinations is not stopped? The priorities of politicians are indeed strange.

This Special issue of CM, as our readers will notice, is a bumper one and is full of highly useful and carefully compiled material for youth aspiring to bright careers. We feel confident that the great amount of labour that has gone into the preparation of this issue will be appreciated. We shall welcome suggestions and comments in this regard.

With our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely,

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This issue includes a multi-colour Calendar on Page 488-489

READERS' FORUM

INDIA AND CHINA

There is no credibility in China's foreign policy, specially due to strategic reasons and the changing global political scenario in the new world order in which every powerful country tries to preserve its interests for its own sake. It is almost impossible to recover the Indian territories annexed by China in 1962. But prolonging the dialogue is advisable; it is needed to keep the region peaceful and to get the support of China on Kashmir. It seems that China's policy is to get our full support on the Tibet issue; so India must be cautious. It is important to adopt a positive foreign policy so that we may safeguard our national interests

Ramesh Chandra
Bhubaneswar

Right from the time a Chinese traveller Hue Yan San came to India the cordiality and friendly relations between India and China have continued, except for a break caused by the 1962 invasion. In fact several thousand Chinese have been living for centuries in Calcutta in peace and harmony. After the recent visit of our PM, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, to China, the relations have once again taken a happy turn. It is evident that China has made far more progress in every sphere of life than India. They are good in sports and games, industrial products, business and trade as well as agriculture, art and culture. India should try to establish closer relations with China for its own benefit.

B.N. Bose
Calcutta

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

It is good to know that India and Pakistan have agreed to resume bilateral talks to defuse the Kashmir problem in accordance with the Simla Agreement. But the question is whether this seventh round of talks will bring any amicable solution or will be a failure like the earlier six rounds. Only time will tell.

At present Indo-Pak relations have reached a level where reconciliation has become very difficult. If during the talks India and Pakistan maintain patience, show sincerity and follow Swami Vivekananda's message "Arise, awake and stop not till the desired end is reached", then the next round of talks will yield rich dividends.

Chanchal Sarkar
Pathankot

Keeping in view the recent progress of the peace process in West Asia, Ms Benazir Bhutto, the newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, should also change her policy towards India. Ms Bhutto should also discard her angularities and establish friendship with India to herald a new era of peace and prosperity.

M.S. Ansari
AFSIN IKD

REMEMBERING SHASTRI

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, the late Prime Minister, was one of the most dynamic leaders the country has had. However, his speeches and photographs, and also films and books on him, are rarely available. Remedial measures should be taken in this regard. The new breed of politicians, leaders and the general public can certainly draw inspiration from the life of Mr Shastri.

P. Sivaram Prasad
Kurnool

SECURITY COVER

Disclosures made in Parliament in recent months show that there is a virtual craze among many well-placed politicians, including legislators, to get security cover in order to enhance their prominence and their personal image in the eyes of the people. All the security arrangements made by the Government of India, at the insistence of persons who think their life is in danger, are of course at public cost.

It is indeed an irony that these VIPs have no consideration for the interests of the taxpayer who has to foot the ever-increasing bill for such security covers. Are these people not hypocrites? They profess to serve the public cause and yet insist on actions that damage the interests of the people. All security covers should be done away with.

R.S. Sharma
Bombay

NAXALITE THREAT

In my view the Centre and the State governments, especially those of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, have failed in their duty to protect the people against the threats held out by Naxalites who indulge in killings now and then. These misguided youth threatened that the index finger of every person, if found to be having the ink mark showing that he cast his vote, would be chopped off. It is a good sign that the people ignored the threat. But how is it that the Government is unable to catch those who incited the people to boycott a democratic process?

G.S. Bhargava
Bangalore

CM FEATURES

Even after getting a job, I could not stop reading your popular magazine and so I am still a regular reader. All the articles, I find, are informative and highly useful. While the 'Cover Story' conveys a lot of information about some important problem, the article, 'Personality Development' boosts one's morale.

May this magazine keep on helping thousands of its readers in building up their careers!

R.K. Pathak
Hyderabad

There is no denying the fact that "Competition Master" is the best magazine in the market. The presentation of national and international events in this magazine is superb. The analytical answers of the problems related to Mathematics and Reasoning enable the students to overcome all complications. I and other subscribers wish it a bright future.

Prashant Kumar
Lucknow

I am a regular reader of CM. The worth of the magazine is immense. It is doing an excellent job by providing necessary information to ambitious candidates appearing in various competitive exams. You should start a new column "Know your Facts" in which you could reply to the readers' queries.

Ashwini Shukla
Gorakhpur

Many thanks for inclusion of the new feature 'Civil Services (Main) Special' in the Competition Master, which is a unique step for improvement of the magazine. It has made the magazine more valuable. The civil services questions and answers are highly instructive and useful. The magazine has got everything young men and women look for and it touches on all important problems. A notable feature of C.M. is a detailed analysis of news and features on national and international affairs, which most contemporary magazines lack.

Tamanna Ali
New Delhi

APPEAL TO READERS

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The Voters' Victory

THE November elections will long be remembered for their unique character and the vital lessons they have imparted to the political parties. The entire exercise has rightly been described by the authorities directly or indirectly concerned as perhaps the most peaceful and the fairest in recent decades. Most of the previous polls were characterised by irregularities, malpractices, violence leading to murders, booth capturing, misuse of the ballot-box and much else that was distinctly unethical. This election was largely free from such taints; the voter turn-out was also large. None of the participants alleged the adoption of unfair practices by their rivals. True, repolling was ordered in several constituencies but such cases were a fraction of the incidents that occurred last time or on other occasions. In UP, for instance, there were only three murders against nearly 200 during the preceding electoral exercise. The credit for this happy outcome goes largely to the Election Commission which ensured full observance of the rules, made adequate security arrangements and prescribed an extended voting schedule that, even while prolonging the suspense, enabled the law enforcing authorities to shift their personnel to the State where polling was imminent. Credit must be given where it is due.

Equally important are the lessons of the polls. First, the voters (many of them illiterate) have shown beyond doubt that they are mature enough to distinguish between chalk and cheese, between mere rabble-rousers and the deserving candidates, between those who were given a chance but failed to perform, between those who specialised in slogan raising and exploiting religion and those who stood for genuine secularism. Apparently, the BJP's "mandir card" has lost its appeal to the masses. The voters are no longer carried away by the bigwigs, the kith and kin factor and the "minister tags". Many ex-ministers, sons, wives and other relations of VIPs were compelled to bite the dust.

The emergence of a powerful political combination of backward classes, Details and Moslems in UP—the most important State from the political angle—is yet another proof that such sections of the people cannot be taken for granted. They have now formed a largely caste-based government in that State, relegating the major parties such as the Congress to the background and giving them much food for thought. The sufferers are now twiddling their thumbs in despair, but they got what they deserved. Complacency, obsession with power, the endemic infighting, the increasing dissidence, defiance of leaders and pursuance of unlimited ambition to reach the highest rung of the ladder anyhow, sooner or later lead to downfall. The chinks in party discipline and the deteriorating standards of organisation have to be rectified if the losing parties are to regain their eminence.

"Hung legislatures" seem to be in fashion. U.P. has a "hung" House for the fourth time. Some of the political entities such as the Janata Dal have been reduced to irrelevance, though this faction-ridden party has the psychological satisfaction that its main slogan of uplifting the backward classes has been successfully adopted by the better organised groups. Social justice, after all, is an unexceptional objective. It is, however, not so easy to achieve in the context of countless vested interests, baffling complications of the socio-economic scenario, the administrative hurdles and numerous other factors that queer the pitch for reformers.

The variegated scenario created by the polls, with the Congress in power in (besides of course the Centre) Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the BJP on top in Delhi and Rajasthan (though delicately poised with the support of some independents in the latter case) and a relatively new SP-BSP combine with a non-Hindi knowing person as the *de facto* Chief Minister of U.P., in the Hindi heartland, may ultimately turn out to be good for the masses who urgently need relief from poverty and destitution. They have effectively indicated their preference. The political parties, big and small, and their leaders at various levels can ignore the poll lessons only at their peril.

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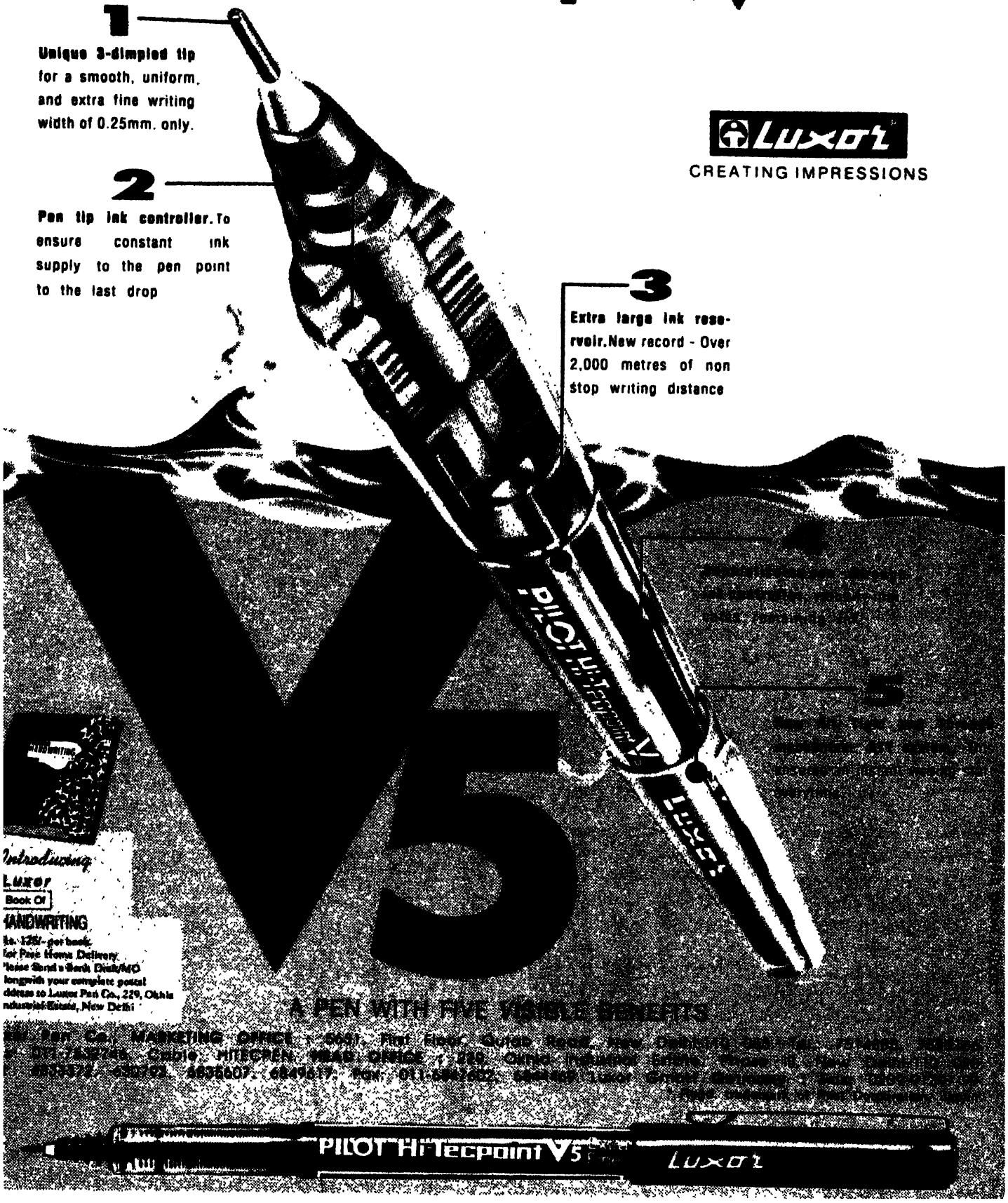

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Crucial Elections: Notable Verdict

Communal forces received a notable setback and secularism emerged victorious in the elections to four formerly BJP-governed States (Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) held in November. The Bharatiya Janata Party swept the polls in Delhi which voted early in November to elect a Legislative Assembly for the first time in 36 years. The party won a clear two-thirds majority and formed the ministry. Both the Congress and the BJP were plagued by rebels.

The Congress scored significant triumphs in Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

In U.P., the country's largest State, a new Scheduled Caste-dominated political combine, Samajwadi Party led by Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav and the Bahujan Samaj Party led by Mr Kanshi Ram, emerged as the largest group with the support of several non-BJP groups, including the Congress which secured only 28 seats in a 425-member Assembly, upsetting the calculations of the BJP. The latter's Mandir slogan yielded little. Mulayam Singh-Kanshi Ram blocked the BJP's path. The Muslim vote played a significant role in the poll outcome.

In Himachal Pradesh the Congress won a two-thirds majority securing 52 seats in the 68-member Assembly, pushing aside the BJP which could get only 8 seats.

In Rajasthan a hung Assembly emerged with the Congress securing 77 seats against the BJP's 94 and Janata Dal's 6. The BJP and the anti-BJP groups secured more or less the same number of seats.

The Janata Dal was vanquished in the main battleground (UP), and faced a critical period, although it had the satisfaction that its major plank of social justice and adequate reservations for all weaker sections of society was accepted by the electorate. It needs to be noted that the major gainer of the polls—the SP-BSP combine—fought the elections on the same plank. "As long as the Social Justice flag is kept aloft, it doesn't matter who is holding it", said the JD leader, Mr V.P. Singh. He expressed his willingness to support all non-BJP parties.

According to the spokesmen of the CPM and of several other non-BJP groups, the voters in U.P. and elsewhere had clearly rejected communalism.

The defeat of the BJP in Madhya Pradesh, where the party had high expectations of returning to power, was a notable gain for the Congress, the margin for the victor highlighted the voters' preference.

Details of poll results

Delhi: Total seats 70. BJP 49, Congress 14, JD 4, Independents and others 3.

Himachal Pradesh: Total seats 68. Congress 52, BJP 8, Independents and others 7.

Rajasthan: Total seats 200. BJP 94, Congress 77, JD 6, CPM 1, Independents and others 21.

Uttar Pradesh: Total seats 425. BSP-SP 176, BJP 176, Congress 28, JD 28, CPI 3, CPM 1, JNP 1, Independents 8.

Madhya Pradesh: Total seats 320. Congress 170, BJP 111, BSP 10, JD 3, CPI 2, Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha 1, RPI(K) 1, Independents 7.

Notable Features of 1993 Poll

THE November elections had several interesting features. The polling was heavy in all the States, remarkably peaceful and free from electoral malpractices such as booth capturing. While the 1991 elections witnessed over 100 deaths, the 1993 exercise involved only a couple of deaths. Rural voters evinced as much interest as their urban counterparts.

Cable and Video: Perhaps for the first time several political parties spent crores of rupees on cable TV and audio-videos. High-tech campaigning was witnessed at several urban centres. Full use was made of cinema stars whose portraits and songs on the screens were brought on wheels to voters' doorstep. Lifting tunes were used, now with a political message. Politics was attractively packaged. Scores of video vans and "raths" with 100 and 300 inch screens toured the constituencies, screening films varying from 40 minutes to one hour.

With the opening up of the sky and the onslaught of cable and satellite television, campaigning entered the drawing-rooms.

The election campaigns, though generally peaceful, were marred by incidents in Uttar Pradesh, where two independents were shot dead by unidentified people. Security agencies kept their fingers crossed till the last moments in view of the Naxalite activity in the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh and the threat by Kashmiri militants to disrupt the poll in Himachal Pradesh constituencies bordering Jammu and Kashmir.

Security arrangements were the tightest in Uttar Pradesh where entire towns such as Ayodhya, Mathura, Varanasi, Kanpur, Aligarh, Meerut and Lucknow were declared sensitive.

The governments of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh decided to seal their boundaries with

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other States to check the entry of anti-social elements. The Indo-Nepal border in U.P. was also sealed. The staggered polling schedule (November 6 to Nov 30) suited the security personnel because they could shift the staff from place to place.

More backward People: Another notable feature was the larger representation of the backward communities among the candidates. Almost all political parties fielded more backward candidates than ever before. The Samajwadi Party (SP) put up about 60 per cent candidates from these communities. In a House of 425 in U.P. this meant about 250 candidates. The Janata Dal (JD) entered the arena with another 125. Not to be outdone, the BJP nominated about 150 of them as its candidates. The Congress fielded another 125. Add to this a fairly large number of Independent backwards and quite a few in the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) list and it made an impressive tally. Both the parties and the communities were enthusiastic about the elections. The increase in the number of backward candidates was at the cost of the caste Hindus. While the Congress (about 60 per cent) and the BJP (about 40 per cent) went in for their traditional pattern, there was a visible decline in the number of Brahmin candidates in both lists as compared with the lists in 1991.

The triumph of Mr Kailash Joshi, former C.M. of Madhya Pradesh, was record breaking since it was his eighth consecutive win from the Bagli constituency in Dewas district. Similarly Mr S.C. Shukla won from Rajim constituency for the fifth time, humbling his opponent by a large margin of 36,000 votes.

No "Wave"

THERE was no "wave" in any region, nor could the poll be described as a battle of party manifestos though, as usual, they made tall promises and painted rosy pictures of the future if the parties sponsoring them were returned to power.

In its election manifesto the Congress assured all-round development and employment for everyone in both rural and urban areas if the party comes to power in the States formerly ruled by the BJP (and also others). Social security schemes for workers, elections to all local bodies, more powers for Zilla Parishads and Nagar Palikas, agro-processing activities for the benefit of farmers, clarification of certain misconception regarding the Dunkel Draft, more markets for producers and continued subsidies for farmers, besides more industries in rural areas, were promised by the party. The Congress manifesto interpreted the bringing back of the temple issue in the election campaign as an exercise in futility but asserted that the temple and the mosque would be built in the near future.

The BJP stated that construction of a temple at the site where the mosque once stood is a "must". The non-BJP parties stressed the urgency of ending communal forces.

A re-unified Janata Dal and its Left ally, the CPI, said all disputes relating to the Ayodhya issue should be referred to the Supreme Court in order to make the verdict binding on all the parties. In Himachal Pradesh social justice and developmental issues have come to the fore.

The Janata Dal claimed the credit of being the first party to raise the reservation issue, and the Congress (I) for taking steps to implement it without triggering casteist violence. The BJP, while endorsing the "creamy layer" formula, which excludes the rich from among the OBCs, said it did not recognise the need to exercise positive discrimination for the poorest among the OBCs.

The "Ram" factor was the major plank of the BJP poll strategy in U.P. In Rajasthan, another erstwhile BJP-ruled State, the BJP and the Congress were locked in a straight fight for ascendancy. The BJP involved "Ram" in Madhya Pradesh too.

In Delhi, with elections to a Legislative Assembly held for the first time, the major parties raised several local issues. Most of them were aimed at improving the living standards of the fast growing metropolis. Regularisation of unauthorised colonies was a common issue among the BJP, the Congress (I) and the Janata Dal, all of whom promised to initiate low-cost housing schemes to solve the problem. The Janata Dal and the Congress wooed the backward classes who seemed divided along party lines.

Wooing the Muslims

MOST of the political parties, especially the Congress and the Janata Dal, went out of their way to woo the Muslim voters in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. This important minority was expected to play a crucial part in the Muslim-dominated areas. According to reports, they were disillusioned with the main contenders—the BJP and the Congress—and had a religious edict from the Shahi Imam to vote for the Janata Dal which seemed to be the only secular party to him.

The demolition of the Babri mosque has been uppermost in their minds, taking them away from the BJP, but they are equally annoyed with the Congress for its failure to protect it while the Janata Dal offered no viable alternative.

The strength of Muslims, the country's largest religious minority and one of the largest Muslim populations in the world, ranges from 15 per cent in States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to as low as less than one per cent in Himachal. Muslims faced a difficult choice. They do not seem very happy with the Congress but at the same time "had no secular alternative", a Congress leader said.

Muslim leaders had reportedly been trying their best for an electoral settlement between the JD and the SP, but to no avail. However, in the most

populated State the vote of the Muslims, who form 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the 90-million strong electorate, continued to be an enigma.

Even the BJP was hopeful of support from among the Muslims. A BJP State unit leader claimed his party's policies and programmes were liked by the Muslims. Its leaders claim they are not anti-Muslim and said that, barring stray incidents, provided a riot-free, fearless society during their 18-month rule. All the political parties tried to draw equal mileage from the Ayodhya incidents in the States and opinion surveys expected the BJP and the Congress to share the minority votes, with JD and SP making sizable cuts.

But the Muslims' anger against the Congress had mellowed considerably since December. In Rajasthan, too, although the Muslims were not giving much importance to the charge-sheet against the "Sangh Parivar", they considered the BJP as their "no. 1 enemy", a Jaipur report indicated. In Madhya Pradesh, Muslim voters could influence results in 80 (one-fourth of the 320) seats, though the community had only two representatives in the previous, BJP-led Assembly.

1991 Poll: Falshback

IN the 1991 elections to the Lok Sabha and several State Assemblies the electorate's verdict differed from region to region. There was no "national wave" that could have swept the country. Regional and local issues were decisive in the Assembly elections. Even the "sympathy wave"—a sequel to the assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi near Madras on May 20, 1991—made an impact only on a few States, the most notable being Tamil Nadu where the pro-LTTE/DMK was wiped out.

The other State to be noticeably affected by the sympathy wave was Maharashtra. The significant Congress victories were in scattered areas—Haryana, Assam, the smaller States of the North-East region and the Pondicherry Union Territory.

But the outstanding feature of the 1991 election result was the BJP triumph in UP and Madhya Pradesh where the party made inroads into the established citadels of power of other parties, especially the Congress. In U.P. the B.J.P. inflicted a stunning blow on the Congress by securing a comfortable majority. For the first time a BJP ministry was sworn in under Mr Kalyan Singh's leadership. The Congress defeat could be ascribed to at least two factors—the handling of the Ram Temple agitation and the fact that the Congress appeared to be leaderless for some time after Mr Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. The BJP suffered in Bombay and its suburbs because of its association with the Shiv Sena.

State-wise Details

Uttar Pradesh

THE country's most important State politically, U.P.'s Assembly seats, number 425; it has an electorate of 802 lakh. It went to the polls in two phases, on November 18 and 21. The contests were tough and the stakes were high. The voting percentage was high—as much as 65 to 70 per cent.

As a measure of abundant precaution, as many as 49,000 persons, including 25 candidates seeking election to the State Assembly and one M.P., were rounded up under various security laws before the actual poll exercise.

Half a dozen persons were arrested on charges of booth-capturing and assaulting presiding officers. A Janata Dal candidate from Kashipur (Nainital) was held when he tried to stuff a ballot-box after stamping ballot-papers himself. A repoll was later ordered there. Similar attempts were made by a BSP candidate, a Congress candidate from Ghazipur, a JD candidate in Agra district; and an independent candidate from Garhwal constituency.

Not only prospective MLAs but some sitting legislators were also involved in poll-related violence. A BJP MP was injured in a shoot-out in Gonda. Another MP of the same party was arrested when he, along with his supporters, allegedly assaulted a BSP candidate. Six candidates arrested during the campaigns were history-sheeters.

In fact, a dismal feature of the scene was that the number of candidates with a criminal history in the fray this time was the largest in the State's electioneering history. Over 100 such candidates were fielded by the major parties such as the Congress, the BJP, the Janata Dal, the Samajwadi Party (SP), the Bahujan Samaj Party and the CPI. Besides, at least 250 such candidates contested either as independents or on a ticket from parties such as the Congress (S). It is believed that the largest number of candidates with a criminal record were fielded by the Samajwadi Party (SP).

Fortunately, the poll this time on Nov 18 and 21, and also the repoll ordered in scores of constituencies, was peaceful. There were only isolated cases of violence.

Madhya Pradesh

ASSEMBLY seats 320; electorate 402 lakh. Polling held on November 24 and 27.

Polling in four constituencies was deferred; in Satna from where the then Himachal Pradesh Governor, Mr Gulsher Ahmed's son was seeking election (Mr Ahmed had to quit his Shimla post because of the charge, upheld by the Election Commission that official machinery had been used to promote the chances of the young man), and in the other three constituencies because the reserved symbol of Dr Subramaniam Swamy-led Janata Dal had been allotted by mistake to some independent candidates.

The voting percentage was high despite the earlier belief that the voter had become uninterested or fatigued (this being the fourth election in the State in four years). The voters in fact demonstrated that, far from being disenchanted with the repeated elections, that were very much interested and wanted to get their opinion registered through the ballot-box. They were also anxious that politicians should not remain indifferent and should sit up and take notice of what the people thought of them.

The previous high voter turnout was recorded in the 1972 Assembly elections at 55.26 per cent. The turnout in the 1990 poll was marginally lower than this figure at 54.02 per cent, while in 1985 the turnout was 49.75 per cent. Similarly, the turnout was 53.16 per cent in the 1977 elections, while the 1980 figure was 48.93 per cent.

The interpretations of the voting percentage differed. While the BJP contended that their large support in the middle class segment of society does not get translated into votes because of the traditional apathy of this group, the Congress argued that a higher voting percentage is a sign of their better showing. The poorer sections, it is contended, "who traditionally align themselves with the party, generally come out to vote with a vengeance."

Tight security was thrown around 24,301 booths where balloting took place on November 27. While no major incident was reported in the second phase of the polling, in Kukshi constituency a group of people, who came in a jeep, forcibly stamped 21 ballot-papers. The incident was reported to the Election Commission.

Himachal Pradesh

TOTAL Assembly seats: 68; Candidates 416.

About 65 per cent of the electorate on November 9 exercised their right to franchise to the State. The polling remained peaceful, except for three incidents of impersonation—two in Shimla and one at Sundernagar. The Himachal Director-General of Police said not a single incident of violence was reported from anywhere in the State. Polling was orderly even in the sensitive constituencies of Theog, Una, Sulah and Hamirpur.

The Congress and the BJP contested all the 68 seats. The BSP contested 49 seats, Janata Dal 32, Doordarshi Party 21, CPI 12, CPM 6, HKP 6, ICS and Samajwadi Party one each. There were 152 independents in the fray.

The highest percentage of polling was reported from Theog where about 80 per cent of the electorate cast their votes. No poll related complaint was made by any political party or the election staff from anywhere in the State. The Chief Secretary said the situation was "better than what we expected".

The visiting Ministers and other VIPs from Punjab were not allowed to bring their security men beyond the Himachal barrier at Parwanoo. The Speaker of the Punjab Assembly was provided security guards from the Himachal Pradesh Police. VIPs of Punjab who wanted their securitymen to accompany them were allowed to enter the State unarmed.

Reports said 88 per cent of the electorate cast their votes in the tribal polling booth of Lalung, in Spiti area. About 65 per cent polling was reported in Kangra and Solan districts. Seventytwo per cent polling was registered in Bilaspur district, while Hamirpur, Una and Mandi recorded 60 per cent each. Polling was 58 per cent in Chamba, 55 in Kulu, 52 in Shimla, 45 in Sirmour, 43 in Kinnaur and 40 in Lahaul Spiti districts.

Reports said 60 per cent polling was registered at Rohru where the PCC chief Mr Virbhadra Singh contested. It was 64 per cent in the Jubbal constituency where a former Chief Minister, Mr Ram Lal, was in the fray.

Rajasthan

TOTAL Assembly seats: 200; Total electorate 23.8 million. Number of candidates 2,437.

The BJP and the Congress emerged as the front runners in the race for power. The Congress contested all 199 seats (in one constituency the election was countermanded following the death of a candidate), the BJP 196, the Janata Dal 149, the CPM 11 and the CPI seven. The BJP supported Independent candidates in three constituencies.

The voters' turnout in the poll was the highest ever. According to the State Election Department, 60.64 per cent of the electorate cast their votes, breaking all records.

In the 1967 and 1991 Assembly polls, the turnout was 58.22, 58.12 and 57.10 per cent respectively. Except in 1952 (37.42 per cent) and 1957 (40.29 per cent), the voter turn-out in the State has always been over 50 per cent.

As many as 12 constituencies—Tizara, Kaman, Deeg, Nadbai, Nimbahera, Dholpur, Bari, Bhadra, Karanpur, Jaisalmer, Makrana and Malpura—recorded above 70 per cent polling this time. However, in 11 Assembly segments—Sivana, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Surasagar, Ladpura, Digod, Jayal, Desuri, Pindwara, Salumber and Gogunda—the turnout was less than 50 per cent.

A large turnout was reported in all those constituencies from where political heavyweights had entered the race. The segments where ex-CMs were in the fray recorded more than 60 per cent polling, except Banswara where the polling was 59.42 per cent. Mr Hari Dev Joshi, who tried to enter the Vidhan Sabha for the tenth time, was the Congress candidate from Banswara.

Union Territory of Delhi

NEARLY 62 per cent of Delhi's total electorate of 58 lakh turned out to exercise their franchise peacefully on November 6 to elect the Union Territory's Assembly, revived after a gap of 36 years.

Stray incidents of corrupt poll practices and minor skirmishes between rival supporters proved the heavy security arrangements superfluous as police officials themselves admitted when polling ended. The rural voters outmatched the urban voters in enthusiasm and numbers at the polling booths. Women outnumbered men even in posh constituencies of South Delhi.

The three major contestants—the Congress, BJP and Janata Dal—were more than solicitous to the voters, arranging buses, mini-buses, trucks, matadors, even auto-rickshaws to drive the electors to the booths and back. The last hour of polling on that day saw brazen attempts by workers and musclemen of all the three parties to rig the elections in their respective strongholds. Police presence was effective but just so, as in Shahadara, Timarpur, Sultanpur-Majra, Hastsaal, Yamuna Vihar and Shakur Basti.

The largest number of complaints that the Election Commission received from all these parties were of their immediate rivals indulging in bogus voting.

Final figures released by the Election Office disclosed that a maximum of 72 per cent of votes were cast in the Moti Nagar constituency in West Delhi, while the lowest turnout of 49 per cent was reported from Sarojini Nagar in South and Gole Market in Central Delhi.

At least 16 persons, including two candidates, were injured and over 80 persons arrested in stray incidents of violence in six localities of the city. The police lobbed two teargas shells in North Delhi's Ashok Vihar area to disperse supporters of two candidates and fired once in the air to disperse another crowd at Bijwasan in Outer Delhi. While political parties traded charges of impersonation and booth capturing a large number of residents complained of their names missing from the electoral rolls.

Police burst two teargas shells in Ashok Vihar area to disperse the followers of two candidates who insisted on entering the polling station. Eight policemen, including two in the Ashok Vihar incident, were injured while six BJP workers were injured in a clash at Najafgarh between two groups.

A CRPF policeman fired a shot in the air to disperse a crowd at Bijwasan, in Outer Delhi. Seventynine people were arrested while 47 cases, including five for rioting and 42 for impersonation, were registered by the police.

The Police Commissioner asserted that the polls in the Capital were free, fair and smooth, barring these minor incidents.

At a polling station in the Shalimar Bagh Assembly constituency the ballot-box was sealed following complaints of bogus voting. A BJP leader named the constituencies where booth capturing took place for short duration—Tuglakabad, Nandnagar, Malviya Nagar, Karawalnagar, Badarpur, Model Town, Shahbad, Daulatpur, Delhi Cantt, Badali, Hastsal, Saket, Rohtas Nagar, Ghaunda and Seemapuri.

Mizoram

ASSEMBLY seats 40; Electorate 3.9 lakh. The Congress fielded 28 candidates, the MJD 24, the opposition MNF 38, the Hmar People's Convention (HPC) and Paite National Council three each; BJP, making its electoral debut, put up 8 candidates. There were 17 independents in the fray. In the outgoing Assembly the Congress had 25 seats, MNF 13 and MJD one.

The Congress (I)-MJD combine has won absolute majority.

While the election process in the northern States was characterised by din and bustle, the electoral scene in the small State of Mizoram was calm. The State went to the polls for the third time on November 30. Unlike their counterparts elsewhere, the voters in Mizoram were spared the predicament of having to go through long ballot-papers. The ballot papers were the shortest in this State where only four of the 40 Assembly constituencies had more than four contestants. No constituency had more than seven candidates.

A Fine Example: *Electioneering in the tiny State of Mizoram, far removed from the political centre-stage of the country, was totally free from the din and bustle witnessed elsewhere. The campaigns as well as the polling was remarkably peaceful and also free from tension or pressure of any kind.*

That was not all. To woo the electorate, politicians had to project their character—honesty, integrity and moral values.

The poll expenditure was kept to the minimum. According to a Church leader and moderator, "spending too much money on elections can have many adverse effects. Not only can it cause extreme distress to the loser in the repayment of debts, they contend, "it can also make the winner corrupt". Eradication of corruption was given the pride of place in the election manifestoes of the various parties. Several legislators and former Ministers were denied the party ticket because of the allegations of corruption against them.

A joint committee issued a 31-point charter to guide the parties. It laid stress on ethical values and on keeping the elections clean and wholesome. The State has a majority of Christians.

Features of new Credit Policy

The new credit policy, announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in October 1993, has vindicated the Government's commitment to continue with the on-going policy of structural reforms in the financial sector. The policy, which was made effective from November 1, 1993, was not an exercise in isolation and it is heartening to note that an overall and macro view has been taken by the RBI, before finalising and announcing this policy. Proclamation of credit policy has made the industry euphoric about availability of additional doses of credit. At the same time the banking industry has also heaved a sigh of relief as there was no further reduction in the interest rates.

High Expectations

GENERAL impression and feeling about the slowing down of the pace of reforms, particularly in the financial sector, had given rise to apprehensions in some quarters that the new credit policy may turn out to be a routine affair. The policy, therefore, required to dispel all such fears. One of the declared objectives of the RBI is to reduce the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) from 38.5 per cent in April 1992 to 25 per cent in 1996. It had already been reduced to 36.75 per cent and further reduction was expected. In addition, reducing of the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 10 per cent, by 1996, was also expected to be pursued. One of the most important decisions required to be taken by the RBI was with respect to the reduction of interest rates. Although, moderately higher rate of inflation, at present, necessitates higher interest rates, but the RBI was faced with a peculier situation. Despite several steps, industrial growth rate had failed to pick-up, though the banks were flush with funds. Under such a situation, economic theory demands a reduction in the interest rates to increase the investment in industries. But at the same time, this could fuel inflation. Hence, some economists expected some kind of deregulation of interest rates. This expectation was strengthened by the fact that non-food credit during 1993 had recorded a decline despite two doses of reduction in the interest rates.

Effective measures to boost the credit of the commercial banks were expected. In addition, on the recommendations of J V. Shetty Committee report, some relaxations in the guidelines for consortium lending were also anticipated.

Salient Features

THE new credit policy announced on October 11, 1993, however, revealed that the government was serious about the financial sector reforms. Welcomed alike by the trade, industries and the banking sector, the policy has the following main features:

(*a*) **SLR Reduced:** As expected, the RBI announced a sharp reduction in the SLR and a reduction of 2.5 per cent in the existing levels of SLR reduced it to 34.75 per cent. At the same time incremental SLR has been slashed from existing 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Both these measures would release an additional sum of Rs 415 crore for lending by the banks. SLR is the minimum percentage of deposits which the banks are required to freeze. The funds so frozen are utilised by the government to finance its deficit at a lower interest rate of 10 per cent. Reducing the SLR would also relax the tight control of the government over the deposits of the banks. If the government needs to borrow beyond the limit now fixed, it will have to borrow at the commercial rate. This measure, on the one hand, will leave larger amounts of credit for industry and agriculture, and on the other hand will enhance the profitability of the banking industry. The difference between reduced SLR of 34.75 per cent and reduced incremental SLR of 25 per cent would mean that the new banks, commencing operation after November 1, 1993, will have advantage over the existing banks, as the former will require only 25 per cent SLR.

(*b*) **Eased Consortium Lending:** In an important decision, new credit policy eased the norms of lending by the banks through consortium lending. In the consortium system, a number of banks jointly give loan for a business project, by evaluating the credit requirements, working capital requirements, cost-benefit analysis, etc and decide about the size of credit package along with repayment schedule. The consortium banks till now were guided by the recommendations of Chore and Tandon Committee, in making their assessments. The new policy has given greater autonomy to the banks in assessing the consumer needs and risks. Moreover, the borrowers are also at liberty to introduce new bankers in the consortium. As a result the banks really keen and interested in business will now enjoy more freedom to take decisions in consortium lending and resultantly reap the harvest of good decisions, and at the same time pay through their noses for the wrong ones. Further, to give a free hand to the bankers in such lendings, the basic limit for obligatory consortium arran-

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gement has been raised from the existing Rs 5 crore to Rs 50 crore.

(c) **Unchanged CRR:** The RBI has already committed itself to reduce the CRR to 10 per cent by 1996. It was, therefore, expected that the CRR would be reduced from the existing level of 14 per cent. Thanks to higher money supply, the RBI decided to leave the CRR untouched. Broad money supply (M3) was expected to grow by 12 per cent during the current financial year. But due to increase in net RBI credit to the government, on the one hand, and improvements in the net foreign exchange assets, on the other, during the first six months of 1993-94, M3 grew by 7.7 per cent. It was, therefore, feared that M3 may grow by 14 per cent by end of the current financial year. A reduction in CRR at this juncture would have pushed up the expansion rate of M3 considerably. Hence the RBI decided to leave the CRR untouched.

(d) **Relaxed Credit:** The new credit policy allows the banks to extend more lending to hire-purchase and equipment lending companies. This is aimed to rivive the industrial sector. Lending by the banks has been eased to cater to the pre-shipment credit, in foreign exchange, to the exporters and to invest in the PSU bonds upto 5 per cent of their incremental deposits. This limit to lend for PSU bonds was earlier at 1.5 per cent of the incremental deposits. This would increase the existing demand for PSU bonds and is likely to increase the interest of people in these bonds. This may also have a positive impact on the subscription of the impending issues of some public sector companies. The companies can also borrow through commercial papers for a maximum period of one year as against six months earlier.

(e) **Simpler Rules:** The RBI has relaxed rules for treating term loan instalments at the time of assessing working capital requirements and lifted the limits on borrowing by banks through the Certificates of Deposits (CDs). By these instructions the restrictions on raising of funds by the banks, as CDs from open market, have been relaxed considerably. As per the previous practice, limits for CDs were issued by the RBI and the banks were required to adhere to such limits. According to the new policy, whereas limits on the CDs have been removed altogether on the one hand, the banks are also at liberty to decide about the rate of interest they may pay on such CDs on the other.

(f) **Facile Lending:** A host of measures have been enumerated in the new credit policy to make the lending by banks easier and quicker. Greater autonomy has been given to the banks to work out the levels of inventory to be held by the companies for deciding their working capital requirements. Moreover, the banks can hold upto the 4-times the net owned funds as against three times earlier. The overall ceiling of borrowings by hire purchase and leasing companies has been fixed at 10-times the net owned funds. The RBI has also changed the composition of advances to agriculture. While the overall target of 18 per cent has been retained for agriculture lending, targets for direct and indirect advances have been dove-tailed. It has, however, been directed that indirect lending for agriculture should not exceed one-fourth of the total of 18 per cent of net bank credit for agriculture.

All the above measures have generally been welcomed in the business sector. With the additional resources, for lending, available with the banks and the procedures made simpler, it is likely to provide impetus to lending by the banking sector. The target of aggregate deposits by the scheduled commercial banks has also been enhanced from the previous Rs 34,750 crore to Rs 39,000 crore, for the year 1993-94. Dr C. Rangarajan, Governor of RBI, is of the view that the availability of loanable funds has increased considerably with the bankers. "Lendable resources of banks have increased significantly and the measures are being taken to enhance credit facilities for the borrowers so that inadequate credit does not hinder the growth of the economy", he said. In addition the banks have been asked to take credit decisions by duly exercising their sanctioning powers.

Critique

APPARENTLY, the new credit policy has taken sufficient steps to increase the availability of loanable funds with the commercial banks. The underlying aim appears to be to revive the dormant industrial sector. But the policy measures do not seem to be adequate enough to provide a fillip to the economy from the existing state of recession. Serious doubts have been expressed on whether or not the policy directions will actually be translated into benefits to the trade and industry. Added liquidity with the banking industry does not necessarily mean availability of more investible funds. Stringent Capital adequacy norms, imposed by the RBI over the banks, is one such stumbling block. Another obstacle could be the lack of willingness to lend or borrow. If the industry itself is wary of borrowing at the existing lending rates, the entire exercise done by the new credit policy may be rendered futile. Moreover, most of the banks were, even otherwise, not short of lendable funds and hence, added liquidity may not improve the situation.

Hopes of the industry that there may be further reduction in the interest rates have been belied. A section of the economy was expecting that interest control mechanism may be altogether done away with. But the credit policy has considered this step pre-mature, as the economy is not prepared for such a drastic step. So far as the present rate of inflation is concerned, the upward swing in the prices, even before the onset of the busy season, is causing anxiety. Despite a good monsoon and a bumper Kharif crop, the price level has shown no signs of respite. Under such a situation, additional advancing may aggravate the inflation, more so when M3 targets are also overshot. This paradox needs to be tackled properly, in the forthcoming budget, to achieve the desired results

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE REFRESHER

By O.P. Khanna

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Role of Non-Alignment Now

ORGANISATIONS and Movements, if not dynamic in content, and context become moribund with the passage of time. Their role and relevance lie in their capacity to change when the change in focus is required without losing the essence and essentials of its original ideals and goals. If viewed in the present setting, the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement), as it comprises today, reminds us of its birth as a historic necessity against colonialism, neo-colonialism and pressure tactics of Power-Blocs of those turbulent times. After the 10th Summit of NAM, held in Jakarta (September 1992), it seems the Movement has developed a healthy shift towards the new politico-economic realities that have come to the surface after the collapse of Soviet Union as well as the end of the Cold War.

World history is a telling testimony to the glaring fact that movements lose much of their sheen and shine when the principles, personalities and performances associated with them get blurred or blunted under the impact of more momentous events. The disappearance of charismatic leaders like Nehru, Nasser, Tito, Sukarno and many others has made a world of difference to the all-pervasive spirit of solidarity, first witnessed at the Afro-Asian Solidarity Summit held in Bandung in 1956. Unfortunately, those who have stepped into their big shoes, find themselves too small to affect any salutary transformation in the course of changing scenario in different parts of the world. Therefore, a realistic realisation that the Movement must come to grips with the problems facing most of the Third World Countries, was a happy turning point at the 10th Summit.

An organisation of 108 nations, that together accounts for more than half of world's population, seemed bound for extinction when the cold war ended. But the suggestion and wisdom that the movement should consider broadening its role to become, in effect, a United Nations of the developing world, with authority to resolve disputes among its mostly small, impoverished members, was a step in the right direction. In the words of Mr Robert Mugabe, 'the basic objective with which NAM was created—maintaining peace and working for disarmament—is still relevant.' The new agenda for NAM should include South-South cooperation for economic development of the Third World, debt alleviation, technology flow and cooperation between the North and the South.

India has always maintained that though the Cold War has ended, NAM continues to be relevant and it has a vital role to play in fashioning a new international order based on equity and justice. The movement was never meant to be merely a neutral buffer between the rival Power Blocs; one of its main objectives was to ensure freedom in foreign policy as far as the Third World countries are concerned. The disappearance of one super-power has not changed this objective. In fact, the weaker the non-aligned nations, the greater the need for them to stick together. At a time, when many groupings based on ethnic, religious and other narrow considerations have emerged, NAM offers an open forum which can counter such centrifugal forces. India also envisages a useful role for NAM on issues like disarmament and environment.

There was a time when NAM played a decisive role during the Suez Canal crisis and forced the Anglo-French forces to beat a hasty retreat from their nefarious design of taking over the possession of Suez Canal. Its voice was also heard in the Western Capitals, whenever there was a threat to world peace. Its insistence on the principles of 'Panch Sheel' exerted a great moral force among nations with different political systems.

But, today NAM is not as aggressive as it was earlier. The latest example is that of Bosnia which has been badly affected by Civil War, resulting in the worst type of crimes and destruction. NAM just confined itself to condemnation of the "obnoxious policy of ethnic cleansing" by the local Serbs. No concrete steps have been initiated to solve the crisis.

NAM also could not do much when Iraq, a member, occupied Kuwait. NAM did not have any say in the matters that followed. Another important subject is terrorism, especially State sponsored terrorism. NAM can be a leader in solving the world problem but not much coordination has been possible between the member countries. Today NAM can coordinate its efforts to save the poor countries from the effects of formation of Trade Blocs like EC, NAFTA, etc. But not much is being done to this effect.

According to President Suharto of Indonesia, current Chairman of NAM, "So long as world peace is endangered, the freedom of nations diminished, the fundamental aspirations of peoples reduced and economic injustices continued, so long shall NAM have to be in the forefront of the struggle to oppose them." But this statement only underlines how difficult it is for the NAM to be relevant. Among its members, some threaten world peace by developing weapons of mass destruction, some qualify as the most brutal regimes on earth, some squash people's aspirations through starvation and quite a few display greater extremes of wealth than ever visible in the developed world.

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J BOK\hanna\UTI-4162-E

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Politicians and Women's Plight

Q. "Politicians are mainly responsible for the present plight of women in India." Do you accept this view? Give reasons *For* and *Against* it.

Ans. *The November, 1993, election processes have confirmed what has long been suspected—that "it is still a man's world". Women constitute about 50 per cent of the country's total population and also of the electorate (24.3 crore out of 51.4) crore but they are continually denied their due share in the political process, and in many other arenas also. In the present (10th) Lok Sabha there are only 30 women out of the 513 elected members—less than 6 per cent of the membership. Worse, less than 10 per cent of the party tickets were given to women in the recent elections held in five States and the Delhi Union Territory. Even out of this meagre share, a much smaller percentage of women were declared successful, thus indicating that in the newly constituted State legislatures also the share of women is wholly inadequate as compared to their population. Who is responsible for this dismal state of affairs?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Since it is the party leaders, or to be more precise, their parliamentary committees or executive bodies which allot tickets when the electoral process starts, they must share the major part of the blame for the plight of women. If more women candidates are put in the field, a larger percentage of them would win seats and thus enhance their representation in the legislatures.

2. The distinctly low representation of women in the legislatures is by now a countrywide feature. The story has become distressingly familiar at each election and many dispassionate observers have come to the conclusion that in this respect the top politicians, who are among the selectors of party candidates, are incorrigible. All the complaints and expressions of dissatisfaction by women against the present state of affairs are ignored.

3. The leading politicians enthusiastically pledged a few years ago that women would be given not less than 30 per cent seats in legislatures at all levels, from the village panchayats upwards. But the pledge was soon forgotten and in hardly any case have women been given 30 or even 15 to 20 per cent representation. Clearly, the politicians have gone back on their word and can be held guilty of deception and committing falsehood. They made solemn promises which they have repeatedly failed to fulfil.

4. By denying the due share to women in the country's political set-up, they are also guilty of violating the spirit of the Constitution. While most educated men talk loudly about the urgency of doing full justice to women, their own actions bely their promises and assurances.

5. Hardly any party manifesto made specific pledges of ensuring full justice to women on securing power. The socially vulnerable groups, especially women, are being sidelined in many ways, in distributing seats in legislatures and in appointing Ministers, Governors and other dignitaries. Much attention is devoted to reservations in the services, but women are in effect bypassed.

6. As a commentator frankly put it, charisma, commitment, background, willingness to serve the country faithfully and in accordance with the Constitution are all there among women, and yet the latter are largely confined to their homes, or at best get a few crumbs, not a good share of the cream in public life.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. It is true that the number of women who are given party tickets at election time is relatively small, but the reality is that the women who are consistently active in public life is wholly inadequate. Earnest and well-qualified women candidates are limited in number and confined to a few advanced and rich families. As a consequence, the party selectors' choice is greatly restricted. Few aspirants and hence a small number of applicants—that is the reality.

2. Party leaders have often pointed out that they would be committing an error, and also waste their limited resources, if they put up candidates who do not have a good chance of emerging successful in the battle of the hustings. When the prospects of success are far from bright, the sponsoring group would be virtually throwing the seat away or almost presenting it on a platter to a rival political party.

3. There are significant social and other factors that are responsible for the present low percentage of women in public life. Among these are: non-registration of women as voters as a result of social prejudices, discouragement by male members of conservative or uneducated families; preoccupation with domestic duties, inability to remain out of their homes for several hours at a stretch, widespread female illiteracy, absence of regular, well-planned activity and propaganda by women's organisations (the really active women's organisations are very few indeed), the reactionary outlook among the majority of women, the general public disapproval of those women

who spend much time in taking out processions, addressing public meetings and carrying on propaganda for women's causes and competing with male members of various political parties and answering public criticism by rivals who sometimes stoop to low levels.

4. Many women are ridiculed by even educated persons for ignoring their domestic responsibilities and appearing in public too often. A common comment on women seeking a regular role in public life is that they must be divorcees, abandoned or separated women having no responsibilities to shoulder.

5. The low percentage of women in public life, especially in legislatures, is a worldwide phenomenon, not confined to India, although the percentage of the female sex frequently under public gaze is low in relatively backward countries such as India. The wives or daughters of Union or State Ministers are often allotted party tickets because of their influence and the organisational support they command under the impression that they will succeed in the electoral battle. Moreover, India is a poor country and there are very few women who have adequate resources for fighting elections which have become highly expensive exercises.

Academics or Bureaucrats?

Q. Since academicians generally fail as Vice-Chancellors, retired army Generals or bureaucrats should replace them to tackle the mess in universities. Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *With the passage of time, the mess in Indian universities has been spreading. The general practice is for the Government to appoint senior academicians and well-known scholars as Vice-Chancellors. These dignitaries have little experience of administration and have lived in a world of books. No wonder the complex problems of the universities remain largely unsolved. Can universities be saved from politics only by posting retired defence personnel or officials to head them? No firm conclusions one way or other on this issue are warranted because recent developments have brought to light some dismal consequences of appointing bureaucrats or retired army Generals as Vice-Chancellors of universities in highly sensitive regions, Bihar and Haryana, for instance: The freeze of maintenance grants to universities announced by the University Grants Commission made matters worse for "the temples of learning". There has been a notable fall in standards during the past 25 years or so.*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Senior scholars and learned men lack the requisite qualifications for tackling student indiscipline, rowdyism, demonstrations against, or gheraos of, university Vice-Chancellors. Mere bookish knowledge hardly suffices for meeting many-faceted challenges such as these.

2. Since the disorder prevailing in several universities calls for firmness and strict action, which people having only teaching experience are disinclined to take, bureaucrats, who are well-versed with rules and regulations, are more likely to succeed than those having merely academic degrees as their basic qualification for such administrative posts.

3. Academicians, as experience has shown, are more likely to resort to nepotism and favouritism to oblige their colleagues in the various university departments and colleges than military officers. The former have been brought up in an atmosphere in which moral standards have fallen and vulnerability to pressures and influences of wily politicians is high. Politicians and businessmen are able to pressurise highly placed educationists who are subjected to pressure tactics for unethical, or at any rate, non-educational purposes. Universities should never be politicised.

4. Wherever eminent scholars have failed as Vice-Chancellors, the fault was in the system, notably the absence of adequate facilities to enable the incumbents to function effectively. They had the requisite will but external factors queered the pitch and virtually debarred them from performing their duty. There were far too many adverse factors and obstacles. The reality is that the universities will not improve until regeneration of the society they are expected to serve starts; after all, they reflect the ethos of society, which at present is characterised by mud-slinging, strife and an unseemly struggle for power.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. In recent years, several IAS officers were appointed Vice-Chancellors of Haryana, Bihar and some other universities but they made a mess of the situation and could do little to improve the functioning of the institutions. In fact, some of them were total failures. Autonomy of universities must be preserved.

2. An eminent educationist who headed the Himachal Pradesh University did a fine job of it, with the result that the university he administered was granted the status of an 'A' class institution by the University Grants Commission in recognition of the all-round progress it had made. There are only 30 'A' class universities in the country.

3. A university is essentially an institution of learning which should always be headed by highly qualified and talented educationists. How can people who have learnt only to enforce red-tape and regulations, and use the rod or wield the gun, promote real education and learning? Routine office work and maintenance of strict army-style discipline are not the basic requirements of a university.

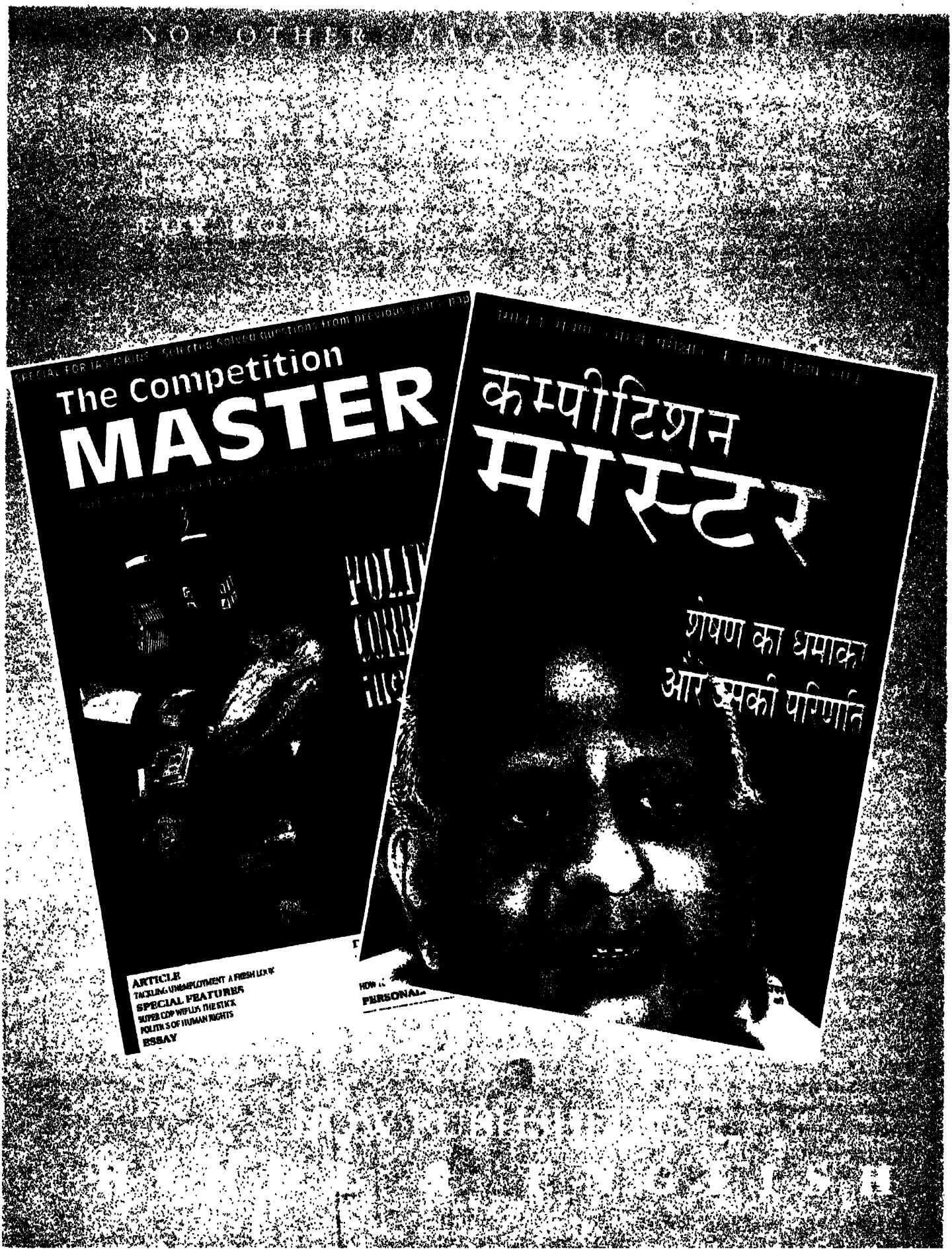
4. A bureaucrat generally lacks the quality of humanism and sympathy. Without these human qualities the vast body of students studying in a university feel lost and abandoned to, or overawed by, red-tape or the army baton. The universities would then virtually turn out robots and semi-disciplined soldier-like entities, not intelligent, well-educated and good citizens fully aware of their responsibilities. Vice-Chancellors should be appointed from among top-category academicians by the U.G.C. Bureaucrats are generally not good judges of the educational worth of an aspirant; so the considerations governing appointment of university teachers would not be the right ones. Only scholars can rightly assess the competence of teachers and academicians.

Lapses of Governors

The recent resignations of State Governors following allegations of blatant exploitation of office and other lapses have focussed attention on the entire issue of the appointment, role, competence and controversial actions of Heads of Government. The proposition for discussion is: "Since several Governors have proved unfit to hold high office because of failures and of misuse of powers, the institution of Head of Government should be abolished."

Mr A Sir, since the Constitution of India came into force (on January, 1950), Governors of States have often proved controversial characters. Many of them have brought discredit to the Government which appointed them; they have also betrayed the trust reposed in them. A few of them were removed from office or tendered resignation under direct or indirect pressure. The most recent case was that of Mr Gulsher Ahmed who quit as Himachal Pradesh Governor on November 22, 1993, as a result of the allegation, confirmed by the Returning Officer of a Madhya Pradesh Constituency (Satna), that he had misused official machinery in a bid to help his son who was contesting the election for a State Assembly seat. The Chief Election Commissioner, promptly responding to the complaints, postponed the election by two months. This amounted to an indictment of the Governor who was left with no choice but to tender his resignation, which he rightly did. Actually, this episode confirmed the basic error of the Central Government in appointing a politician as Governor in order to make him serve as a pliant political instrument and achieve certain party goals. These goals were totally unrelated to the normal duties and functions of a State Governor. Such dismal consequences are inevitable when the Governor is required to serve as an agent to fulfil political aims, in effect turning the Raj Bhavan into a Congress Bhavan, or the centre of activity on behalf of any other party that happens to be in power at the time. The formal functions which a State Governor is supposed to perform in accordance with the provisions of certain Articles in Part VI of the Constitution do not include pursuance of the political aims of the party in power at the Centre. The Himachal Pradesh Governor evidently thought that if the Central Ministers could get their aims carried out through him, he too could fulfil his personal ambition of seeing his son become a legislator in his home State. So it is clear that the office of Governor is often exploited to promote extraneous aims. It would be best in the circumstances to abolish this office and make some suitable arrangement for performing formal or ceremonial functions associated with Governors.

Mr B While I do not deny that some State Governors have misused their positions and pursued, mostly at the prompting of the Centre, some unconstitutional objectives, I do not accept the contention of Mr A that the office of the Governor should be abolished. The fact is that the State Governor fulfils several essential duties as Head of the State Government. He not only performs executive functions on the advice of his Council of Ministers but is also empowered to act in his discretion in certain circumstances (Article 163). He appoints the Chief Minister on whose advice the other Ministers are selected. All the Ministers hold office during the Governor's pleasure. He can ask for information on any subject under the State Government's jurisdiction. If the Governor's post is abolished, some other arrangement will have to be made to get the necessary functions performed. It is immaterial what name is given to this functionary. The point is that there has to be a formal head of government in every State. It is in his name that the administration of that State is carried on. I hold, however, that the method of appointing Governors should be changed, I also suggest that politicians should not fill this post because of the possibilities of misuse of the powers. The incumbent should be well qualified and must be an impartial person who does not favour anyone and does not deny justice to any one in the State. A non-party agency should select the person. There have been cases of conflict between the Governor and the Council of Ministers concerned, largely because of the attempt to use the office for political and other unwarranted purposes. When there is a clash between the Governor and the Chief Minister, the entire constitutional machinery may break down and create various complications. In this connection, I would like to recall the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission which closely studied Centre-State relations. Mr Justice Sarkaria felt that the Governor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should be appointed out of a panel of names suggested by the Chief Minister of the State. In any case, the Chief Minister should be consulted before the appointment of the Governor; and active politicians should not be chosen for the post. Unfortunately, the Centre has not been following the advice of Mr Justice Sarkaria. The result has been a mess in several States. The responsibility for the ugly situation rests entirely on the appointing authority. When the source itself is tainted and extraneous considerations govern the selction of Governors, unhappy developments are inevitable. Partisan politics certainly lead to severe disrepute.

Mr C My predecessor, Mr B, has apparently opted for a compromise. While attempting to refute the arguments put forward by Mr A, he has suggested a change in the method of appointment of Governors. With this suggestion most people would readily agree. The question is what would be the right method of selecting Governors. At present the authority at the Centre goes out of its way to accommodate and appoint party pals, political discards, rejected politicians, "loyal" persons obliging colleagues and others seeking comfortable berths in Raj Bhavans. In fact, this practice is in itself abuse of power by the Prime Minister and his team. So the taint is right at the commencement of the process of selecting Governors. Political purposes are sought to be served through the appointees. This is the basic flaw in the present system. It is also unfortunate that in the last few months Himachal Pradesh has had four Governors. Political exigencies and unforeseen factors made fresh appointments necessary after short intervals. The choice of these dignitaries was not happy; inevitably there were difficulties, including the misuse of power and much else besides. As Mr A pointed out, State Governors have been made use of by the Centre as its political and party agents. The prestige and status of Governors have declined almost continuously. At times these dignitaries have even been made subjects of ridicule because of their wrong and contradictory decisions. Besides, as Congress party nominees appointed without consulting State Chief Ministers, they have been repeatedly criticised for biassed actions. They should occupy a position of respect and should keep themselves above controversy. Instead, most of them have been very much a part of some political organisation or other. There have been only a few honourable exceptions of impartial, efficient and widely respected Governors. Besides Mr Gulsher Ahmed, Mr Motilal Vora, the U.P. Governor, was also criticised by certain groups for allegedly making attempts to assist his son who was a candidate in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly election. Mr Vora, it was contended, had utilised the Diwali festival to pay a visit to the State and done some electioneering. The point is that gubernatorial conduct should always inspire confidence among the people. If it does not, the suspicion would linger that some code of conduct has been wilfully violated. The needle of suspicion would then point to the State Governor. Will it not be proper, therefore, to have no Governors at all and avoid all suspicions, attempts at mud-throwing and victimisation?

Mr D Sir, the word "impeachment" has gained currency lately as if awkward situations can be resolved and other difficulties got over by impeaching the controversial person directly accountable. The BJP President, Mr L.K. Advani, on November 24 demanded a constitutional provision for impeachment of blameworthy Governors. He alleged that some Governors had been misusing their position to favour the ruling party candidates in the elections. If this proposal—to subject executive heads of government to the process of impeachment—is accepted by the Government, it would mean that the sword of Damocles would hang over the head of almost every Governor. He would not be able to pursue a firm policy in any arena because hostile groups belonging to the opposition parties would be ever on the look-out for occasions to threaten impeachment proceedings in order to bring pressure on a non-obliging Governor. To make himself popular, and to please all sections of the people, he would prefer to follow a middle-of-the-path policy and play safe in all cases. In situations in which the Governor is required by the Constitution to exercise his discretion, or take a decision in accordance with the prescribed rules, he may find himself under irresistible pressure to act in a manner inconsistent with the dictates of his conscience. From the standpoint of public interest, the danger is that charges of partiality and favouritism may be flung about to defame even honest Governors. At times the arraigned Governor may not be really guilty. For instance, UP Governor Motilal Vora was found by the Election Commission not guilty of the charge of violating the code of model conduct brought against him. Similar charges against certain Central Ministers of attempting to further the interests of their party candidates by exercising undue influence over district officials were also found baseless. The climate of suspicion and of baseless allegations and throwing mud at high-level dignitaries would be obviously undesirable. So, we should proceed cautiously in such matters.

The Art of Inter-Personal Relationships

PERSONALITY may be defined as the integrated and dynamic organisation of the physical, mental, moral and social qualities of the individual, as that manifests itself to other people, in the give and take of social life. On further analysis it would seem mainly to comprise the natural and acquired impulses and habits, interests and complexes, the sentiments and ideals, the opinions and beliefs, as manifested in his relations with his social milieu *i.e.*, environment or social surroundings.

Foundations of inter-personal relations

THE foundations of healthy inter-personal relationships are goodwill and friendliness.

Goodwill simply means the wish to be kind, kindly feelings towards other persons. It is the mightiest practical force in the world. Goodwill is in fact the pivot of life. "There is no moral right to property, to liberty, to life itself in the absence of goodwill." It is not just an attitude of goodwill towards those you like, but of goodwill towards whom you do not like; even towards those who actively dislike you.

To cultivate good inter-personal relationships we must adopt an attitude of friendliness towards other persons. The spirit of friendliness is characterised by human warmth, sympathy, and fellow-feeling. There are some people in all walks of life who are so cold-blooded in their attitude that their dealings chill the blood. By a wholesome friendly attitude we can make inter-personal relationships brighter, happier, more meaningful and more worth-while.

To handle yourself, use your head; to handle others, use your heart.

The art of living with others may be summed up in four words: Not selfishly, but well. It means that we should be big enough to work with other people and letting them get the credit. The author of 'Moby Dick', famous American classic, perceptively observes, "We cannot live only for ourselves. A thousand fibres connect us with our fellow men; along those fibres, as sympathetic threads, our actions run as causes, and they come back to us as effects."

Another technique in the art of good inter-personal relationships is co-operation. Without the spirit of co-operation we cannot, in fact, live. As Marcus Aurelius put it, "We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyes, like the rows of upper and lower teeth. To act against one another is contrary to Nature and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away."

An attitude of blind obedience towards those who exercise power over you in whatever capacity and an attitude of arbitrary domineering power are fatal to sound inter-personal relationships. "We cannot live only for ourselves. A thousand fibres connect us with fellow men; along those fibres, as sympathetic threads, our actions run as causes, and they come back to us as effects."

Having empathy with others is also a key factor in establishing good inter-personal relationships. Empathy is the ability to perceive the feelings and needs of others. It depends greatly upon the ability to interpret the expressive behaviour of another individual. This, in turn, depends upon a genuine interest in and concern for others.

How a person responds to human situations is of vital significance in the pattern of inter-personal relationships. A healthy and constructive response must be positive rather than negative, productive rather than destructive, friendly rather than hostile and generous rather than ungenerous.

In the ultimate analysis the contrast between healthy and unhealthy inter-personal relationships is the contrast between the hostile and the friendly personality, between the helpful and the unhelpful; between the personality that distrusts others and tends to push them off or even to hurt them and the personality that likes and trusts others and tends with cordiality to co-operation, to unite itself with them.

Personality is a work of art. While the individual should aim at maximum fulfilment for the flowering of personality, it is also his duty to help other persons in the maximum realisation of their potentialities. This attitude of helpfulness contributes to the development of sound and fruitful inter-personal relationships.

Barriers to sound inter-personal relationships

WE have outlined the positive response traits of inter-personal relationships. There are, however, negative traits which set as barriers to good and healthy inter-personal relationships.

Egocentricity *i.e.*, self-centredness is perhaps the most formidable barrier to the development of positive inter-personal relationships. An ego-centric personality is one that is primarily interested in itself and its own concerns and indifferent to the concerns of others. Its keynote is utter indifference summed up in the colloquial expression "could not care

less". It may be a symptom of pathological condition.

An unrealistic self-image is an other serious barrier to good inter-personal relationships. A person may fail to realise that there is a wide gap between what he is and what he thinks he is. He may grossly under-estimate or over-estimate himself.

Another barrier to sound a realistic inter-personal relationships is to have unrealistic images of others. It is the incapacity to see others as they are. This incapacity may spring from sheer ignorance about others resulting in our seeing others not as they are but as our ignorance invents. It may also stem from an unhealthy competitiveness. It is not necessary to blow out the other person's light to let your own shine. Another source of this lack of social perception is the tendency to be stereotype. Stereotypes are preconceived notions as to how people of a given race, national origin or occupation ought to appear or behave. For example, the stereotype of the Irishman includes a sense of humour and a readiness to fight at the slightest provocation.

Finally, we may fabricate false images of others for our lack of imaginative appreciation of their points of view or attitudes towards life. Or for lack of tolerance, that uncomfortable feeling that the other fellow may be right after all. All of us have weaknesses. It would be less than fair if we don't make a reasonable discount for those of others.

An attitude of blind obedience towards those who exercise power over you in whatever capacity and an attitude of arbitrary domineering power are fatal to sound inter-personal relationships.

These destroy the sense of integrity: "The person driven by any one of these passions actually becomes dependent on others; instead of developing his own individual being he is dependent on those to whom he submits or whom he dominates." Those who exercise power over others must beware of the lust of power. The late U.S. President Truman said aptly, "There is a lure in power. It can get into a man's blood just as gambling and lust for power have been known to do." A socially mature person abhors arbitrary power as well as blind obedience. He works 'with' people rather than 'over' people. "If you put a chain around the neck of a slave" wrote Emerson, "the other end fastens itself around your own." As Rallo May points out, dominating and submissive tendencies go hand in hand and masochism (*i.e.*, taking pleasure in suffering pain) is the reverse side of sadism (*i.e.*, taking pleasure in inflicting pain).

Man as a social animal cannot fulfil himself unless he has mastered the art of inter-personal relationships and thus can participate creatively and constructively in that all-embracing partnership which Burke named society.

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Improve Your Word Power

1. **agglomerate:** (*a*) perfume (*b*) extension (*c*) heap (*d*) solitude.

2 **boob:** (*a*) folly (*b*) wisdom (*c*) proverb (*d*) denial.

3. **conundrum:** (*a*) decision (*b*) laughter (*c*) anger (*d*) riddle.

4. **derisive:** (*a*) excellent (*b*) offensive (*c*) ridiculous (*d*) defensive.

5. **eyewash:** (*a*) nervousness (*b*) nonsense (*c*) experiment (*d*) trial.

6. **faze:** (*a*) suspect (*b*) confuse (*c*) contradict (*d*) supervise.

7. **gonzo:** (*a*) crazy person (*b*) stupid person (*c*) orthodox person (*d*) intelligent person.

8. **hullabaloo:** (*a*) refusal (*b*) expectation (*c*) acquittal (*d*) uproar.

9. **ingratiate:** (*a*) sacrifice (*b*) discourage (*c*) flatter (*d*) regulate.

10. **kerb:** (*a*) edge (*b*) bottom (*c*) roof (*d*) judgement.

11. **lethargy:** (*a*) inactivity (*b*) flattery (*c*) supremacy (*d*) reward.

12. **macho:** (*a*) naughty (*b*) deceptive (*c*) masculine (*d*) singular.

13. **noisome:** (*a*) quiet (*b*) wholesome (*c*) superb (*d*) offensive.

14. **plonker:** (*a*) foolish (person) (*b*) knowledgeable (person) (*c*) cunning (fellow) (*d*) coward (fellow)

15. **quip:** (*a*) incident (*b*) accident (*c*) explosion (*d*) retort.

16. **redoutable:** (*a*) doubtful (*b*) helpful (*c*) formidable (*d*) extravagant.

17. **scuzz:** (*a*) pioneer (*b*) goal-keeper (*c*) ring-master (*d*) unpleasant person.

18. **vicarious:** (*a*) slow (*b*) indirect (*c*) natural (*d*) borrowed.

19. **winch:** (*a*) push (*b*) pull (*c*) punish (*d*) prosper.

20. **zenith:** (*a*) bottom (*b*) middle (*c*) peak (*d*) surface.

ANSWERS

1. **agglomerate:** (*c*) heap, mass.

—Delhi today is definitely an urban *agglomerate* indeed a megopolis.

2. **boob:** (*a*) folly, mistake.

—When an upcoming politician makes a *boob* after boob, his political career comes under a cloud.

3. **conundrum:** (*d*) riddle, question.

—When and where an earthquake would hit, is still a *conundrum*, both for the scientists as well as for the common people.

4. **derisive:** (*c*) ridiculous, mocking.

—His comments on the current political situation in india evoked only *derisive* laughter.

5. **eyewash:** (*b*) nonsense, deception.

—For the victims of riots or violence, most of the inquiry commissions turn out to be an *eyewash.*

6. **faze:** (*b*) confuse, disconcert.

—She is so calm and confident; nothing seems to *faze* her.

7. **gonzo:** (*a*) crazy person.

—The one who indulges in frequent character-assassination of others, can best be dubbed a *gonzo.*

8. **hullabaloo:** (*d*) uproar, excitement, din.

—The flood-victims were making a *hullabaloo* about the inadequate relief/compensation given to them.

9. **ingratiate:** (*c*) flatter/please (to gain favour).

—She tried to *ingratiate* herself with the director in the hope of getting promotion.

10. **kerb:** (*a*) edge.

—You are advised to stop at the *kerb* (of a pavement) before crossing the road.

11. **lethargy:** (*a*) inactivity, apathy.

—The violent agitation of the employees was the result of government *lethargy* towards their long-standing demands.

12. **macho:** (*c*) masculine (aggressively).

—He thinks it is *macho* to drink a lot and get into fights over trifles.

13. **noisome:** (*d*) offensive, stinking, harmful.

—Unchecked effluents from a distillery spread a *noisome* smell in the atmosphere.

14. **plonker:** (*a*) foolish/inept (person).

—When the police officer opened fire in panic, press/media described him a *plonker.*

15. **quip:** (*d*) retort, witty/sarcastic (remark).

—The learned speaker ended his speech with a merry *quip.*

16. **redoutable:** (*c*) formidable.

—In the boxing arena, the over-confident former champion found his opponent a *redoutable* challenger.

17. **scuzz:** (*d*) unpleasant person.

—With his hackneyed jokes and frequent interruptions, he proved a *scuzz* in the company of merry-makers.

18. **vicarious:** (*b*) indirect, imaginary.

—He got a *vicarious* thrill out of watching his son score the winning goal.

19. **winch:** (*b*) pull.

—The helicopter *winched* the survivor up (out of the sea) to safety.

20. **zenith:** (*c*) top, peak.

—Yuppies are always impatient to reach the *zenith* of their career sooner than desired.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. Describe the policy framework and approach of Eighth Five Year Plan towards Science and Technology. How Science and Technology can provide benefit to the common man?

Ans. In order to derive optimum benefit from the meagre resources, Science and Technology (S & T) has tried to adopt such methodology as will help in the growth of the economy as a whole. However, S & T efforts in India suffer from the root problems like scarcity of foreign exchange, increasing unemployment, rising poverty, conservation of forests and environment and other allied problems. S & T must, therefore, strive at developing technologies and strategies towards rapid agricultural and industrial growth. The Eighth Plan, therefore, aims at encouraging entrepreneurship, developing indigenous technologies, investing in Research and Development, etc.

India has already made significant achievements in high-technology areas like nuclear and space science, electronics, defence research, etc. There have also been commendable improvements in S & T related areas in agriculture, electronics, informatics, bio-technology, renewable energy resources, ocean science, etc. In the Eighth Plan, S & T outlay forms about 2.26 per cent of the total public sector outlay. At the end of the Seventh Plan the total expenditure on S & T as ratio of GNP stood at 1.12 per cent. Eighth Five Year Plan aims at ensuring that efforts of S & T do not remain confined to laboratories and academic institutions but percolate to the practical areas so that the advancements in this field truly becomes part of our life.

Eighth Plan also aims at giving priority to S & T in better utilisation of all natural resources so that the large sections of our society benefit from the applications of S & T. This would include better management of land water and energy resources. In an effort to effectively contribute towards eradication of poverty establishment of "Problem Referral and Data Information Network", consisting of linked units from the villages to the national level, through districts and States is essential. Similarly, development models, based on optimising the total employment at the local level, using all available local resources, should be prepared. This would require total integration of all related inputs and larger participation of the voluntary agencies. Mechanism should be devised to facilitate trained and skilled persons from the scientific organisations to actually work in rural and tribal areas, with a view to implement their theoretical knowledge in practical applications. This would also provide first hand feedback of the problems of the masses. Specific programmes must be devised to improve the working conditions of the women, to ensure them better status, health care, nutrition, education, pre-natal and post-natal care and other related services. Research efforts must be in water harvesting and management, sericulture, horticulture, post harvest technologies and conservation of environment. Younger generations must be encouraged to pursue science as a career. Similarly, potential of the retired scientists should be utilised towards rural and tribal development programmes. Space research should be exclusively directed towards acquiring better meteorological data communication facilities and remote sensing, for resource exploitation so that this could result in contributing significantly to the well being of the common man.

Q. 2. Account for the encouraging trend in the external trade of India during 1993-94. What inference can be drawn from rising exports and stagnating imports?

Ans. Till recently, India's external trade was the cause of serious concern to the policy makers. The fall of huge barter trade, in Indian rupee, with the erstwhile USSR put severe strain on our external trade. The situation was exasperated by the Gulf-war and resultant unprecedented hike in crude-oil prices in the international market. To worsen the matter further, the large scale exodus of the Indians working in the Gulf-countries, during the war, considerably reduced the remittances of foreign exchange. Political instability at home added fuel to the fire and the situation appeared difficult to be redeemed.

Advent of new government at the Centre, in middle of 1991, witnessed several measures in this direction. World Bank and IMF sponsored package of reforms was adopted in due earnest. Provisions of FERA were relaxed. Indian rupee was initially made partially convertible, leading to full convertibility later, after the devaluation of 1991 failed to yield desired results. Process of liberalisation was also aimed at the import of technology for export promotion and import substitution. But due to "J-Curve" phenomenon, the exports did not respond to the above mentioned measures immediately. As a result the exports actually fell by 1.67 per cent in dollar terms during 1991-92 and the imports also dropped by 19.36 per cent, leaving an overall trade deficit of $ 1.5 billion. There was slight improvement in the following year and in 1992-93, the exports registered a meagre rise of 3.61 per cent in dollar terms, mainly due to low level of exports during the previous year. In the same year, imports increased by 12.05 per cent and the trade deficit was at whopping $ 3.3 billion. The situation has, however, changed drastically during the first five months of the current financial year. Whereas the imports declined by 3.74 per cent over the last year's level during the same period, the exports surged ahead by incredible 24.3 per cent. As a result the trade deficit has declined to $ 254.61 million. The decline in imports may be welcomed in the short-run, increasing the foreign exchange reserves to a level of over $ 8 billion

by middle of October 1993. It is, however, a matter of grave concern if the trend continues in the long run.

The official reason given for decline in imports is that the bulk of the imports takes place during the busy season commencing from October every year. But the economists are concerned over this development due to the fact that already stagnating industrial sector badly needs import of capital goods for export promotion and import substitution effort. Downward trend in the consumption of petroproducts has reversed the hopes of revival of the industrial sector. It may provide temporary relief by showing lesser trade deficit, but at the same time it also points to a very serious ailment, that is the poor state of industries.

Increase in exports, on the other hand, is a positive sign. The Finance Ministry is hopeful of achieving the target of 20 per cent growth of exports in dollar terms this year. This higher rate of growth of exports would mean lesser trade deficit, higher foreign exchange reserves, lesser dependence on foreign loans and easier debt servicing of the foreign debt. Increasing foreign investment would supplement this process. A sustained rate of 15 to 20 per cent in exports, in dollar terms, will drive Indian economy out of trouble in the next five years. If this trend of rising exports is positively supported by the measures like privatisation of oil exploration yielding results, it may herald an era of self-sufficiency, growth and economic prosperity during the next century.

Q. 3. Give historical background of Indo-China dispute. Do you think that this agreement will help both the countries to attain better political and economic ties?

Ans. McMahon line which, separates India and China, is the root cause of problem between the two countries. Historically, just like most of the developing countries, China has been badly exploited by the western powers for centuries. This may be the reason for the psyche of suspicion nursed by the Chinese. McMahon line was drawn between India and China in the beginning of this century, at a time when both the countries were directly under the control of foreign powers. Neither of the countries had any say in this matter. The Line was drawn on the basis of actual possession and control of both the countries in respective territories. As no dispute was raised by any of the parties at that time, the line was accepted as *de-facto* line denoting the international border between India and China. After India became independent and China also adopted the present form of system, China began to lay their claim on huge parts of Indian territories, challenging the sanctity of McMahon line. For India, this line was the international border as it had existed to be so for decades. Even before this line was drawn, the territories south of McMahon line had been the integral part of India.

China maintains that McMahon line is neither marked on ground nor on the map and is just a notional and imaginary line, unilaterally drawn by the Britishers, to the detriment of China. China claims over 90,000 sq km of Indian territory in Aksai Chin in Jammu and Kashmir and Chumbi Valley in Arunachal Pradesh. Indian claim against China is over 30,000 sq km of Indian territory occupied by China in 1962 war, in addition to 5000 sq km Indian territory unilaterally ceded to it by Pakistan in Aksai Chin area. The relations were further strained after the Indian Parliament vowed to take back every inch of Indian territory while China continued to stick to its stand.

Another issue of dispute is India's stand on Tibet. In 1959, Chinese annexation of Tibet was condemned by India at various international fora. During the same year Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political head of Tibet, migrated to India with a number of his followers. Dalai Lama then set up government of Tibet in exile in Himachal Pradesh and made it a centre for anti-China propaganda at international platforms. This irked the Chinese and has continued to be cause of dispute between the two countries. It was only after India granted asylum to Dalai Lama and his followers that anti-India stand of China toughened and finally resulted in massive Chinese aggression in 1962. The dispute deepened and China joined hands with Pakistan on Kashmir issue.

Since the 1962 war the deadlock has continued. Both the countries snapped diplomatic ties and trade relations. Efforts of Mr Atal Behari Vajpai, as Foreign Minister, and later Mr Rajiv Gandhi, did change the scenario slightly but no discernible trends in improving the relations were visible till recently. Of late both countries have started realising the irrelevance of strained relations. Both have historic, cultural and economic relations. Both constitute more than one third of the total humanity, as such the socio-economic conditions are also the same. The close vicinity can provide comparative advantage to both in trade of several commodities.

The recent agreement between the two countries has paved the way for more fruitful relations. Resolution to settle the disputes through negotiations is a landmark gesture. The decision to redefine the line of control on mutually agreeable terms has highlighted the spirit of give and take. The 1962 war is part of history now and in the present day context it may not be proper to harp upon it and block all further opportunities to improve the relations. Despite tall claims to retrieve every inch of Indian territory, the line of actual control after 1962 has become the real border between the countries. It will be in the interest of both the sides, if by forgetting the previous bitterness they decide to burry the hatchet and strive for a new dawn of better understanding, cooperation, trade, cultural exchange and confidence building. As per the new criteria of judging the GDP, Chinese and Indian economies fall among the top six nations. Even politically and militarily, if the two countries decide to join hands, they would make the strongest group of two nations. The September-agreement has indeed made a humble beginning in the right direction.

Descriptive Questions

Rural artisans and modern tools

Q. Suggest three effective measures to make the rural artisans familiar with the modern tools available in their field.

Explain how the measures suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. The scintillating success of the Green Revolution has proved in an ample measure that the Indian farmer is prone to accepting new ideas and techniques, provided such innovations promise to promote his material interests. Though one section of rural India has taken to new methods of farming in all its contours and contents, the other section, that of rural artisans, still remains steeped in the use of orthodox and in some cases obsolete tools. As a result of this attitude, a vast majority of them find themselves in an utter state of perpetual poverty. In order to rid them of to improve their degrading despondency and to improve their living conditions, the following measures, if adopted in all seriousness and earnestness, can show rewarding results in due course of time.

1. First of all the rural artisans of all hues and categories should be made aware of the new tools, techniques and technology that can help them in their conventional pursuits. This can be done by holding periodic workshops and exhibitions, where practical demonstrations are given before a motivated audience.

2. As a follow-up action free or subsidised kits (of tools) and raw material should be provided. Through the visual media, programmes, specially made for rural artisans, weavers, craftsmen, etc., may be shown on the television. It should also be ensured through the newly revived institutions of Panchayats that the artisans and other manual workers watch these programmes on the community T.V. sets and keep themselves up-dated with the latest tools & techniques of their respective vocations.

3. Having learnt to use the latest tools, the rural artisans need to be assured of remunerative prices for their products. If there is a need to change the outlook of these artisans, there is a greater need to change the modes and mores of our thinking towards them. Unless we encourage and patronise their products, and do our best to bring them in the mainstream of changing patterns and priorities, they will not stop their mindless migration to the urban milieu in search of greener pastures and quick bucks.

Working days in Scools and Colleges

Q. Some people feel that the number of working days in schools and colleges in an academic year should be increased to some extent.

Explain your views in this regard or substantiate your views by giving instances or examples from your experience.

Ans. Despite a number of Commissions and Committees appointed to look into the health of education in schools and colleges in India, the goals of total literacy and development of rational/scientific temper (among the student community) have remained distant dreams. Although we have produced some of the best doctors, engineers, scientists, scholars, academicians, *et al*, there is still a lot to be done. Some people rightly feel that with the improvement of scales and service conditions for all categories of teachers, working days in schools and colleges should also be increased to some reasonable extent. Their suggestion can be supported on the following grounds:

There is no denying the fact that with every upward revision in pay scales and other service benefits of the teaching community, the corresponding work-load, in terms of periods, working hours or days during the academic year, has remained almost static. If we take into account the disruption of studies due to strikes, demonstrations, agitations, elections, etc., the existing calendar of working days gets further curtailed. With the spectre of examinations hovering over the heads of one and all, there is hardly any time left for other creative activities, which are so essential for the over-all development of personality of all students. Hence the need to increase the working days in schools and colleges is a genuine one.

By increasing the working days in schools and colleges, an appropriate atmosphere for extra-curricular activities can become a practical possibility. As the things stand today, there is hardly any time left for congenial diversion of energies of the youth for some socially useful projects. Quantity-wise, as well as quality-wise, the results of present-day teaching fall much short of expected standards and individual expectations. In order to keep pace with the fast changing perceptions and parameters of education the world over, mere completion of syllabus or courses of study through the traditional methods of lectures, dictation of notes, etc. will lead us no where. Therefore, the need of the hour is that we introduce new methodology of teaching in our schools and colleges, for which working days may have to be increased.

Once the proposition to increase the working days is accepted and implemented, intensive teaching in the form ot tutorials, seminars, group discussions, etc. can become a part

and parcel of our teaching schedule. This may also curb the evil of private tuitions, which both students and teachers resort to for different reasons. Under the New Education Policy, mere spoon-feeding in the class-rooms will not do. In order to justify the spending of every penny on education, age-old attitudes will have to be thrown off the hook.

Loss of forests

Q. Suppose there is no forest in the fields.

Explain three possible consequences, if such a thing happens.

Ans. We are living in an age where the protection and preservation of the fragile eco-system has become a matter of life and death. God forbid, if all forests vanish from the fields, it is not only the landscape that would present poor panorama, the environment around all living creatures would also become a danger zone of decay and destruction. In such an eventuality, the following consequences will follow:

1. The immediate fall-out will be an open invitation to the onslaught of expanding deserts, periodic droughts and furious floods. With the natural barrier, provided by the forests, disappearing all of a sudden, the all destructive forces of nature will unleash calamities of such magnitude and malignancy that all our scientific strides and technological feats would prove inadequate to reverse the trends. The fields without their green cover, provided by the all benevolent forests, would burn in summer and thus hamper all agricultural activities so essential to keep our body and soul together. The loss of forests would also mean less availability of oxygen, which would further aggravate respiratory systems among human as well as animal worlds. Land erosion, water-logging and other negative after-effects resulting from the loss of forests would pose serious threats to all types of life.

2. When there are no forests, there will be no wood, medicinal herbs, plants and creepers, that are the *raison d'etre* of our passions and pursuits. The chirping of birds so sweet to human ear and so inspiring for music lovers, will become a rare delight or even an imaginary joy found only in stories. Paucity of wood would render jobless so many human beings, engaged in industries, based on supply of timber. Housewives, specially in the country-side, still keeping their homes and hearths warm with fire-wood collected from nearby forests, will find themselves in a state of worst crisis.

3. With concrete jungles in urban areas staring blank in the face and forest-less fields in hills and plains equally hostile, the very purpose of living would become either a nightmare or a question mark!

Sub-standard guide books

Q. Sale of sub-standard guide books in the market is making students less serious in their preparation for school and college examinations.

Give two arguments in favour and two against the given statement.

Arguments for the statement

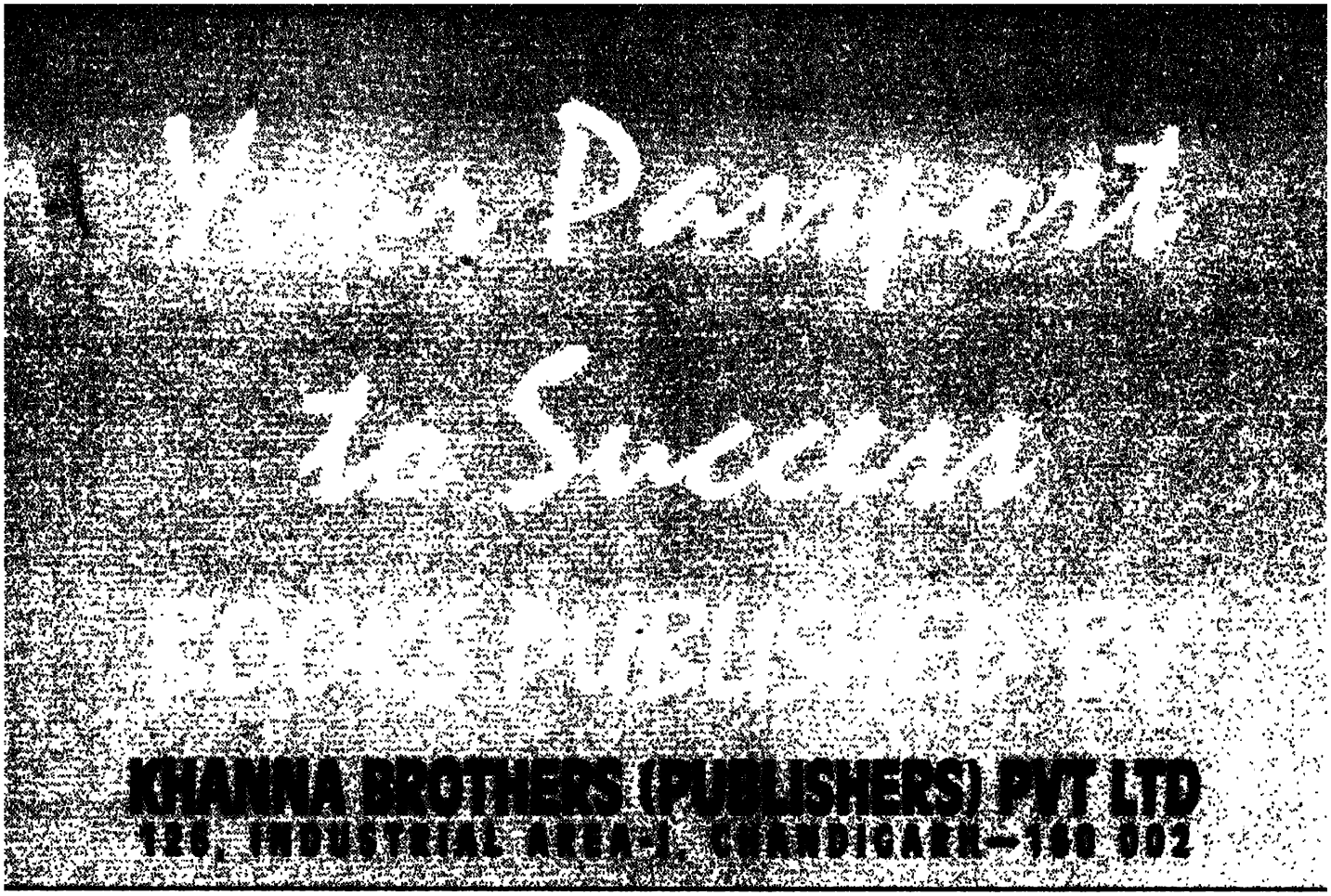
1. As matters stand today, the sole purpose of education seems to revolve around the axis of examinations. As such, exceptions apart, spoon-feeding on sub-standard guide books has become the order of the day, right from the primary to the University level. In a hurry to get through the examination, which like a sword of Damocles keeps hanging over-head, a majority of students fall back on cheap guides readily available in the market. These guide books, written in a slip-shod manner, contain all types of aberrations and distortions, as a result of which the examinees fall an easy prey to the cliches like 'short- cuts', 'guaranteed success', *et al.*

2. There are no two opinions to reiterate the fact that sub-standard guide books omit vital aspects of the subject matter they claim to deal with. Instead they resort to cheap gimmicks and vociferous promises of success in the examination for all those who read these guides. Since the procurement of a degree, by any means, is a passport for a job, students fall for these guides just as a starving man does for any type of food. A plethora of guides certainly play havoc with serious studies of students, who otherwise would have gone through the standard text-books and other critical material if there were no crutches, like the sub-standard guide books, flooding the market.

Arguments Against the statement

1. Despite high-sounding ideals of education, no-body seems to bother about the plight of those students who are just average in calibre or whose I.Q. is not sharp enough to grasp and retain the complex contents of their text books. For such students, who find no relevance or motivation in the bookish knowledge that they are supposed to cram, only sub-standard guide books come to rescue at the time of the Board/University examinations. With a majority of our students suffering from the stigma of mediocrity and indifference and their interest in studies/books only superficial, it is but natural that they turn to cheap guides to pass the examination.

2. If sub-standard or spurious eatables, medicines, cosmetics, social services, etc. do not provoke us to do some deep introspection, why should the sub-standard guide books so upset the 'high-brows or elitist groups' who have nothing but contempt for the mediocre or the weak students. The question or the hypocritical concern, that sub-standard guide books make our students less serious in their preparation for school and college examinations, is a matter of sophistication and sutlety for those only who sit in the ivory towers and frame high standards of education for all irrespective of their social, educational or economic background. Just as a drowning man catches at a straw, the similarly students pushed to the wall near the examination days, jump at guide books, which are a panacea for their examination-ridden problems.



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The questions given below were set in the N.D.A. Examination held on the 12th Sept 1993.

We are grateful to Mr Mohammad Minnatullah Khan of Patna for sending the question paper to us.

USAGE

Spotting Errors *(Items 1 to 6)*

Directions:

(i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.

P. The young child (*a*) singed (*b*) a very sweet song (*c*). No error (*d*).

Q. We worked (*a*) very hard (*b*) throughout the season (*c*). No error (*d*)

Explanation: In item P, the word 'signed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (*b*); so (*b*) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (*d*) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 1 to 6

1. My brother-in-laws (*a*) who live in Bombay (*b*) have come to stay with us (*c*). No error (*d*).

2. Sheila Chandra began her concert by chanting Om (*a*) turning it finally into an experience (*b*) close with prayer (*c*). No error (*d*).

3. I advised my son (*a*) to engage two coolies instead of one (*b*) because the luggage was too much heavy for a single coolie (*c*). No error (*d*).

4. C.V. Raman was one of those great sons of India (*a*) who has earned everlasting fame (*b*) for scientific researches. (*c*) No error (*d*).

5. It is our duty (*a*) to put off our shoes (*b*) before entering the sanctum sanctorum of any temple or mosque (*c*). No error (*d*).

6. The only good thing (*a*) about these pens (*b*) are their colour and their size (*c*). No error (*d*).

Sentence Improvement *(Items 7 to 12)*

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young <u>child sung</u> a very sweet song.

(*a*) child singed the
(*b*) child singed
(*c*) child sang a
(*d*) No improvement

S. <u>I have already read this book twice</u>.

(*a*) I already twice have read this book.
(*b*) I twice have already read this book.
(*c*) I have twice already read this book.
(*d*) No improvement

Explanation:

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young *child sang a* very sweet song." (*c*) is therefore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (*d*) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 7 to 12

7. He has cooked that meal so often he can do it with his <u>eyes closed</u>.

(*a*) hands full
(*b*) eyes covered
(*c*) mind blank
(*d*) No improvement

8. The "Three Musketeers" <u>have been written</u> by Dumas.

(*a*) are written
(*b*) are being written
(*c*) has been written
(*d*) No improvement

9. By temperament <u>the English</u> are reserved, so they prefer to live in solitary houses.

(*a*) English people
(*b*) English
(*c*) some English
(*d*) No improvement

10. Do take an umbrella with you <u>lest you do not get wet</u>.

(*a*) lest you should get wet
(*b*) lest you should not get wet
(*c*) lest you might not get wet
(*d*) No improvement

11. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six, <u>I would be waiting</u> here three quarters of an hour.

(*a*) shall be waiting
(*b*) shall have been waiting
(*c*) will have waited
(*d*) No improvement

12. He enjoys <u>to tell stories</u> to children.

(*a*) how to tell stories
(*b*) telling stories
(*c*) to narrate stories
(*d*) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms *(Items 13 to 17)*

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined.

You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example E is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.

(a) verbose
(b) involved
(c) lucid
(d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

Now attempt items 13 to 17.

13. A bone got stuck in his gullet.

(a) throat (b) chest
(c) molars (d) stomach

14. Because of a family feud, he never spoke to his wife's parents.

(a) trouble (b) crisis
(c) quarrel (d) problem

15. Millionaires become eccentric in their old age.

(a) miserly (b) dull
(c) peculiar (d) irritable

16. The ascending temperature in many parts of the world confirms global warming which is an environmental hazard.

(a) mounting (b) shooting
(c) falling (d) rising

17. Before I could expostulate he had spoken again.

(a) explain (b) disclose
(c) protest (d) postulate

Antonyms *(Items 18 to 22)*

Directions:

In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.

(a) lazy
(b) active
(c) indecent
(d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space (a) in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 18 to 22.

18. His unscrupulous pursuit of wealth finally landed him in prison.

(a) conscientious
(b) dedicated
(c) singleminded
(d) superfluous

19. Let us not aggravate the sufferings of the poor.

(a) advocate
(b) appreciate
(c) alleviate
(d) abbreviate

20. Misogynists are not applauded in society

(a) philanthropists
(b) philologists
(c) philogynists
(d) philanderers

21. Her vivacity attracted everybody.

(a) humour
(b) truthfulness
(c) beauty
(d) apathy

22. The indignation of the retreating troops resulted in large-scale killings.

(a) anger
(b) displeasure
(c) orderliness
(d) happiness

RECONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES

(Items 23 to 27)

Directions:

In items 23 to 27 each sentence is divided into four parts, which are marked P, Q, R and S. The order here is jumbled. You are required to indicate the correct order of these four parts by choosing the appropriate response from the options given below.

Example F is solved for you. The following sentence is divided into four parts, which are marked P, Q, R and S.

F. for a moment (P) the man looked at me (Q) and then emptied my pockets (R) turned me upside down (S)

The four options are

(a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QPSR (d) SQRP

Explanation: The correct response is QPSR, "The man looked at me for a moment, turned me upside down and then emptied my pockets."

So you have to mark (c) on the Answer Sheet against item F.

Now attempt items 23 to 27.

23. which is sold (P) for its horn (Q) the Rhinoceros is hunted by poachers (R) at high places (S)

The proper sequence should be

(a) SQPR (b) QRSP
(c) RQPS (d) QPSR

24. as environmental tools (P) for military purposes (Q) are finding various new uses (R) the world's fastest computers initially conceived (S)

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) SQRP
(c) RPSQ (d) QPSR

25. while some people live (P) to eat and drink and wear (Q) many have not even enough (R) in luxury (S)

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) PSRQ (d) RSQP

26. is a painful feeling (P) without this indirect appeal to our self love, (Q) the sense of inferiority in others, (R) and not an exalting one (S)

The proper sequence should be

(a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) SRQP (d) RQPS

27. deserve all honour in society (P) in doing their job well (Q) men of conscience who take pride (R) whatever its nature (S)

The proper sequence should be

(a) QRPS (b) PRSQ
(c) SPQR (d) RQSP

ANSWERS

1. (a) 'My brothers-in-law'
2. (c) close to prayer'
3. (c) 'the luggage was too heavy for a single coolie'
4. (b) 'who have earned...."
5. (b) 'to take off our shoes"
6. (c) 'is their colour and their size'

7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(d)
10.	(a)	11.	(c)	12.	(b)
13.	(a)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)
16.	(a)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)
19.	(c)	20.	(c)	21.	(d)
22.	(d)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)
25.	(c)	26.	(d)	27.	(d)

[The remaining question-answers of this paper will be printed in the February '94 issue.]

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

♦ *Poll Aftermath* ♦ *Poll Impact on Reforms* ♦ *Part of Anti-Poverty War* ♦ *Govt's New Strategy in Kashmir* ♦ *Ladakh Autonomous Council* ♦ *Plan to Attack Indian Cities* ♦ *China: Major Challenge to India* ♦ *ULFA Campaign for Sovereign State* ♦ *Supreme Court Clears Pawar* ♦ *Tamil Nadu for 69% Reservations* ♦ *Reservations in Judiciary* ♦ *More Castes in the SC/ST List* ♦ *Ghising-CPM Accord* ♦ *India as Major Space Power* ♦

Poll Aftermath

New Ministries

WITH the completion of the election process in five States and the Delhi Union Territory, and reassessment of the relative party strength in each case, hectic negotiations between the major parties were carried on for several days with a view to wrangling a majority and forming the ministries. Except in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi, no single party secured an absolute majority in the other States. This outcome made alignments and wooing of small groups and Independents inevitable. The Independents, fortunately not as large in number as on some previous occasions, naturally had an important role to play in enabling one or the other main parties to establish a majority, even though a small one, and form a ministry. There was much suspense and drama in the States where the position was far from clear. In at least two States stability is still lacking.

To begin with, Mr Madan Lal Khurana, who was elected leader of the BJP in the newly constituted Delhi Assembly, was administered the oath of office as Chief Minister on December 2. His Cabinet, comprising six ministers, was sworn in the next day.

Himachal Pradesh: Mr Virbhadra Singh was sworn in as the Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister at Shimla on December 3 after prolonged talks in both Delhi and Shimla. The other strong candidate for the post was Mr Sukh Ram, Union Minister, who was supported by 22 MLAs. The Sukh Ram group abstained from the meeting fixed for selecting the party leader. Since the legislators could not make a unanimous choice the choice of the Chief Minister was left to the Prime Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, who chose Mr Virbhadra Singh for the post. There was much resentment against the defiant attitude of the Sukh Ram group.

Uttar Pradesh: At Lucknow Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, Samajvadi Party chief, actively supported by Mr Kanshi Ram, leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party, was sworn in as Chief Minister on December 4, heading a 27-member coalition ministry. Actually the new UP ministry is a S.P.-B.S.P. coalition. Earlier, Mr Kalyan Singh, the BJP leader who had staked his claim to form the ministry was unable to substantiate his claim that he enjoyed majority support. The Congress, the Janata Dal, the CPI, the CPM, the Janata Party, the Uttarkhand Kranti Dal and some Independents had informed the Governor in writing, extending their support to the SP-BSP combine. The new Chief Minister assured the people that his top priority would be to accelerate the pace of development and strictly adhere to the maintenance of peace and harmony, safeguarding the interests of students, farmers, the weaker sections and the minorities. At every step he would be guided and advised by Mr Kanshi Ram who would be his mentor.

In U.P.—for years a Congress stronghold and a State that has nurtured several Prime Ministers and senior Union Ministers, the Congress fared badly. Several factors account for the dismal phenomenon—a fall in party legislators, strength from 47 to 28. Notable among the causes, according to the State Congress President himself, were polarisation of the party's traditional vote bank and division of votes on caste lines. The poll results show that "extreme casteism" during electioneering led to a complete vote swing with the Harijans and Muslims, the traditional vote bank of the Congress in the State, voting for the SP-BSP combine.

This extreme casteism had far-reaching implications. All party leaders, including the Central V.I.P.s, were responsible for the setback. Some Central leaders had conceded the party's defeat even before the elections. Statements regarding support to the Samajwadi Party President, Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, had adversely affected the Congress prospects and led to further polarisation of the party's traditional votes.

Besides, the manner in which tickets were distributed by the Central leadership had caused dissension in the party rank and file. Even requests made by CLP members and the UPCC were ignored during the finalisation of the party list. Nepotism in ticket distribution resulted in denial of tickets to many candidates whose prospect of winning the elections were bright. This is believed to have caused demoralisation of party workers.

Rajasthan: In Rajasthan, Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, was invited by the Governor, Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, to form the ministry since the BJP had secured a majority of seats and with the support of some other MLAs (10 Independents out of 21 and at least 2 others) was able to form a ministry. Mr Bhagat took the precaution of obtaining written statements from the Independents of support to the BJP. The leader of the Congress Legislature Party, Mr Harideo Joshi, and Mr Nathu Ram Mirdha (Chairman

of the JPC which probed the securities scam) also presented their case, but their plea was turned down. Mr Shekhawat was sworn in as Chief Minister on December 4. The BJP thus returned to power in the State within a year of the dismissal of its ministry.

As in U.P., no party secured a majority in Rajasthan. The State has provided a typical example of a "hung legislature". The BJP emerged as the single largest party. Most of the 22 Independents are Congress rebels. The BJP had earlier ruled the State for about three years.

The results brought shocks and surprises in both the Congress and the BJP camps. The former Chief Minister, Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, lost from Ganganagar where he was placed third. He was, however, successful in Bali, Pali district. Two former Congress Chief Ministers, Mr Jagannath Pahadia and Mr Heeralal Deopura, lost, but another former Chief Minister, Mr Harideo Joshi, created a record by winning his traditional Banswara seat for the eighth time since 1952.

The elections did not favour the VVIPs either. Wives of the two Union ministers lost the elections. Mrs Rama Pilot, wife of the Union Minister of State for Home, Mr Rajesh Pilot, lost from Bansur in Alwar district. She had changed her constituency from Hindon. Mrs Yasmin Ahmad, wife of the Union Minister of State for Finance, Dr Abrar Ahmad, lost in Sawai Madhopur, Mr Arvinder Singh Lovely, son of the former Union Home Minister, Mr Buta Singh, was defeated in the Revdar constituency in Sirohi district.

All those who had joined the Congress on the eve of the elections after switching over from the Janata Dal (D) also lost the election. Rebels proved better than the official nominees in both the BJP and the Congress camps.

Most women lose: There was not much enthusiasm for the women candidates in the State of princes and princesses. Only nine of the record number of 94 women candidates who contested the Assembly elections could make it to the hung House. In the 1990 Assembly election, as many as 93 women candidates contested, but only 11 were successful. This time the Congress-I had put up 12 women candidates of whom three won against two in the previous Assembly. The BJP had fielded nine women and four of them got elected. The party had re-nominated all the five women candidates of the dissolved Assembly, of whom only three emerged victorious. The fourth successful woman candidate of the BJP is a new face. The BJP received a jolt when two of its former Ministers, Ms Pushpa Jain (Pali) and Mrs Vidhya Pathak (Sanganer) lost.

The BJP also fielded Mrs Vasundhara Raje, daughter of BJP leader Vijeraje Scindia from Dholpur. Mrs Vasundhara, a sitting MP, was defeated by the Congress-I candidate by a hansome margin. In the dissolved Assembly, this seat was held by the then Chief Minister, Mr Shekhawat.

The Congress fielded 12 women candidates including Mrs Rama Pilot, wife of the Minister of State for internal security, Rajesh Pilot, and Mrs Yasmin Abrar, wife of the Minister of State for Finance, Abrar Ahmed. Both the privileged women lost the battle.

Women's problems were once again relegated to a back seat in the elections. Very few women were successful at the polls. Even some prominent women candidates related to V.I.Ps were rebuffed by the electorate. A charter of demands was prepared at a meeting of the Joint Women's Programme (JWP) in which housing for slum dwellers was also emphasised.

The demands were taken to all the political parties well before October 15, so that they could be included in manifestoes. However, no political party was very keen to give the JWP much time or to adopt their charter of demands.

The JWP is a voluntary organisation working among women, children and the weaker sections of the society. It organises women at the grassroots level.

Madhya Pradesh: The Congress was swept back to power in Madhya Pradesh after a gap of nearly 45 months. The party won 171 seats out of 305. Its traditional rival, the BJP, which was in power when the Ministry was dismissed in mid-December, 1992, in the wake of Ayodhya happenings, could secure only 116 seats. The Congress improved its position (as compared to the strength in the previous Assembly) in four of the five regions of the States; however, it fared badly in Bhopal. The BSP secured 11 seats, CPI 2, Independents and others 11. Polling took place in 316 out of the total of 320 seats. The elections in the four remaining constituencies were deferred on one ground or other.

A notable feature of the result was that Mr Kailash Joshi (BJP) was elected for the eighth consecutive occasion, thus establishing a record. Mr S.C. Shukla, Congress veteran, won from the Rajim area for the fifth time. Madhya Pradesh Congress President and M.P. was chosen to become the Chief Minister.

Mizoram: The tiny States of the North-East go through much turmoil, both politically and otherwise. Stability has been lacking despite the repeated efforts of the Centre and the local administrations. For the Congress the latest round of elections held at the end of November brought good tidings. The party and its regional electoral partner, the Mizoram Janata Dal emerged victorious, winning 24 of the total of 40 seats. A coalition ministry was formed with Mr Lalthanhawla as the Chief Minister. The Congress, which had 23 seats in the dissolved Assembly, won only 16 seats this time (mostly because of the party squabbles) and the MJD got 8. The MJD is not linked with the Central JD. The MNF secured 14 seats, way behind the Congress-MJD combine. Independents won 2 seats.

Poll Impact on Reforms

THE Congress victories in the Assembly elections are expected to impart a further momentum to the economic policy reforms. The opponents of the reforms package, notably the BJP, have suffered several reverses. The Central Government now feels emboldened to introduce the next phase of economic reforms. The thrust of the policy measures may now be sharper. Two important

decisions are to be shortly implemented; one, reforms of the financial sector in the shape of allowing private sector banks with foreign collaboration, and, two, comprehensive reforms in the taxation structure.

Besides, the Government proposes amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) to build confidence of the foreign financial institutions. They are estimated to bring in $5 billion investments in due course. That will put India on a strong wicket in its foreign exchange reserves.

Labour market reforms, though urgently needed, would take a bit longer. The "exit policy", representing policy changes to allow easier closure of sick and unviable units, is still fraught with political risks; so the Government may go slow.

Part of Anti-Poverty war

STRESS on another aspect of India's economic reforms was laid by a leading economist. He said in a monograph released on November 30 that the reforms are part of the war against poverty, not an agenda for growth in itself, since efficiency and growth remain the most important instruments for alleviating poverty. The Chief virtue of growth is that it would attack poverty directly by creating jobs and indirectly by raising the tax base to finance the programmes for aiding the poor.

Lauding the Rao Government for abandoning the caution and hesitation that defined the earlier efforts at liberalisation, the economist said the Rao Government has frontally embraced the philosophy of liberal economic reforms. "Reform by storm has supplanted the reform by stealth" of Mrs Gandhi's time and the "reform with reluctance" under Rajiv Gandhi.

Tracing the root cause of India's poor growth record, he said extensive bureaucratic controls over production, investment, inward looking trade, foreign investment policies and a substantial public sector form the main elements of India's policy framework that stifled efficiency and growth until recently.

Kashmir

Govt.'s New Strategy

THE Government of India has drawn up a fresh strategy to revive the political process in Kashmir. It is felt that the Hazratbal shrine episode may provide an opportunity to consolidate the positive elements that have emerged from it.

In an optimistic assessment of the situation, Union Home Minister S.B. Chavan informed the Parliamentary Consultative Committee that as a part of confidence-building measures, the leaders of the political parties would be invited to discuss the entire gamut of the problem with an open mind. Political elements and others in the State would have to be mobilised and activated and sustained pressure maintained on the militants. The Government is evaluating the post-Hazratbal situation. He called upon all political parties at the national level to come together in a joint endeavour to resolve the Kashmir problem.

Reiterating that there was no deal in resolving the Hazratbal crisis, the Home Minister praised the exemplary restraint shown by the State Government and the security forces. The incident had been carefully planned as a desperate measure to create large-scale disorder in the Valley and was timed to coincide with Pakistan's hectic efforts to bring the Kashmir problem before the United Nations. Considering that there had been large-scale destruction of public property, including schools, commercial buildings and bridges, Mr Chavan said efforts towards developmental activities would have to be continued to motivate the people to come into mainstream activities and bridge the gap between them and the administration.

Compromise hint on Kashmir: Evidently in response to US and other countries' pressure, New Delhi on December 1 indicated that it was willing to discuss with Pakistan some compromise to resolve the Kashmir issue. Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit stated this in an interview on TV. The Foreign Secretaries of the two countries are due to meet early in January for discussing the issue.

During his talks with Mr Shahryar Khan (his Pakistani counterpart) Mr Dixit would have a limited brief, that is, to emphasise that "we are willing to reason with them to find some compromise to this difficult problem." But he has cautioned that unilateral and absolute claims cannot be the basis for solving the problem. The developments on both sides of the Line of Control in the past 40 years and more have to be taken into account for seeing where we should go.

Previously, Indian spokesmen had been stating that they would not discuss Kashmir with Pakistan at all unless the interference in the State's affairs and support to the militants in the State were stopped. India has now been told that Pakistan is willing to discuss this aspect. "If that is so", the Indian Foreign Secretary said, "we can take the next step for dealing with Kashmir directly."

Early polls in J & K Ruled out: Early elections in J & K were again ruled out on November 17, during visit to Srinagar by Union Home Minister S.B. Chavan, who observed that a "proper atmosphere will have to be created before such a poll can be held".

Mr Chavan, who went to the Valley to assess the situation following the peaceful solution of the Hazratbal crisis, said that earlier assurances regarding holding of Assembly elections could not be fulfilled "due to interference from Pakistan". The latter has "forcibly taken people from their homes and sent them back after training and equipping them", he said. Local police were deployed in strength around the Hazratbal shrine.

Giving his assessment of the situation in the Valley, he said that after the shrine episode greater attention would have to be paid to it. The defusing of the crisis was a great "morale booster" for the State Government and the security forces. This fact should be understood by all political parties.

He felt that people at large were disillusioned with militancy and wanted normalcy. The situation had shown improvement but the people were still afraid of the gun. "They are not interested in a merger with Pakistan or independence", he claimed. His assessment was that the people are cooperating with the Army and the para-military forces.

Hazratbal siege Ends: A month-long siege of the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar and the intense tensions it had caused, following the stand-off between Kashmiri militants and the Army, ended peacefully on November 16 as the militants holed up in the shrine surrendered.

The militants and hostages, numbering 62 in all, who stayed in the shrine for over 33 days gave themselves up leaving behind their weapons. The holy relic which was kept in the white marble shrine is safe and this has been verified by priests.

Earlier, 15 persons had come out on different dates. The Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, was satisfied that good sense had prevailed on the militants and the safety of the shrine "which was our greatest concern has been ensured".

The Army had laid a siege of the shrine on October 15 night and since then Government's negotiators had conducted several rounds of talks with the militants and other concerned parties.

The militants and hostages came out through routes earmarked by the army for their surrender. Soon after they were screened by the army and handed over to the State police.

They left behind several weapons, including a rocket launcher, three light machine-guns, sophisticated rifles, grenades and a communication set.

Ladakh Autonomous Council

A provisional solution of Ladakh's old problem was evolved after prolonged consultation with local leaders. The strategic district now has an autonomous Hill Council. The Ladakh Buddhist Association had carried on an agitation in this connection for about four years.

A violent struggle launched by the Association, a socio-religious body, in October, 1989, gave the call to free Ladakh from Kashmir and for a Union Territory status. The situation could be brought under control only after a tripartite agreement among the representatives of the LBA, the State administration and the Central Government was signed at Leh in the presence of the then Union Home Minister under which Leh was to have an autonomous hill council. The LBA rescinded the demand for UT status in favour of an AHC. However, the political trouble in the Valley impeded its implementation.

The Union Government has satisfied the long-term political aspirations of the Ladakhi people. The powers invested in the Council will enable them to run their own affairs. The Government has prevented a sensitive region of J & K from becoming yet another troublesome area.

However, the Ladakh AHC must draw lessons from the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. It is a challenging task for the local leadership and concerted efforts are needed to promote the socio-economic development of the region. The preservation of its unique socio-cultural identity calls for close attention, but equally imperative is upholding amicable communal relations for a better Ladakhi future.

Plan to attack Indian Cities

INTELLIGENCE reports show that Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence might try to create panic in major Indian cities by engineering blasts, as it did in Madras and Hyderabad some months ago. The ISI was behind the blasts. The ISI's attempts to instigate the people to come out on the streets against the Government had failed. According to the Union Home Minister, this clearly showed that they did not support terrorist activities in the Valley.

The Home Minister lamented that while all political parties in India were talking about Kashmir, no one was ready to work in the Valley. He was prepared to provide full protection to anyone who volunteered to work there. To promote these efforts, he would be shortly calling a meeting of all the major political parties.

Elaborating on the ISI role at Hazratbal, he said the plan was to turn Muslim nations against India. Had any untoward event taken place at the shrine, it would have taken several years to undo the damage. The authorities found there was an attempt to demolish two mosques in the vicinity at the height of the crisis.

China: Major Challenge to India

DESPITE the recent peace agreement signed by India and China on the Line of Actual Control, no less a person than the Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal S.K. Kaul, has expressed fears that the security situation in the north is "grim". China, according to his assessment, poses a primary strategic challenge to India in the long term. This formidable challenge demands a well-planned counter-strategy. China had emerged as the most powerful military nation which, with its high rate of economic growth and sustained military programme, had drastically altered the military balance in Asia.

"India is thus faced with twin contrasting security dilemmas. On the one hand, the probability of an armed conflict with China has been reduced in the short term, but in the long term, by 2005, the threat (from China) will be of a different magnitude altogether."

In his valedictory address at a seminar on "Challenges to India's national interest in 1995-2010 and Indian Response", Air Chief Marshal Kaul pointed to the double standards of US foreign policy, the collapse of, and betrayal by, Russia, the unabated low-cost proxy war by Pakistan, the grim internal security situation and the poor quality of the Indian polity. These factors have a dangerous bearing on India's national security interests.

The Air Chief strongly advocated India's need for

enhancing its conventional military capabilities while simultaneously initiating confidence-building measures with countries in the neighbourhood in order to ensure regional stability. Revoking the Pressler Amendment would add to the security complications. Therefore, as an overall threat perspective, he visualised Pakistan as a potent threat in the short term and China as a potential strategic challenge in the long term.

ULFA campaign for Sovereign State

AFTER an enforced break, caused mostly by surrender of some leaders and dwindling public support as a result of extortions, intimidation and murders of innocent people, the outlawed United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has again emerged on the scene. It is making an all-out effort to organise the people to pursue the demand for an independent sovereign State. There has been a notable change in tactics, with the political wing of this outfit being made all-powerful, reducing the military wing to a secondary position.

A newly formed wing will seek to enlist the cooperation of the people. It will seek the cooperation of certain political parties, like-minded organisations and others It intends to lobby for a secessionist ideology. An image building exercise has been planned so as to win public goodwill and remove the impression of ULFA as "a body indulging often in lawlessness".

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, ULFA lost public support. The well-conducted anti-ULFA drive by the security forces—"Operation Bajrang" in 1990 and the later "Operation Rhino" caused a major setback to this organisation. It is understood that the actions planned by the military wing will be carefully reviewed by a small body of moderates who will not readily add names to the "hit list". The political wing will also strive to unite different sections of the Assamese people and make the secessionist ideology more popular. "Freedom from Indian hegemony" is to be the new slogan. Chief Minister Saikia admitted recently that ULFA was still active in the State.

Supreme Court clears Pawar

MR Sharad Pawar, Maharashtra Chief Minister, has been saved from disqualification and disgrace by the Supreme Court which, in a verdict on November 19, ruled that he did not commit any electoral malpractice by making certain speeches during the election campaign of the Congress candidate from Adhmednagar parliamentary constituency over two years ago. The court held, however, that such utterances "do not measure up to the desired level of electioneering".

By a unanimous verdict, a three-judge bench upheld the judgement of the Bombay High Court (Aurangabad bench) by which the elected Congress candidate, Mr Yashwantrao Kankanrao Gadakh, had been unseated and the defeated opposition candidate Mr Balasaheb Vikhe Patil declared elected to the Lok Sabha. The High Court also named Mr Pawar for committing electoral corrupt practice under Section 123 (4) of the Representation of the People Act along with Mr Gadakh.

The much-awaited judgement has saved Mr Pawar and Mr Gadakh from facing proceedings before the Election Commission under Section 99 of the RP Act for their disqualification from holding any public office for six years. Mr Pawar was the Defence Minister and was later elected to the Legislative Council. Mr Pawar and Mr Gadakh had, *inter alia*, stated at public meetings that Mr Vikhe Patil was to spend Rs 3 crore for his election; he had paid Rs 50 lakh to the Janata Dal, another Rs 20 lakh to the JD candidate to leave the seat for him. The opposition candidate was to distribute sarees, dhoties and liquor among the voters to woo them and "voters must take these but vote for the Congress". The court observed that the propositions made by the counsel are wide even in the existing political climate unless the election law leads to the inevitable conclusion exposing "a hiatus in the legislative effort to achieve the avowed object of purity of elections".

Tamil Nadu for 69% Reservations

ON grounds of special requirements and ur usual factors prevailing in Tamil Nadu the State Government insists on providing for 69% reservation in services. In November, the Tamil Nadu Assembly adopted a unanimous resolution urging the Centre to make the necessary amendment to the Constitution to ensure the continuation of the existing 69 per cent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions in the State.

The resolution came in the wake of the Supreme Court's interim order on a private petition that the reservations to educational institutions should not exceed 50 per cent. The petitioner had also filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court, saying that admissions this year were made on the basis of 69 per cent reservations.

Moving the resolution at a special session of the Assembly, the Chief Minister Ms Jayalalitha, said that the quantum of reservations had always been increased and never decreased. Stating that the State Government respected the judiciary and would continue to do so, she said the only way to ensure the continuation of the 69 per cent reservation was to make appropriate changes in the Constitution. She asserted that in a democracy, neither the Constitution nor the Government was supreme. It is the people who are supreme and they have the right to change the Constitution, partially or completely.

The DMK President, Mr M. Karunanidhi, stated that his party would support the State bandh call. The DMK would also launch a separate campaign over the issue. The opposition leader, Mr S.R. Balasubramaniam, said the Constitution does not state that the quantum of reservation should not exceed 50 per cent.

Reservations in judiciary

THE Bihar Chief Minister, Mr Laloo Prasad Yadav, announced 50 per cent reservation for the backward communities in the judicial services to ensure justice for the oppressed and downtrodden of the society.

The backward people would also be given reservation in the medical and engineering institutions in order to improve their social status. Mr Yadav was committed to social justice for the oppressed and downtrodden and with this objective 30 per cent of the seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the panchayat elections.

Criticising the "creamy layer" concept in the reservation policy, Mr Yadav alleged that it was a conspiracy to weaken the backwards. However, the fight against it would continue. The Chief Minister demanded reservation for the backwards in the Assembly and parliamentary constituencies on the basis of their population, on the lines of the SC and ST reservations.

More castes in the SC/ST List

ALTHOUGH a large number of castes have already been included in the list of backward sections to make them entitled to benefits from reservations, additions are expected to be made to meet the growing demand.

The Central Government has set up a committee to consider the inclusion of some castes and tribes in the list. This was disclosed by the Union Welfare Minister, Mr Sitaram Kesari, while addressing the Consultative Committee meeting of his ministry on November 30. The Government's intention is that the inclusion of new castes and tribes in the existing SC/ST list should not encroach upon the facility already provided to other SC/STs. The Government is evaluating every possible option in this regard.

The Welfare Minister has requested every State Government which had not yet drawn their list of OBCs, to prepare the list at the earliest, so that the OBCs could get the benefit of reservations in the services of the Union. In continuation of its amendment dated September 8, 1993, which provided for 27 per cent reservations for OBCs in civil posts and services under the Government of India, a notice has been issued to prescribe the procedure for fulfilling these reservations.

Ghising-CPM Accord

FOLLOWING an enhancement of Mr Subhas Ghising's status and the climb-down by the West Bengal's CPM Government, an agreement has been reached over the Gorkha Hill Council elections. The stage is set for announcing the date.

An ordinance for this purpose was signed by the Governor, Mr Raghunath Reddy, on Nov 26, ushering in a new stage in the relations between the Autonomous Hill Council and the West Bengal Government. Now the Marxist Government is assisting the process of separation of the hill areas from the rest of the State by promoting greater autonomy of the Darjeeling Council.

The ordinance provides for a reduction in the role of the State Government in supervising the work of the Hill Council and an extension of the powers of the Council and its Chairman. It also enhances the status of the Chairman and powers of the Council which will have greater responsibility for development activities.

The relevant notification ends almost three years of confrontation between the Gorkha National Liberation Front leader, Mr Ghising, and the State Government. Mr Ghising realised two years after the first elections to the DGHC that the existing Act was defective and his position was nothing more than a glorified panchayat leader. The State Government retained the right to meddle in the affairs of the Council by nominating 14 members to the 42-member body. While the State government has partially relinquished its right of nomination, it still retains considerable clout in indirectly intervening in the affairs of the Council.

Mr Ghising's status has been upgraded to a full-fledged Cabinet Minister with all the attendant pomp. The Chairman will now be sworn in by the Governor. The Chairman will submit his resignation to the Chief Minister, making the DGHC boss virtually a member of the State Government. The Council elections do not come under the purview of the Election Commission.

India as Major Space Power

THE stage is now set for India to emerge as a major space power. According to the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Space Commission, Prof U.R. Rao, ISRO had been able to identify the fault that had led to the failure of the PSLV launch on September 20. He felt the experience gained from the launch would help the country to emerge as a major space power soon.

Additional heat generated from the retro-engine, used for the separation of the second stage of the rocket from the third stage, is believed to have caused the rocket to undershoot its path, thereby deviating from its course. PSLV development flights would continue according to schedule.

The ISRO is working on the GSLV programme which would enable the country to launch 2.5 tonne INSAT-2 class of satellites into a geo-stationary orbit. The ISRO had asked for an allocation of Rs 3,600 crore from the Centre for a five-year period upto 1997 to sustain the tempo of the space technology development.

The development of the GSLV programme depended largely on the availability of cryogenic engines. Even if the Russian firm, Glavkosmos, refused to part with the technology and engines under U.S. pressure, ISRO was confident of manufacturing the cryogenic engines by 1998. It had already started developing testing facilities for the manufacture of the engines. He could not say whether the Russians would agree to the transfer of technology or not.

On the U.S. embargo on ISRO, Prof Rao said that no matter what embargo was imposed on ISRO, it would continue with the development of space technology as the

country's self-reliance depended on it. High technology had now become the currency of power politics. The U.S. stands for free enterprise but in matters like space technology "it is free for them and no enterprise for others". Some countries have been trying to establish a monopoly in space technology which was not acceptable. Already, India is finding it difficult to arrange for the launching of its satellites because the "one-sided agreements" were delaying the country's programmes.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

♦ U.S.A.: Pro-Pak Tilt Again ♦ More US aid to Israel ♦ Terrorists' Threats to U.S. ♦ Yugoslavia: Help sought on Sanctions ♦ War Threat Growing in Koreas ♦ Dictatorship in Nigeria ♦ Worst Battle of Sri Lanka ♦ Somalia: U.N. Extends Mandate ♦ UN Embargo Against Iraq ♦ S. Africa: Move for "White State" ♦ Leghari : New President of Pakistan ♦

U.S.A.: Pro-Pak Tilt Again

IN an apparent move to assist Pakistan's new ministry headed by Ms Benazir Bhutto, the Clinton administration indicated on November 25 its intention to withdraw the Pressler amendment under which the U.S. stopped, in October 1990, further economic and military aid to Islamabad. The U.S. President had not certified that Pakistan did not possess a nuclear device. Pakistan had declined to halt its nuclear programme and was in fact going ahead with it.

A State Department spokesman explained that, with Pakistan and India possessing nuclear weapons or the ability to assemble them at short notice, the Pressler law no longer "serves US non-proliferation objectives in South Asia". The U.S. feels concerned about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially in a volatile region such as South Asia. "Our effort has been to cap, reduce and eliminate weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile weapons systems from South Asia."

The U.S.A.'s revised stand came as a shock to India because Mr Bush and the Clinton administration have several times, in testimony before Congressional committees, hinted that Pressler had checked nuclear proliferation. Five days earlier, a U.S. aid official said at a press conference that the US had to cut off aid to Pakistan under Pressler because Pakistan "chose to build nuclear weapons instead of caring for the people". The latest statement is taken by analysts as an indication of the Clinton administration's decision to resume aid to Pakistan and to use the Pakistani possession of nuclear weapons as a lever to try to force India to go non-nuclear and abandon its missile projects.

In Islamabad, Ms Benazir Bhutto vehemently denied reports about Pakistan's decision to roll back the country's nuclear programme and asserted that "the question simply does not arise". She described the nuclear plan as a "vital security interest of Pakistan" and added that all the rumours about the capping or rolling back of the programme are unfounded and baseless.

Ms Bhutto said contrary to Pakistan's consistent efforts to achieve regional nuclear non-proliferation, India had always negatively responded to the proposals floated by her, Mr Nawaz Sharif's Government or the Caretaker Government.

More US aid to Israel

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton assured the Israeli Prime Minsiter Mr Yitzhak Rabin in November that the U.S. will continue full economic and military support for Israel as part of the effort to promote West Asia peace. Mr Rabin demanded that the Palestine Liberation Organisation condemn the recent murder of an Israeli by Arabs. Despite the killing of the Jewish settler, Mr Rabin felt sure that "we and the Palestinians have passed the point of no return in our efforts to implement the agreement".

Mr Clinton who called an Israel-Syrian peace accord the next essential step, said he would assure that economic aid to Israel continues at current levels. He also renewed U.S. calls for an end to the Arab economic boycott against Israel and reaffirmed America's "pledge to maintain and enhance Israel's qualitative security edge".

Mr Clinton also pledged to work with Congress to use loan guarantees and "other forms of assistance to Israel to help Israel defray the cost of peace". Last year the U.S. authorised $ 10 billion in loan guarantees to help Israel resettle Russian Jewish immigrants.

Welcoming the substantial common agenda concluded with Jordan, he said further efforts would serve as the basis for a major development on the road to the "treaty of peace". He also looked forward to success in the negotiations with Syria and Lebanon.

Terrorists' Threats to US

THE U.S. is taking special measures and undertaking studies to meet the threat of international terrorism to the country. New international developments that are of concern to US agencies, the "Washington Post" reported in November, are the emergence of Islamic fundamentalist groups in Egypt and elsewhere and the violent confrontations in the Balkans, Haiti and Somalia, where the US role has been questioned.

The Energy Department has disclosed that since 1975 it has had a unit with a budget of $ 25 million a year, consisting of a group of nuclear weapons experts who can be despatched to help and render harmless any radio-active device planted, or claimed to have been planted, by terrorists.

Previously, the US had viewed terrorism as affecting mainly areas like northern Ireland, Punjab and Kashmir. Early in 1993 the bomb set off at the World Trade Centre by followers of an Islamic fundamentalist group and discovery of a plot by members of the same group to blow up the UN, a FBI building and two road tunnels and kill a US Senator sent a wake-up call to the Clinton administration that the US is as vulnerable to terrorism as any other country.

Experts have indicated that the threat of terrorism within the US appears to be higher than during the Cold War. "As the sole remaining super-power, often taking on a peace maker's role, the US is likely to generate hostilities abroad and become a target." The Defence Department will play a major role in countering terrorism and supplementing the activities of the State Department, FBI, CIA and other agencies in keeping track of terrorists around the world.

Yugoslavia

Help sought on sanctions

SINCE the Bosnia crisis is nearing an end, Yugoslavian spokesmen have been seeking non-aligned countries' assistance in getting the UN sanctions against it lifted. In an exclusive interview in New Delhi on Nov 26, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Jovanovic, stated that India could play an important role in this matter. He supported India's stand on the Kashmir issue and said: "We have suffered and continue to suffer from the same kind of separatist activities with support from outside." He was of the view that Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Malaysia and Sudan wanted the Bosnian crisis to fester as this would help in continuing economic sanctions against his country. The sanctions against his country were "unjust and counter productive" as the Serbs were not involved in fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Critical of the role played by the non-aligned movement in dealing with the Bosnian crisis, he said NAM should welcome back Yugoslavia as a full-fledged member. "NAM is not committed to the UN regarding membership of the movement", he emphasised.

War Threat Growing in Koreas

ACCORDING to the Commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, the risk of war on the Korean peninsula is now greater because of North Korea's refusal to comply with international nuclear safeguards. But the U.S. dignitaries feel sure South Korea will win if a conflict occurs. In addition to 170 mm artillery and multiple launch rocket systems, deployed along the border, the South Korea capital of Seoul, only 65 km away, would face the threat of North Korean Scud missiles if war broke out. "A war between North and South Korea would be very costly in the way of human lives and we certainly want to avoid that", Admn Larson said. "However, let me be very clear, the South would win."

President Clinton stated in November that Washington would consider a North Korean attack on South Korea equivalent to a strike at the United States. On December 1, North Korea accused the U.S. of stepping up aerial surveillance of its territory as part of war preparations. The last Korean War ended in 1953.

Dictatorship in Nigeria

THE tender plant of democracy in Nigeria has been rashly smashed by the new military leader, Gen Sani Abacha, who has tightened his grip on power, banned the country's two political parties and dissolved all elected bodies in the most dramatic political change in the State in a decade. Gen Abacha announced the setting up of a provisional ruling council headed by him to run the country. The country's highest serving military officer, who took over as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, also banned all political meetings and associations with immediate effect.

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, has been ruled by the armed forces for 23 years since it gained independence from Britain 33 years ago. The interim national government, set up after Gen Ibrahim Babangida, stepped down in August. The National and State Assemblies, the State Executive Councils and all local governments as well as the National Election Commission had been dissolved.

The political parties were dissolved. All processions, political meetings and associations of any type in any part of the country were banned.

Worst Battle of Sri Lanka

THE island of Sri Lanka has been in the throes of a bloody civil war again. On November 21 Air Force bombers stepped up attacks on Tamil guerrillas who overran a military outpost in northern areas in the worst battle in a decade-long civil war. "We want to keep up a continuous onslaught on the terrorists (rebels)", a senior military official stated.

LTTE had killed 1,000 soldiers and sailors and lost 411 of their own fighters in a major battle in the third week of November Defence officials said 637 soldiers and sailors had been killed or were missing in the battle for the Pooneryn base on the edge of a lagoon separating the rebels' Jaffna peninsula stronghold and the mainland

The Tigers said in a statement that they had captured five navy boats, two battle tanks and infantry weapons during a raid. The army had launched an inquiry into the attack to find out what went wrong.

Somalia

U.N. Extends Mandate

THE U.N.-U.S. tussle in Somalia continues. The Security Council extended the mandate of UN forces in Somalia and warned factions in the East African nation that they must cooperate in building a functioning government. The original UN mandate for the force expired and the resolution extending it to May 31, 1994, was adopted unanimously. "The Somali people must show the will and the courage to bring about national reconciliation", the US ambassador told the Security Council. "But if they cannot work together to solve their own problems, they cannot expect the UN to do it for them."

The U.S., the backbone of the 26,000-member UN force in Somalia, plans to withdraw its soldiers by March 31 and has demanded that steps be taken to create an

effective government in Somalia. France, Belgium and Sweden are also planning to pull out their forces.

The resolution warned Somali movements and factions that continued UN involvement in Somalia depends on their "active cooperation and tangible progress towards a political settlement".

It also emphasised the crucial importance of "effective disarmament" and called for the immediate establishment of local governing councils and regional police forces.

UN Embargo Against Iraq

The UN in the third week of November, extended its three-year old trade and oil embargo against Iraq on the ground that Baghdad still refused to fully cooperate with the world body. The sanctions were first imposed after Iraq's August, 1990, invasion of Kuwait and are reviewed every two months. The fresh review came amid reports that Iraq has used chemical weapons against Shiite rebels in the southern marshes of Iraq. A UN team was despatched to the area to interview people claiming to have witnessed such an attack. Iraq has denied it used chemical weapons. The Security Council has repeatedly accused Iraq of not fully cooperating on other issues stipulated in the 1991 Gulf war cease-fire, including long-term weapons monitoring and accepting a redrawn Iraq-Kuwait border.

The US ambassador told the Security Council that Iraqi moves to cooperate with the UN were a mere smokescreen. "Simply put, Iraq continues to cheat, only the tactics have changed." After Iraq invaded Kuwait, trade and oil embargoes were imposed in an effort to force Iraqi troops to withdraw.

S. Africa

Move for "White State"

As a result of the secessionist threats by the African National Congress and a split among the leaders, a move is afoot for forming a new entity in South Africa—a fascist State. The African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, cautioned on Nov 30 that an anti-fascist front may be necessary if the ANC foes continue with threats to secede. Pro-apartheid leaders announced plans to prepare for setting up a State within present-day South Africa for white Afrikaners. The Government and the ANC, the leading organisation for the country's black majority, firmly oppose any division of South Africa into regions based on race or ethnicity.

Speaking in Cape Town, Mr Mandela criticised the freedom alliance, a group of conservative black and white parties that oppose ANC rule and have threatened to destabilise progress in negotiations on reform. Various groups in the alliance, ranging from the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party to the white, pro-apartheid Afrikaner Volksfront, say separate States for their followers are the only way to prevent a civil war.

President F.W. De Klerk stated that the Government would act against anyone breaking the law and that forming political fronts would be unnecessary.

Mr Mandela participated in a summit of leaders of black political parties aimed at ending political violence. They planned to tour black townships around Johannesburg, where hundreds of blacks have died in clashes blamed mostly on the ANC Inkatha battle for power.

Leaders of the Afrikaner Volksfront, an umbrella organisation of right-wing whites, announced their plan to hold a vote on forming a sovereign State, free of political links with the South African Government. The ANC is expected to win the nation's first multi-racial election due on April 27 and take power under a constitution negotiated with the Government and other groups. The Afrikaner Volksfront and some conservative black leaders have rejected the plans which, they say, will bring ANC domination and civil war.

Pakistan

Leghari: New President

Ms Benazir Bhutto won another notable victory in November by getting Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari elected as Pakistan's ninth President. Several senior opposition deputies, including Mr Wasim Sajjad whom Mr Leghari defeated by a wide margin, attended the swearing in. "He is the best President Pakistan could have and today the supremacy of parliament has been established", Ms Bhutto said after the election. She termed Mr Leghari's convincing victory "a significant turning point in the history of the country".

The 53-year old chief of the Leghari tribe in southern Punjab got 274 votes against 168 polled by Mr Sajjad who took over as acting President on July 18 after Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan's resignation. One vote each was cast for the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) leader, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Mr Iftikhar Gilani of the PML (Nawaz) and two for the Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) chief, Mr Akbar Bugti.

Brimming with joy, Ms Bhutto reiterated her Government's resolve to do away with the controversial Eighth Amendment despite her party candidate's election to the high office.

The controversial amendment vests in the President the power to dissolve the National Assembly. Mr Leghari's predecessor, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who was also a candidate this time but later withdrew from the contest, had twice used the power, in 1990 against Ms Benazir and three years later against Mr Nawaz Sharif. He has assured that he will strictly adhere to the Constitutional provisions and not allow his residence to become a centre of conspiracies.

Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 11

Across: 1. Fjord 3. Beach 6. Nadir 8. Neap 11. Sheet 13. Col 14. Fold 15. Gulf 16. Reg 18. Lava 19. Epoch 20. Red

Down: 1. Fauna 2. Ravi 3. Bar 4. Alps 5. Hail 7. Reef 9. Atoll 10. Core 12. Halo 15. Gale 16. Rand 17. Grit.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Area.

SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Inter-bank Funds Transfer.

VABAL: Value-Based Advance Licensing Scheme.

AVIATION

Hansa takes to the skies

A new landmark was set in the Indian aviation history when, on November 23, 1993, *Hansa*, the new light aircraft developed by the National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), undertook its inaugural flight.

The aircraft is the first to be developed by a government laboratory with the help of private funding. It is also the first Indian aircraft to be made from composites and the first to be entirely conceptualised, designed and manufactured within the country.

Hansa will go into production in 1994 at the Bangalore headquarters of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited, which contributed about Rs 60 lakh for its development. The remaining Rs one crore was footed by NAL.

Hansa can be operated with minimum maintenance. With a four-hour endurance, it is good for cross-country flying. It is best suited for basic flying training, sport and hobby flying. It can also be used for surveillance, aerial photography and environment monitoring.

India and Russia agree to design, produce LTA

THE National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) and the Myasischev Design Bureau (MDB) of Russia have signed an agreement to jointly design and produce a 9-14 seater Light Transport Aircraft (LTA). The first flight of the prototype is expected in 1995-96.

While MDB will be working on the fuselage and avionics, the responsibility to design the wings and tails will be of NAL. Canadian Pratt-whitney PT-6A-66 engines will be used.

AWARDS

Indira Gandhi Peace Prize, 1993

THE Indira Gandhi Award for Peace, Disarmament and Development, for 1993, has been given to Mr Vaclav Havel, the President of the Czech republic. He is the eighth recipient of the award.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs 25 lakh and a momento.

Kalinga prize, 1993

65-year-old Piero Angela of Italy has won the 1993 Kalinga prize for Science Popularisation. He is a journalist, author and writer for television. He has made more than 51 hour documentaries, contributes science articles to newspapers and has published numerous books popularising science.

The Kalinga prize is sponsored by UNESCO and carries a cash prize of 1,000 pounds sterling.

UNESCO Science Prizes: Besides the Kalinga Prize UNESCO also gave four other science prizes. These were:

UNESCO science prize for applying science to the development of region: Octavio Augusto Novaro of Mexico.

Carlos J. Finlay prize: James Michael Lynch of UK, James Tiedje of USA and Johannes Antonie Van Veen of the Netherlands share this award.

Javed Husain Prize for young scientists: Paul Derek Beer of UK.

Sultan Qaboos prize for outstanding contribution in the field of environment: Jan Jenik of the Czech republic.

Tansen Samman, 1993

USTAD Zia Fariduddin Dagar and Pandit S.C.R. Bhat have been jointly given the 1993 Tansen Samman by the government of Madhya Pradesh. Both will be awarded Rs 50,000 each in

The Jargon from GATT

GATT: The General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, although critics describe it as the general agreement to talk and talk.

URUGUAY ROUND: The current set of talks aimed at cutting barriers to exports.

TARIFFICATION: Refers to the plan to completely end import bans on farm products, replacing them with customs tariffs. National pride and the national dish is at stake in Japan and South Korea, which are fighting to keep their prohibitions on rice imports.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES: A tax to stop other countries selling goods abroad for less money than the price at home.

MULTI-FIBRE ARRANGEMENT: A system of quotas to limit the import of textiles from poor countries to rich ones. GATT wants to phase this out.

MULTILATERAL TRADE ORGANISATION (MTO): A bigger, better, bolder GATT to implement the Uruguay Round.

cash and plaques of honour.

DEFENCE

12th launch of Prithvi

THE medium-range surface-to-surface missile, *Prithvi*, was successfully test launched on November 30, 1993. This was the 12th test-fire of *Prithvi*. It was first test-fired in 1988.

Powered by a liquid propellant, *Prithvi* is one among the five missiles being developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). The missile is now being produced at Bharat Dynamic Limited, Hyderabad.

Prithvi is equipped with latest onboard computers as well as advanced inertia navigation system.

'Nashak' floated out of Mazagon Docks

THE third missile boat in a series of fast and sophisticated warships being built by the Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay, *Nashak*, was floated out on November 12, 1993 and would join the Indian Navy by 1994 end.

This Russian-design boat has been built with a low alloy special steel. It will include an advanced weapon package of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles.

The earlier two missile boats, INS *Vibhuti* and INS *Vipul* had joined the Indian Navy in 1991 and 1992, respectively.

Vizag to be top submarine yard

WITH facilities to cater to the hull and other repairs of nuclear submarines, in the coming years the naval dockyard at Vishakhapatnam, would play the role of the foremost yard in submarine construction and fitting out.

Modern facilities, envisaged in the master plan, are progressively nearing completion and would enable the dockyard to handle repair and logistic support of the eastern fleet more efficiently.

The dockyard, which provides engineering support ashore, is involved in the application, development and repair technology of steam and gas turbines, IC engines, naval hull forms and marine fouling and construction.

INS *Chakra*, the Soviet nuclear submarine taken on lease by India a few years back, had underwent hull repairs at Vishakhapatnam.

Advanced projects such as control engineering, rocketry, ultrasonics and computer systems also come under the ambit of the dockyard. It also has the largest dry dock in Asia. Dry docking facilities enable the dockyard to carry on maintenance and repair work throughout the year.

EXPEDITIONS

13th Antarctica expedition

A 59-member Indian expedition to Antarctica set sail on December 5, 1993, from Goa, in the Russian ship *MV Vitus Bering*. This was the 13th expedition to visit Antarctica and comprised of scientists from different research organisations, besides personnel from the Indian Army and Navy.

One group, consisting of 34 people, will stay at the black and cold continent till March 1994, while the others will stay on to conduct studies till March 1995.

PERSONS

Havel, Vaclav

PRESIDENT of the Czech republic, he is the winner of the 1993 Indira Gandhi Peace Prize. He is also a renowned playwright and poet.

In 1989 he became the first non-communist President of Czechoslavakia. After the break-up of Czechoslovakia in 1993, he was elected as the first President of the Czech republic.

Leghari, Farooq Ahmed

HE has been elected as the President of Pakistan. A big landlord from the southern part of Punjab, he is the chief of a large Baluch clan.

53-year-old Mr Leghari is a practising Sunni Muslim and is widely respected as a moderate politician with a cool temperament and clean record.

He was educated at Oxford. He began his political career by joining Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in 1973 when Mr Z.A. Bhutto was the Prime Minister. He was first elected to the Parliament in 1975.

Tata, J.R.D.

ACKNOWLEDGED as the doyen of Indian business, Mr Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata died on November 29, 1993. He headed the Rs 14,000 crore business empire of TATAs.

He was instrumental in putting India on the civil aviation map of India. On October 15, 1932 the first flight of Indian civil aviation was flown by him from Bombay to Karachi and back. He was also the founder of Air India. Mr Tata remained its chairman for 25 years, till 1978.

In 1992 official recognition for his pioneering work was given by the government by honouring him with *Bharat Ratna*, India's highest civilian award.

PROJECTS

Project Iridium

IT is perhaps the world's largest private aerospace initiative to provide high quality, hand-held wireless services to subscribers, via a constellation of sixty six satellites. These satellites will be put into a Low Earth Orbit, using Russian launch facilities. The project is expected to become operational in 1998.

Leading communication and information technology firms in the USA, Japan and Italy are participating in the project.

India is also planning to join the project. India will own and operate the Indian gateway (earth station), deriving revenue from subscribers in its territory. In addition, revenue will be generated from service provisions and long-distance traffic.

Subscribers in remote or densely-populated regions would use pocket-size hand-held Iridium subscriber units, transmitting through digital facilities to communicate with any telephone in the world. Unlike conventional telecommunications networks, the satellite-based system will

track the location of the telephone handset and providing global transmissions even if the destination location is unknown.

Ranjit Sagar Dam project

THE first stage of construction of the Ranjit Sagar Dam on river Ravi in Punjab has been completed. The Rs 2,022 crore project is expected to be completed in 1997. The project envisages construction of 600 m high dam with a massive spillway, the biggest for the only rock-fill dam in India.

Kallada hydro-electric project

BHARAT Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has commissioned the first unit of the Kallada project in Kerala. Located on the banks of river Kallada, about 75 km north-east of Thiruvananthapuram, the 15 MW capacity project will have two units of 7.5 MW each.

For the first time, BHEL has supplied remote supervisory control equipment which would enable the power station to have unmanned operation. The power station would be operated from Edamon substation, 10 km away.

RESEARCH

Drilling deepest hole to understand quakes

SCIENTISTS in Germany are drilling the world's deepest hole, for a journey to the centre of the earth, that may help them understand the origin of earthquakes.

Germany's Continental Deep Drilling Programme is well on its way, with its main borehole reaching a depth of more than 7,200 metres, the deepest level ever reached till date.

Drilling through crystalline rockey subsoil of western and central Europe, they have now reached an interesting zone, called "the Frankonian Line", where two continental blocks are pitted against each other. This offers them the world's most unique opportunity to examine the dislocation of the earth's crust, which had been discovered only indirectly by geophysical methods.

BARC making strides in robotics

THE Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bombay, is making rapid strides in providing robotic and automation support in a range of activities involving radioactive material.

The basic thrust of the research is on indigenous capability and self-sufficiency at the component, subsystems and systems levels, to avoid import of crucial items.

Robotics, the most challenging fields of research today, is offering personnel considerable relief from monotonous and tedious jobs as well as tasks that need to be carried out in a hostile environment.

Robots can be taught or programmed to perform a variety of tasks, interact with changing environments through sensors and work in coherence with other machines.

SPACE RESEARCH

ISRO renews pact with ESA

THE Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the European Space Agency (ESA) have renewed their agreement for "cooperation in the development and application of space technology for peaceful purposes".

Some areas which have been identified for cooperation are: remote sensing applications, cooperation in land and oceanographic applications, monitoring of tropical rain forest and snow melt studies and soil moisture study.

The possibility of including each other's payloads in ESA and ISRO satellites will also be explored.

Pulsars changing radio astronomy

PULSARS, the rapidly rotating stars emitting sharp bursts of radio waves, are set to revolutionise the field of radio astronomy with a growing application in areas of time measurement and navigational aid in space travel, according to renowned British scientist and Nobel laureate Prof Antony Hewish.

Pulsars, first discovered in 1967, are distant radio sources comprising exclusively of neutrons and spin at an incredible speed, sending radio waves at regular intervals.

The pulsars have opened up new vistas in space travel as they serve as navigational aid, pinpointing the location of spaceship to the accuracy of few metres in a distance spread over thousands of light years. They also help scientists determine the pace of rotation of solar system in the Milky Way galaxy and also measure gravitational waves.

The discovery of millisecond pulsars in 1982 set off exciting studies in radio astronomy with wider ap-

World Trade Blocs

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Association): Formed in 1993. Member countries: USA, Canada and Mexico. Total Population: 361.74 million. Total GNP per capita: US $ 17,139.

EC (European Community): Formed in 1957. Member countries: Germany, France, Italy, UK, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. Total population: 343.93 million. Total GNP per capita: US $ 17,458.

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations): Formed in 1967. Member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. Total population: 316.65 million. Total GNP per capita: US $ 984.

G 15 (Group of 15): Formed in 1990. Member countries: Algeria, Brazil, Nigeria, Senegal, Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Venezuela, Argentina, Jamaica, Egypt, Mexico, Peru and Zimbabwe. Total population: 1554.11 million. Total GNP per capita: US $ 927.

APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation): Formed in 1989. Member countries: US, Japan, China, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, ASEAN members. Total population: 1924.62 million. Total GNP per capita: US $ 5399.

plications. Pulsar clocks can be more effective and accurate than the existing atomic clocks.

MISCELLANY

Massive water scarcity predicted

A new study by Population Action International (PAI), USA, makes the disquieting prediction that by the year 2025, one out of three people will live in countries plagued by water stress or chronic water scarcity.

The study, "Sustaining water: Population and the future of renewable water supplies", points out that in 1990, more than 335 million people lived in countries defined as water-stressed or water-scarce. That number is projected to increase at least eight-fold by 2025, to between 2.8 billion and 3.3 billion people, depending on the actual rate of population growth.

The lowest of three projections for future population growth would result in 2,782 billion people living in conditions of water stress or scarcity. Under the low-growth projection, India would fall into water stress by 2025, but would re-enter relative water abundance within a generation, as its population will begin to shrink in size. Under the high projection, India's population would face water scarcity (less than 1,000 cubic metres per person) before the end of the next century.

The concept of "water-stress index" was pioneered by the Swedish hydrologist Malin Falkenmark, according to whom countries with annual, renewable fresh water supplies of less than 1,700 cubic metres per person, begin to experience periodic or regular water stress, and below 1,000 cubic metres per person they face water scarcity. The national figures are not absolute because there can be regional differences within a country.

With all that, the report says, water availability has not received the attention it deserves in global discussions of the sustainable use of natural resources. It has been examined even less in the context of population growth. On a planet whose surface is more than two-thirds covered by water, the illusion of abundance has clouded the reality that renewable fresh water is an increasingly scarce commodity.

Economic development may also suffer under conditions of water scarcity. Agriculture alone absorbs two-thirds of the water used worldwide.

Competition over scarce water resources can also evolve into open conflict—a not surprising possibility since over 200 river and lake basins are bordered by two or more countries, and at least 10 rivers flow through six or more countries.

PAI recommends water recycling, more efficient use of water—especially in agriculture—and the expansion of family planning programmes as the strategies for dealing with increasing water scarcity.

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SPORTS

ATHLETICS

10th Asian Track & Field Championship

CHINA lead the medal standings with 23 gold, 11 silver and 4 bronze in the 10th Asian Track & Field championship, which was held at Manila, Philippines. South Korea came second with 3 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze. The third place went to Kazakhastan.

India came fifth with 2 gold, 2 silver and 5 bronze medals. For India the gold medal winners were: Bahadur Prasad in the 5000 m and Ajit Bhadauria in discus throw.

Bahadur Prasad set a new national record time of 13 minutes 41.70 seconds. He also took a silver medal in the 1500 m race.

The second silver medal was won by the women's 4x400 m relay team comprising of Sylvania Paes, Shiny Wilson, H.G. Aprara and K. Saramma.

Talal Mansoor of Qatar was the fastest among men and Yumei of China was fastest among women.

CHESS

World Junior championship

Igor Miladinovic, playing under the FIDE umbrella, won the boys title while the girls title was won by Nino Khurtsidze of Georgia. The championship was held at Kozhikode, India.

CRICKET

Hero Cup tournament

A magnificent bowling spell by Anil Kumble saw India demolish the mighty West Indies by 102 runs to clinch the five-nation Hero Cup at the Eden Gardens, Calcutta. India batted first and scored 225 in their allotted 50 overs. West Indies collapsed, like a pack of cards, in the face of a magical spell of 6.1-2-12-6 by Anil Kumble and were bundled out for 123 with 9.5 overs to spare.

Anil Kumble was declared "Man of the match". Indian skipper, Mohammed Azharuddin was declared the "man of the series" for his steady performance throughout the tournament.

Earlier in the semi-finals West Indies had defeated Sri Lanka by seven wickets and India had defeated South Africa by two runs.

The tournament was held to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Cricket Association of Bengal.

Duleep Trophy

NORTH Zone bagged the Pepsi Duleep Trophy title for the fourth successive year on the strength of the first innings lead of 86 runs over East Zone.

Deodhar Trophy

EAST Zone retained the one-day matches tournament Deodhar Trophy by securing 12 points from four matches.

Australia-New Zealand Test series

First match: The first cricket Test match, played at Perth ended in a tame draw.

Second match: Australia beat New Zealand by an innings and 222 runs to win this match which was played at Bellerive Oval. The defeat was New Zealand's worst in its 221-Test history and was Australia's fourth largest victory.

Third match: New Zealand were defeated by an innings and 96 runs. Australia thus took the three-Test series 2-0.

Pakistan-Zimbabwe Test series

First match: Pakistan defeated Zimbabwe by 131 runs in the first Test match, played at Karachi.

FOOTBALL

Rovers Cup

MAHINDRA and Mahindra beat Bank of India Sports Club 3-0, via tie-breaker, to lift the Rovers Cup.

Durand Cup

CALCUTTA'S East Bengal regained the Durand Cup after a gap of one year. In the final they defeated Punjab State Electricity Board.

HOCKEY

Asia Cup

SOUTH Korea defeated India 1-0 to lift the Asian Cup men's title. This was South Korea's maiden Asian Cup win. The tournament was held at Hiroshima, Japan. The next Asia Cup has been allotted to India.

Jawaharlal Nehru title

INDIAN Airlines retained the trophy when they defeated Army Service Corps (Jalandhar) 2-1.

SQUASH

World open title

JANSHER Khan of Pakistan defeated countryman Jehangir Khan to win the title for the fifth time.

TENNIS

Davis Cup

GERMANY defeated Australia to win the Davis Cup for the third time. Germany's previous two victories had come in 1988 and 1989.

ATP World championship title

MICHAEL Stich of Germany defeated Pete Sampras of USA to take the title.

Mukherjee to lead India in Davis Cup

JAIDEEP Mukherjee has been appointed the non-playing captain of the Indian Davis Cup team for 1994. He succeeds Naresh Kumar.

Appointments Etc

Appointed; Elected Etc

Farooq Ahmad Leghari: He has been elected as the President of Pakistan. He was a nominee of the Pakistan People's Party.

Jim Bolger: He has been elected as the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi: He is assisting Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in the Department of Atomic Energy and Space. He has been given additional duty of the Minister of State for Science and Technology.

Eduardo Falerio: Union Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilisers, he has been given additional charge of the Department of Ocean Development, Electronics and Parliamentary Affairs.

Madan Lal Khurana: Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP) he has been elected Chief Minister of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Virbhadra Singh: He has been elected as the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. He belongs to Congress(I).

Bhairon Singh Shekhawat: Leader of the BJP in Rajasthan, he has been elected as the Chief Minister of the State.

Digvijay Singh: He has been elected Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He belongs to Congress(I).

Mulayam Singh Yadav: He has been elected Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. He head the Samajwadi Party-Bahujan Samaj Party coalition.

Lalthanhawla: He has been elected as Chief Minister of Mizoram. He heads the Congress-MJD coalition.

Dr Marcello De Zaffiri Duarte Mathias: He is the new Ambassador of Portugal to India.

Mukhemedjan Isaev: He is the first Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India.

Bhadra Kumar: He has been appointed as India's first ambassador to Tajikistan.

Ram Niwas Mirdha: Member Parliament and a former minister, he has been appointed as India's representative at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Inder Khanna: He has been appointed Secretary of the University Grants Commission (UGC).

Distinguished Visitors

Aneerood Jugnauth: Prime Minister of Mauritius.

Douglas Hurd: Foreign Secretary of Britain.

R.F. Botha: Foreign Minister of South Africa.

Alaeddin Broudjerdi: First Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran.

General Merill A. McPeak: Air Force Chief of USA.

Michael Hansenne: Secretary General of the International Labour Organisation.

Resigned

Gulsher Ahmed: Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

P.R. Kunaramanglam: Minister of State for Parliamentary affairs in the Union Cabinet.

Died

J.R D. Tata: The doyen of Indian Industry. He was 89.

Mani bhai Desai: Veteran Gandhian and Ramon Magsaysay award winner. He was 73.

Balakrishna Das: Noted Oriya singer and composer.

H.M. Patel: Former Union Finance and Home Minister.

Frank Anthony: Veteran member parliament. He represented the Anglo-Indian Community in the Parliament for four decades. He was 85.

EVENTS

NOVEMBER

11—At least 200 soldiers are feared killed in Sri Lanka as Tamil rebels mount a massive surprise attack on the Army camp at Pooneryn.

15—India and Britain ratify the extradition treaty.

16—A month-long stand off between Kashmiri militants and the Army ends peacefully with the surrender of the militants holded up in the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar.

18—Accord is signed to adopt the new Constitution for South Africa, paving way for end of 300 years of apartheid.

—Army again captures power in Nigeria.

21—A Macedonian airliner crashes into a hill killing all 115 persons on board.

—US Senate okays the NAFTA bill.

22—India and South Africa sign accord restoring diplomatic ties.

28—Congress party gets two-thirds majority in Himachal Pradesh assembly elections.

—BJP secures a landslide victory in the Delhi assembly elections.

30—Mizoram goes to polls to elect a new state assembly. 80 per cent polling is reported.

DECEMBER

1—Congress is swept back to power in Madhya Pradesh after a gap of nearly 45 months.

3—A three-tier 27-member coalition Ministry of Samajwadi Party-Bahujan Samaj Party combine is inducted in Uttar Pradesh.

—Bhairon Singh Shekhawat of BJP is sworn-in as the 14th Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

4—The ruling Congress Party retains power in Mizoram with the help of the Mizoram Janata Dal (MJD).

6—One person is killed and 18 injured in bomb explosions in various trains.

7—Strike cripples Postal services throughout India.

—BJP President L.K. Advani and seven others are arrested in connection with the case relating to the demolition of the Babri Masjid structure on December 6, 1992.

10—Postal strike ends after the Indian government agrees to the major demands of the employees.

MILESTONES

Major General K.N.S. Thapa: Of Nepal has been appointed to command the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). He replaced Major-General Timothy Dibuama of Ghana.

Gen Gadul Shamsher J.B. Rana: Chief of Nepalese army, he has been conferred the honorary rank of general of the Indian army.

Pablo Escobar: The world's most-wanted Cocaine trafficker, he was killed by the security forces of Colombia, 16 months after he had escaped from prison.

THE EXAMINER'S GUESS QUESTIONS

Q. What does Y.K. Gadakh election case pertain to?

Ans. In a case filed against Shri Sharad Pawar, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the Bombay High Court had named him for commission of corrupt electoral practices. The court had also held as void the election of Mr Y.K. Gadakh, a Congress candidate from the South Ahmednagar parliamentary constituency in 1991 elections.

The Supreme Court, however, absolved Mr Sharad Pawar of charges of corrupt electoral practices but held that his speeches did not measure upto the 'desired' standards of electioneering expected of the top leadership. The apex court also over-ruled the High Court verdict declaring V.K. Patil, the rival candidate as elected thus paving way for fresh elections.

Q. With which country has India recently signed a memorandum of Understanding for laying a 2000 km gas pipeline?

Ans. Iran.

Q. What are the highlights of the new interim constitution of South Africa?

Ans. Bill of Rights provides all South Africans are entitled to equal protection under law.

—Outlaws unfair discrimination, outlaws torture, provides freedom of religion and right to strike.

—Parliament will consist of 400-member national assembly and 90-member senate. President is to be elected by the national assembly.

Q. What is *Yakshagana*?

Ans. It is five-centuries old dance-drama of Karnataka. It offers myriad coloured costumes, dance, music, dialogue and mime harmonised into a single art form.

Q. With which country did India ratify an extradition treaty recently?

Ans. Britain.

Q. Name the weekly magazine that suspended publication in November 1993 after an almost uninterrupted run for 113 years.

Ans. Illustrated Weekly of India.

Q. Where was the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit held in November 1993?

Ans. Seattle, USA.

Q. Who will host the Seventh International Conference on Urban Transport in February, 1996?

Ans. India.

Q. Name the middle-east country where first multi-party elections since 1956 were held in November, 1993?

Ans. Jordan.

Q. What amount has been earmarked by the Tourism Ministry of India for the investment plan to increase the tourist inflow from present 1.83 million to five million by the end of 1996-97?

Ans. Rs 26,063 crore. Out of the contribution of the government will be Rs 5,943 crore. The public sector contribution has been estimated to be Rs 10,580 crore as against the private sector contribution of Rs 9,540 crore.

The plan has predicted a return of Rs 14,000 crore in foreign exchange by the end of 1996-97. The employment potential will jump from 1.48 million persons in 1992-93 to 5.18 million in 1996-97.

Q. What is *Hansa*?

Ans. It is the first Indian aircraft to be developed by a government laboratory with the help of private funding.

Q. What is *Project Iridium*?

Ans. It is perhaps the world's largest private aerospace initiative to provide high quality, hand-held wireless services to subscribers via a constellation of 66 satellites.

Q. By what name is Thein dam project called now?

Ans. Ranjit Sagar Dam project.

Q. Who represented India at the Miss World pageant, held at sun city in South Africa?

Ans. Miss India, Karminder Kaur Virk.

Q. Describe the new State-emblem of Russia?

Ans. Double-headed eagle. It was the symbol of the Romanov Czars who ruled Russia before the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The communist era emblem was a globe framed of corn and hung with a red ribbon inscribed with the Marxist slogan : "workers of the world unite".

Q. With which religion is the Bahubali festival connected?

Ans. Jainism.

Q. What landmark judgement was given by the Madras High Court on December 1, 1993 with regard to a minor?

Ans. The court ruled that a minor girl has the right to bear children. The case related to a 16-year-old minor girl, Sashikala, who was pregnant and wanted to have the child against stiff opposition from her only parent—father.

Q. Name the three Indian airports where the new concept of privatisation of the airports is being done on an experiment basis?

Ans. Tirupati, Cochin and Calicut.

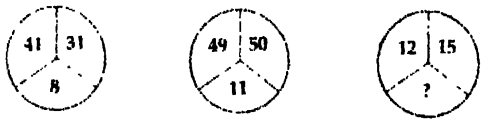
TEST OF REASONING—I

Which would be the next number in the series given below:

1. 10; 18; 34; 66; ...
   (*a*) 132 (*b*) 130 (*c*) 126 (*d*) 88
   (*e*) 118
2. 7; 13; 25; 49; ...
   (*a*) 88 (*b*) 73 (*c*) 92 (*d*) 97
   (*e*) 102
3. 16; 23; 37; 58; ...
   (*a*) 86 (*b*) 69 (*c*) 112 (*d*) 94
   (*e*) 82
4. 13; 14; 27; 41; ...
   (*a*) 59 (*b*) 56 (*c*) 66 (*d*) 68
   (*e*) 72
5. 0, 7; 26; 63; ...
   (*a*) 106 (*b*) 94 (*c*) 124 (*d*) 132
   (*e*) 116
6. 4, 28; 7; 21; 3; 18; ...
   (*a*) 8 (*b*) 6 (*c*) 21 (*d*) 15
   (*e*) 27
7. 2; 3; 4; 4; 8; 5; ..
   (*a*) 10 (*b*) 12 (*c*) 16 (*d*) 13
   (*e*) 20
8. 91; 48, 78, 60; 65; ..
   (*a*) 62 (*b*) 68 (*c*) 72 (*d*) 76
   (*e*) 82

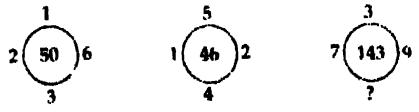
Find out the right substitute for question marks:

9.



(*a*) 7 (*b*) 4 (*c*) 6 (*d*) 2 (*e*) 3

10.



(*a*) 4 (*b*) 2 (*c*) 16 (*d*) 3 (*e*) 7

Find out the missing numbers/letters:

11. 5 14 ?
    11 17 9
    21 6 10
    (*a*) 18 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 7 (*d*) 8 (*e*) 21

12. 16 2 11
    3 ? 10
    10 11 8
    (*a*) 12 (*b*) 13 (*c*) 15 (*d*) 16
    (*e*) 17

13.

3	2
6	36

7	1
7	?

(*a*) 21 (*b*) 42 (*c*) 49 (*d*) 56
(*e*) 14

14.

FO_2	FN_3	GM_6
HL_3	IK_5	?
KI_4	LH_2	MG_8

15.

C3	D_4	E_5
I_9	J_{10}	K_{11}
O_{15}	?	Q_{17}

Find the odd-man out:

16. (*a*) MPQ (*b*) CFG (*c*) HKL
    (*d*) TVW (*e*) UXY
17. (*a*) GHJM (*b*) ZACF (*c*) EFHL
    (*d*) MNPS (*e*) RSUX
18. (*a*) AYC (*b*) RPT (*c*) LJN
    (*d*) VTW (*e*) HFJ
19. (*a*) PUSQ (*b*) FKIG (*c*) YDBZ
    (*d*) BGEC (*e*) NTRP
20. (*a*) TYWV (*b*) PVSR (*c*) CHFE
    (*d*) JOML (*e*) NSQP

Find out the right choice of letters to fill in the blanks:

21. nm-nmm-num-mmnm-
    (*a*) mmnm (*b*) mnnm (*c*) nnnm
    (*d*) nnnn (*e*) mnmn
22. ac-bacb-a-bbacbb-cb
    (*a*) bbca (*b*) bcca (*c*) bcba
    (*d*) cbca (*e*) bbcc
23. r-st-tst-tstrt-tr
    (*a*) trrs (*b*) trss (*c*) rrts
    (*d*) rtrs (*e*) srrs
24. -aca-bac-bbaca-baca
    (*a*) bcac (*b*) cbab (*c*) bbac
    (*d*) bacc (*e*) cbcc

Questions 25-27 are based on the word 'TRADITIONAL':

25. How many letters occur twice in the word?
    (*a*) 1 (*b*) 2 (*c*) 3 (*d*) 4

(e) None

26. If all the letters in the word are arranged alphabetically, which two letters will remain where they are?

(a) I; L (b) I; N (c) L; O (d) I; O
(e) L; N

27. How many sets of two letters have as many letters between them as in the alphabetical order?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None

For questions 26-31, 'MEANWHILE' is the lead word. In each question one word is different from others. Find it out:

28. (a) MAN (b) MAIL (c) WHILE
(d) LINE (e) MILE

29. (a) WHALE (b) NAME (c) LIME
(d) LINEN (e) WHEN

30. (a) SLAVE (b) SHAME (c) SLAIN
(d) EXILE (e) THEME

31. (a) ARMY (b) REMAIN (c) THEIR
(d) SHARE (e) TALENT

Correct the equations given below by interchanging two signs:

32. $(36 + 3) \times (18 - 5) \div (4 + 1) = 15$

(a) +; − (b) −; ÷ (c) ÷; ×
(d) −; ×

33. $24 \times 2 + 21 \div 7 - 6 = 51$

(a) ÷; + (b) ×; − (c) −; +
(d) ×; +

34. $54 \div 9 + 16 \times 2 - 37 = 1$

(a) +; × (b) −; + (c) −; ÷
(d) ×; ÷

35. $(36 + 4) \div (3 \times 6) - 10 = 17$

(a) ÷; − (b) ÷; × (c) ÷; −
(d) ÷; +

The words given below are followed by their coded forms. Find out the code letters for letters enclosed in box.

36. C A [B] L E

(a) z (b) y (c) g (d) n
(e) v

37. S [L] I D E

(a) y (b) u (c) w (d) z
(e) j

38. B R I C [K]

(a) n (b) w (c) v (d) g
(e) m

39. T [R] A D E

(a) j (b) y (c) m (d) q
(e) n

40. C H E [S] T

(a) q (b) u (c) g (d) f
(e) y

41. If 'NUMERICAL' is 'MVLFQJBBK' th 'ASTROLOGY' is:

(a) BRSTMNNHX (b) ZTSSNMNHX
(c) ZTUSPMPFZ (d) BRSSNKNHX
(e) None of these

42. If 'IMPORT' is 'USPQNJ' then 'CAPITAL' is:

(a) MBUJQBD (b) KZSHOZB
(c) MUBJBDQ (d) MBQJUBD
(e) None of these

According to a certain code:

num kum hum sum means 'the patient is serious

hum tum jum pum means 'serious matters grave'.

rum sum bum tum means 'Doctors are attendi patient'.

pum lum num rum means 'Doctors know matters'.

43. What is the code for matters?

(a) jum (b) hum (c) pum (d) rum
(d) None of these

44. 'sum' means:

(a) serious (b) is (c) are
(d) patient (e) None of these

45. 'The serious doctors' would be coded as:

(a) lum sum rum (b) hum rum num
(c) lum hum pum (d) sum num pum
(e) None of these

Which two would be the next two letters in the seri

46. A B D G K P V _ _

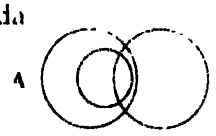
(a) BJ (b) CJ (c) CK (d) BK
(e) None of these

47. B Y E V H _ _

(a) KS (b) JM (c) PR (d) RK
(e) None of these

Match the right question on the basis of relationsl among items. Each circle represents one item irrespect of its size.

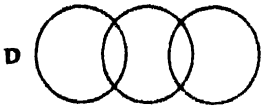
48. Washington : U.S.A. : Canada



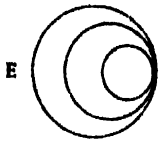
49. dictionary : English : Hindi

50. State : city : country

51. School : education : classroom

D 

52. crow : owl : cuckoo

E 

Tick-mark the mirror image of the word given in question. The mirror is held in front of the word.

53. PAKISTAN

(a) ꟼAKISTAN (b) NAꟼISTAN
(c) NAꟼISTAꟼ (d) PAKISTAN

54. SWITZERLAND

(a) ꓢWITZERLAND (b) SWITZERLAND
(c) ꓢWITZERLAND (d) SWITZERLAND

55. KUWAIT

(a) TIAWUK (b) TIAWIK
(c) ꓘUMAIT (d) TIAMUK

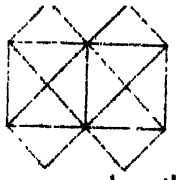
56. SCANDINAVIA

(a) AIAANIDNAƆS (b) ƆSANDINAVIA
(c) AIVANIDNAƆS (d) SCANDINAVIA

57. GERMANY

(a) ꓘERMANY (b) GERMANY
(c) ANAWERG (d) ꓘERMANY

Questions 58 to 60 are based on the figure given below:



58. How many squares does the figure contain?

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8 (e) 9

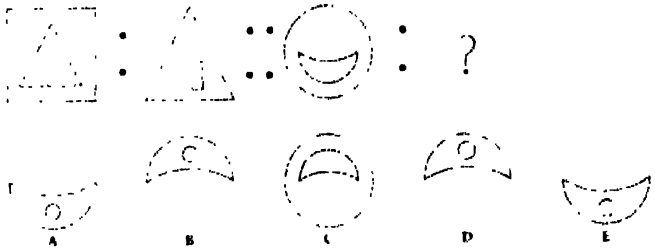
59. Count the number of triangles in the figure:

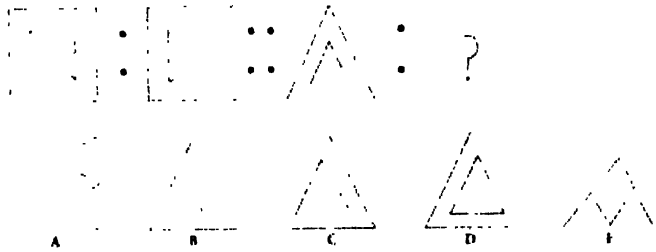
(a) 20 (b) 18 (c) 16 (d) 15 (e) 12

60. What is the minimum number of straight lines that are needed to construct this figure?

(a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15 (e) 16

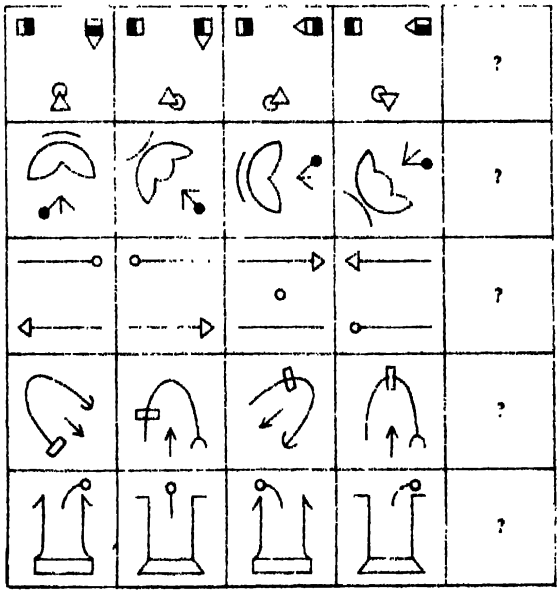
Which figure from A, B, C, D and E is the right one for question-mark and has similar relationship with the figure as the first set has?

61 

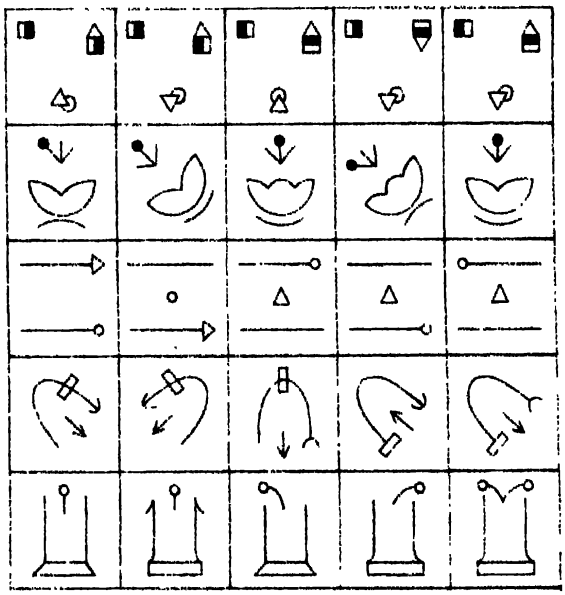
62 

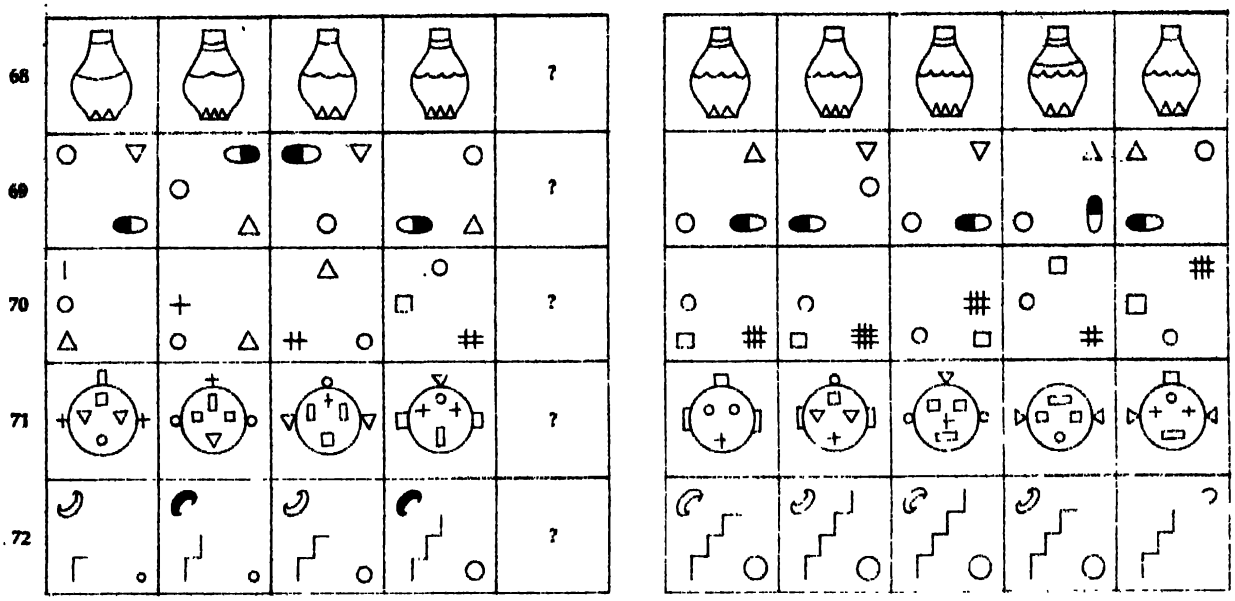
Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the Answer Figure is the right one for the question mark:

PROBLEM FIGURES

63 64 65 66 67 

ANSWER FIGURES

A B C D E 



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) Add 8, 16, 32, 64 ... to numbers.
2. (*d*) Each number is double –1 of the preceding number.
3. (*a*) Add 7, 14, 21, 28... to numbers.
4. (*d*) Add preceding number to the number to get the next number.
5. (*c*) The series is 1^3-1; 2^3-1; 3^3-1...
6. (*b*) Each alternate number is the product of numbers on its right and left.
7. (*c*) There are two series, 2, 4, 8... and 3, 4, 5...
8. (*c*) Again there are two series, 91, 78, 65 with a difference of 13 and 48, 60, 72 with a difference of 12.
9. (*e*) Add the numbers in upper cells and divide with nine to get the lower one.
10. (*b*) Add the squares of outer numbers to get the inner one.
11. (*a*) The total of numbers, horizontally and vertically is 37.
12. (*d*) Here the linewise and columnwise total is 29.
13. (*c*) Number on left in the lower cells is the product of upper numbers and the number on right is its square.
14. JJ15. Letters are arranged in regular and reverse order and the third number is the product of the two preceding ones in each line.
15. P16. After skipping three letters in each line the letters are in order and have as number their position in the alphabetical order.
16. (*d*) 17. (*c*) 18. (*d*) 19. (*e*)
20. (*b*)
21. (*b*) The arrangement is nmm/nmm/...
22. (*a*) The arrangement is acbb/acbb/...
23. (*a*) The arrangement is rt/strt/strt/st...
24. (*c*) The arrangement is ba/cabba/cabba/...
25. (*c*) A, I and T
26. (*d*) The arrangement will be AADIILNQRTT
27. (*c*) ON; OL and NI
28. (*d*) The order of the letters picked up for the word has not changed.
29. (*d*) All the letters are from the lead words, but this one has an extra N.
30. (*a*) This one has two extra letters while others have one.
31. (*b*) Others have two extra letters, this has one only.
32. (*d*) 33. (*c*) 34. (*c*) 35. (*d*)

For next type of questions go on sorting out common letters in given words and match them with common code letters.

36. (*e*) 37. (*d*) 38. (*a*) 39. (*c*)
40. (*b*)
41. (*b*) First, third, fifth...letters have preceding letter as their code and the remaining ones, their 'next letter'.
42. (*a*) Reverse the word and use next letters as codes.
43. (*c*) 44. (*d*) 45 (*b*)
46. (*c*) The gap among letters increases by one extra.
47. (*e*) There are two series, B, E, H (gap of two letters) and Y, V, S... again with a gap of two letters.
48. B 49. D 50. E 51. A
52. C 53. (*d*) 54. (*c*) 55. (*a*)
56. (*c*) 57. (*a*) 58. (*c*) 59. (*a*)
60. (*b*) 61. E 62. B

For solving the next set of problem study the movement, the speed of movement, direction, swing, rotation of each figure and its relationship with other figures. The figure may also lose or gain something, it may also increase or decrease in size. Examples—the circle in question 69 covers one extra half portion during its movement and figures in question 70 disappear after reaching the top.

63. B 64. E 65. D 66. A
67. B 68. E 69. C 70. A
71. A 72. D

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (*a*) March (*b*) October (*c*) September (*d*) January (*e*) December
2. (*a*) Macbeth (*b*) Don Quixote (*c*) King Lear (*d*) Shylock (*e*) Othello
3. (*a*) chimpanzee (*b*) gorilla (*c*) baboon (*d*) orang-outang (*e*) hippopotamus
4. (*a*) Kalidas (*b*) Surdas (*c*) Tulsidas (*d*) Meera (*e*) Kabirdas
5. (*a*) knife (*b*) showel (*c*) sword (*d*) axe (*e*) saw
6. (*a*) cottage (*b*) office (*c*) hotel (*d*) palace (*e*) hut
7. (*a*) Spain (*b*) Poland (*c*) Korea (*d*) Italy (*e*) Greece
8. (*a*) pint (*b*) gallon (*c*) dram (*d*) litre (*e*) gram

In each question given below, the first set of words has a definite relationship. You have to find out the right word from the choice given for the second set so that the words in second set have similar relationship.

9. labour : fatigue : : inexperience : ?
   (*a*) job (*b*) efficiency (*c*) promotion (*d*) blunder
10. smoking : cigarette : : drive : ?
    (*a*) license (*b*) speed (*c*) car (*d*) accident
11. tennis : game : : wasp : ?
    (*a*) poison (*b*) bite (*c*) insect (*d*) attack
12. line : point : : water : ?
    (*a*) sea (*b*) drop (*c*) river (*d*) flow
13. curse : blessing : : crowded : ?
    (*a*) pollution (*b*) people (*c*) stampede (*d*) isolated
14. pine : oak : : cake : ?
    (*a*) pastry (*b*) baking (*c*) sweet (*d*) birthday
15. garden : flower : : Milky way : ?
    (*a*) planet (*b*) sky (*c*) star (*d*) galaxy
16. gold : ornament : : tree : ?
    (*a*) furniture (*b*) fruit (*c*) environment (*d*) garden

Match the right parts on the basis of identical relationship among the items:

17. love : adoration : infatuation
    (A) elephant : mountain : creature
18. snake : python : reptile
    (B) slap : kick : hit
19. body : blood : vein
    (C) drink : sweet : sour
20. pineapple : tomato : fruit
    (D) gold : copper : mineral
21. teacher : men : women
    (E) hook : fish : water
22. bag : shop : market
    (F) India : India Gate : Delhi
23. A book-seller has 120 books on mathematics, physics and chemistry. The books on mathematics are ten more than books on physics and the number of books on chemistry is six less than physics. How many books are there on physics?
    (*a*) 34 (*b*) 36 (*c*) 40 (*d*) 38 (*e*) None of these

Five friends, Vimla, Chanda, Rekha, Leela and Madhu planted mangoes, vegetables, cactus, roses and lilies but not in the same order.

Each girl planted one type of plants only.

The first letter of the name of the girl and the plant is not the same.

Vimla and Rekha did not plant lilies or mangoes.

Chanda and Madhu did not plant roses or vegetables.

Cactus was not planted by Rekha or Vimla.

Mango was not planted by Chanda.

Now match the right girl with the right plant:

24. Vimla (A) mangoes
25. Chanda (B) vegetables
26. Rekha (C) cactus
27. Leela (D) roses
28. Madhu (E) lilies

Six sides of a cube are coloured with different colours. Yellow is opposite white and blue is between red and green. One side is black.

29. Which colour is opposite blue?
    (*a*) red (*b*) black (*c*) green (*d*) None of these
30. Which colour does not touch red side?
    (*a*) green (*b*) yellow (*c*) white (*d*) blue

Ashwini, Brijesh, Chitra, Damyanti and Edmund are

TV employees for covering sports, cultural programmes, literary activities, elections and development in the field of science and technology.

Ashwini and Chitra do not cover sports or literary activities.

Damyanti and Edmund have nothing to do with science and technology or elections.

Cultural programmes are not covered by Ashwini or Damyanti.

Literary activities are not covered by Brijesh or Edmund.

Chitra has nothing to do with science and technology and sports are not covered by Edmund.

31. Who covers science and technology?
(*a*) Ashwini (*b*) Brijesh
(*c*) Chitra (*d*) Damyanti
(*e*) Edmund

32. Brijesh gets report on:
(*a*) sports (*b*) elections
(*c*) cultural programmes (*d*) literary items
(*e*) science and technology

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(*a*) necessarily follows from the statements.
(*b*) is only a long drawn one.
(*c*) definitely does not follow from the statements.
(*d*) can't say as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should only be in the light of the information given in the statements.*

Statements:
33. 1. All lovers of plants love animals too.
2. Mr & Mrs Surendra have inherited a lovely garden.
Conclusion: They love animals.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
34. 1. If a person is unable to account for his property and income, these can be confiscated.
2. All the property of Mr X was confiscated.
Conclusion: He was unable to explain how he acquired it.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
35. 1. All the contestants for election proclaim that they are only contesting for the welfare of their constituency.
2. After getting elected, everyone starts fighting for ministership.
Conclusion: The contestants secretly aspire for ministership.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
36. 1. Those, who have a habit of speaking out their mind and opinion frankly are always unpopular.
2. Rakesh is very popular.
Conclusion: He does not always say what comes to his mind.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
37. 1. Some of the successful silver screen figures have no film background.
2. Romila is an actress.
3. Her father is a famous film-director.
Conclusion: Romila is not successful as an actress.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
38. 1. Our government claims all Indian Airlines to be absolutely safe.
2. A plane crashed near Bhutan.
Conclusion: It could not have belonged to Indian Airlines.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
39. 1. Opposition parties constantly blame the government of making a mess of economy.
2. When it is their turn to form the government they adopt the same economic policies.
Conclusion: No party has an understanding of national economy.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:
40. 1. The performance of private sectors is always better than that of government undertakings.
2. In city 'X', most of the city buses are run by the State government.
3. There are some private buses too.
Conclusion: Passengers are better satisfied with the bus service run by private sector.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

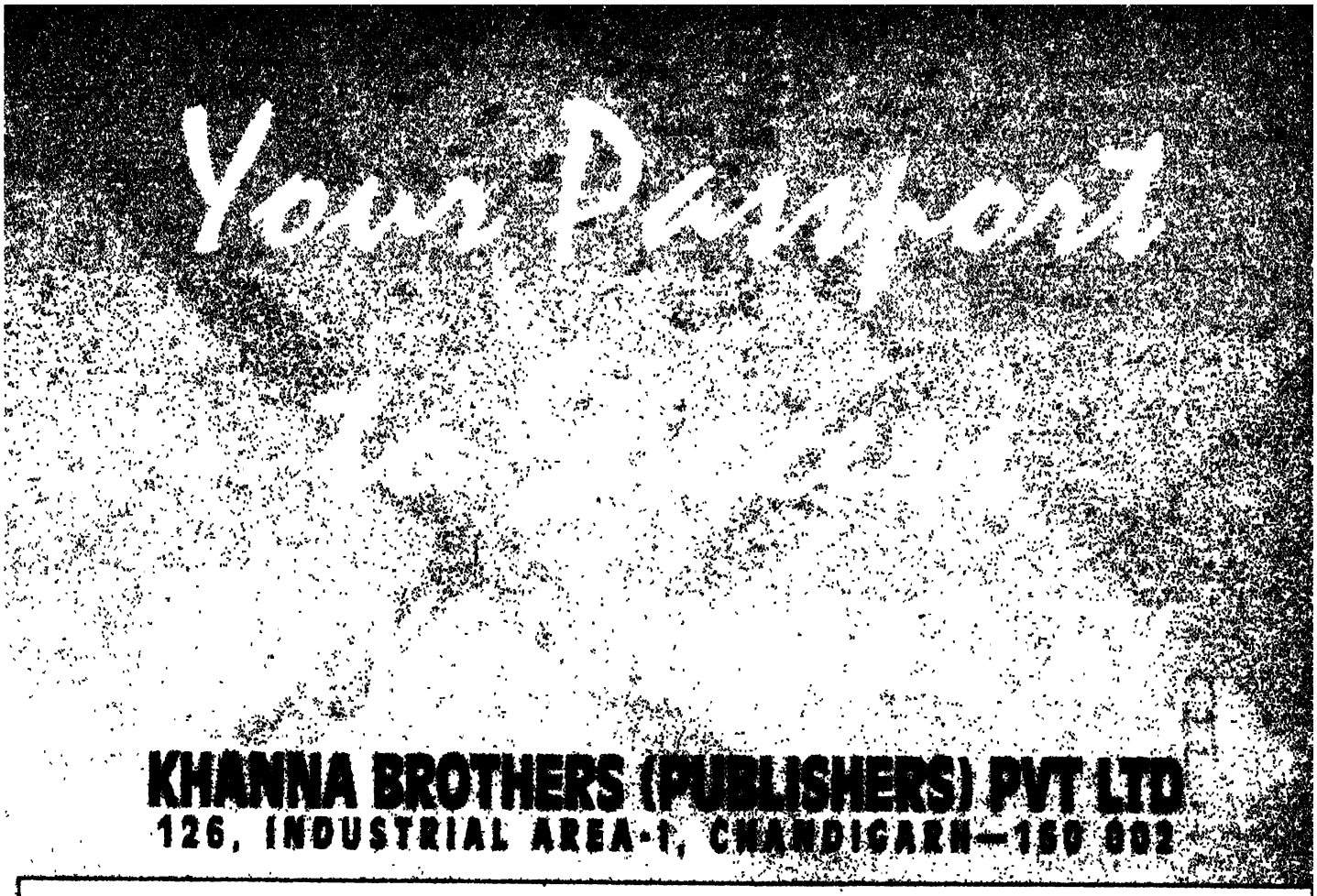
TYPE II

In questions given below, Statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I follows from the statements.
(*b*) Only II follows.
(*c*) Either I or II follows.
(*d*) Neither I nor II follows.
(*e*) Both follow from the statements.

Statements:
41. 1. Some mirrors are cups.
2. Some glasses are cups.
Conclusions:
I. Some mirrors are glasses.
II. No mirror is a glass.
(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:
42. 1. No dog is reptile.
2. No bird is reptile.



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Conclusions:

I. Dogs and birds belong to the same category.

II. All the creatures other than dogs and birds are reptiles.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

43. 1. Some guns are pistols.
2. All pistols are swords.

Conclusions:

I. All swords are pistols.

II. Some swords are guns.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

44. 1. All traders are lawyers.
2. All lawyers are compounders.

Conclusions:

I. All traders are compounders.

II. Some compounders are traders.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

45. 1. All mangoes are potatoes.
2. No potato is a banana.

Conclusions:

I. No mango is a banana.

II. Some bananas are mangoes.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

46. 1 Some snakes are lizards.
2. Some lizards are butterflies.

Conclusions:

I. Some butterflies are snakes.

II. No butterfly is a snake.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

47. 1. All television sets are radios.
2. Some radios are books.

Conclusions:

I. All books are televisions.

II. Some books are televisions.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

48. 1. No teacher is a doctor.
2. Some doctors are businessmen.

Conclusions:

I. Some businessmen are not teachers.

II. All teachers are businessmen.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE III

In taking decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may be of minor importance, may not be directly related to the question or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. In questions given below, each question is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak, then tick-mark (√) your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is strong.

(*b*) Only II is strong.

(*c*) Either I or II is strong.

(*d*) Neither I nor II is strong.

(*e*) Both I and II are strong.

49. Should the illiterate be debarred from voting?

I. Yes, they are easily misguided.

II. No, it is their constitutional right.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

50. Is monarchy better than democracy?

I. Yes, if the chair has one confirmed ruler, there are no ambitious aspirants fighting for it.

II. No, people are more contented and happy in democracy.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

51. Should mercy death be legalized?

I. Yes, patients undergoing terrible suffering and having absolutely no chance of recovery should be liberated from suffering through mercy death.

II. No, even mercy death is a sort of killing and killing can never be legalized.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

52. Will people of Hong Kong be happier after July 1997 when it is finally merged into China?

I. Yes, the majority of residents are Chinese so they would love to become a part of China.

II. No, the British colony will not find it easy to adjust itself to the strict and ruthless Communist set-up.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

53. Should all refugees, who make unauthorized entry into a country, be forced to go back to their homeland?

I. Yes, they make their colonies and occupy a lot of land.

II. No, they leave their homes because of hunger or some other terror and on human grounds, should not be forced to go back.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

54. Will earthquakes cause disaster by revisiting Latur and similar parts of Maharashtra?

I. Yes, the experts have detected some gaps in the earth crust of that area and are definite about it.

II. No, the earthquake has let out its force there and has no chances of occurring again in the same parts.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

55. Does the best person always secure the highest number of votes during elections and gets elected?

I. Yes, if the public has confidence in a person and finds him better than others, they vote for him.

II. No, people mostly vote for the parties irrespective of the person they have selected as their candidate.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

56. Should so much money be spent on games and sports?

I. Yes, we are a rich nation and can easily spare any amount of money on games and sports.

II. No, our teams are unable to put up a good show in international competitions.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE IV

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Imply I and II to the statement and tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is implicit.
(*b*) Only II is implicit.
(*c*) Either I or II is implicit.
(*d*) Neither I nor II is implicit.
(*e*) Both I and II are implicit.

Statement:

57. The members of a club have protested against the secretary for giving the contract of the garden to a horticulture firm for Rs 50000, while the local gardeners had been maintaining an international level for years.

Implications:

I. The garden has not remained upto mark.

II. The members suspect some dubious link between the secretary and the horticulture firm.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

58. It is now hoped that the Palestinians and the Israelis would live in peace side by side in Jerusalem.

Implications:

I. The two had been fighting for a considerable period.

II. They would not live side by side in other parts of the State.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

59. The Director of the Inter-university Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics has warned people against relying on astrologers.

Implications.

I. Astrologers sometimes mislead people.

II. The Director himself is not satisfied with the results of astrology.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

60. The police laid a trap and caught a gang of cheats from a renowned hotel.

Implications:

I. The hotel authorities were associated with the gang.

II. The hotel authorities were unaware of the nefarious activities of these customers.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

61. A heart valve, conceived, designed and developed by an Indian Institute has been cleared for commercial production.

Implications:

I. Some other institutes had been making heart valves in India prior to this one.

II. The new heart valve is much better than those already available in the market.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

62. The proposed bill of delinking religion from politics has been criticized by many sections.

Implications:

I. Religion often plays a major role in politics.

II. Some politicians take advantage of religious feelings of the masses.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

63. Army has a court of its own.

Implications:

I. No army person can ever go to other civilian courts.

II. The defence has its own military constitutional law.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

64. Doctors advise heart patients to lose weight.

Implications:

I. Only fat persons suffer from heart problems.

II. Added weight increases pressure on heart.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE V

In each question given below, a statement is given followed by two courses of actions numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of the information in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Give answer:

(*a*) if only I follows.
(*b*) if only II follows.
(*c*) if either I or II follows.
(*d*) if neither I nor II follows.
(*e*) if both I and II follow.

Statement:

65. The government of a certain State has set a target of cent per cent literacy in the State.

I. The government would inspire students, social workers and other such organisations to take up the task of total eradication of illiteracy.

II. The State would provide means of conveyance to take the volunteers to even the most remote parts of the State.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

66. Massacres of innocent people by militants have turned the North Eastern States into killing fields.

I. The government would increase the number of armed forces in the said area considerably.
II. All the residents of these parts should be given weapons so that they may protect themselves.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

67. The government wants to boost the exports in order to help our economy.

I. Certain benefits should be extended to the exporters.
II. Import should be totally banned.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

68. Heaps of garbage lying around corners of streets are a menace to traffic and environment.

I. Proper dust-bins should be placed at regular intervals and should be cleaned regularly.
II. Garbage bags should be supplied to the residents and should be collected by a truck or cart everyday.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

69. Rising price of paper has made the text-books too expensive for students from lower strata.

I. Book-banks should be established for poor students.
II. Paper for printing text-books should be made available to the publishers at a concession rate.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

70. Two attempts have been made on the life of Mr X, a multi-millionaire.

I. He should have personal body-guards.
II. He should not go out of his house.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

71. The sale of a new fortnightly magazine is not upto expectation.

I. The magazine should be published once a month only.
II. The editor should try to improve the stuff and make it more interesting.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

72. The three sons of Mr X are pressurising him to sell his much loved house in village and divide the money equally among them.

I. He should sell the house to please his sons.
II. He should build separate houses for all of them.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

73. The followers of a religion want the meat-shops to be closed on a certain day.

I. They should force the shop-keepers to close the shops and threaten to cause damage to the shop if they do not do so.
II. They should request the meat-sellers to close

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their shops on that particular day as a respect and consideration for their religious sentiments.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

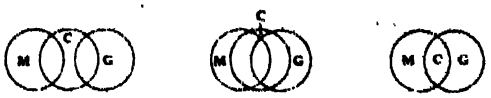
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) All the other months have 31 days.
2. (b) All the others are famous characters of Shakespeare.
3. (e) All the others belong to monkey family.
4. (a) All the others have written devotional verses and songs on Ram and Krishna.
5. (b) All the others are used for cutting or chopping.
6. (b) All the others are used for residential purpose.
7. (c) It is the only Asian country among the countries of Europe.
8. (e) All the others are used for measuring liquids.
9. (d) The words have cause and effect relationship.
10. (c) The relationship is that of action and object.
11. (c) The words have particular item and general group relationship.
12. (b) One is formed by a group of others.
13. (d) The words are opposites.
14. (a) Both are different items of the same group.
15. (c) One contains many units of the other item.
16. (a) One is used for making the other.
17. B. All the three are different expressions of a sentiment or an action.
18. D. They contain two items of the category mentioned.
19. F. One is inside the other.
20. A. One item belongs to the category mentioned and one is entirely different.
21. C. The item can belong to either of the category.
22. E. One is needed to bring the other from a definite place.

23. (d) 24. D 25. E 26. B
27. A 28. C 29. (b) 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (a)

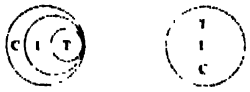
33. (d) Being an owner of the garden through inheritance does not mean love of plants, hence the conclusion is doubtful.
34. (b) The conclusion is based on assumption.
35. (a) The conclusion naturally follows.
36. (a) The conclusion is in confirmation with the statements.
37. (c) The conclusion has nothing to do with the statements.
38. (d) Sufficient information is lacking.
39. (c) Understanding and practice are two different aspects.
40. (a) The conclusion is in confirmation of statements.

The questions of next set are best solved by drawing diagrams of all the possible situations and then reaching the right solution. Let each circle represent one item and draw diagrams on the basis of relationship among the items.

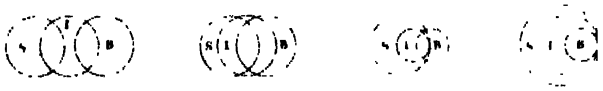
41. (c) 

42. (d)

43. (b)

44. (e) 

45. (a)

46. (c) 

47. (d)

48. (a)

49. (b) 50. (d) 51. (e) 52. (b)
53. (h) 54. (a) 55. (c) 56. (d)
57. (c) 58. (a) 59. (e) 60. (c)
61. (d) 62. (e) 63. (b) 64. (b)
65. (e) 66. (a) 67. (a) 68. (c)
69. (e) 70. (a) 71. (b) 72. (d)
73. (b)

Quantitative Aptitude

1.-10. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

1. $\frac{(256)^{5.24} \times (16)^{3.6}}{(256)^{5.74} \times (4)^{3.2}} = ?$

(a) 256 (b) 2.56 (c) 16 (d) 0.16

(e) None of these

2. If $75 \times 25 = 1875$ then $.075 \times .05 \times .05 = ?$

(a) 0.0001875 (b) 0.00001875 (c) 0.001875

(d) .01875 (e) None of these

3. The cube root of .000064 = ?

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.04 (c) 0.004

(d) 0.0004

4. $3.2 \times 3.2 \times 3.2 = ?$

(a) $32 \times 32 \times .032$ (b) 3.2×102.4

(c) 32×10.24 (d) None of these

5. $451 + 4.051 + .451 + 4.0051 = ?$

(a) 4595.071 (b) 459.5071

(c) 45.95071 (d) None of these

6. $\frac{5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5}}{9\frac{2}{5} \times ?} = 2\frac{1}{10}$

(a) $4\frac{1}{5}$ (b) 1 (c) $\frac{5}{21}$

(d) None of these

7. 0.002 = ?%

(a) 2 (b) 20 (c) 0.02 (d) 0.2

8. $\cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2}}}} = ?$

(a) $\frac{66}{19}$ (b) $\frac{55}{18}$ (c) $\frac{17}{56}$

(d) None of these

9. If $\sqrt{6.47} = 2.54$ and $\sqrt{64.7} = 8.04$ then $\sqrt{0.000647} = ?$

(a) 0.00804 (b) 0.00254 (c) 0.0254 (d) 0.0804

10. $\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}} = ?$

(a) 3.732 (b) 2.645 (c) 1.723

(d) None of these

11.-15. In each of the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.

11. 5, 11, 40, 198, 1172, 8200.

(a) 40 (b) 1172 (c) 198 (d) 8200

12. 6, 7, 11, 20, 36, 63, 97.

(a) 36 (b) 63 (c) 20 (d) 11

13. 11, 38, 119, 362, 1096, 3278.

(a) 362 (b) 119 (c) 38 (d) 1096

14. 897, 435, 209, 97, 43, 18.

(a) 209 (b) 97 (c) 897 (d) 435

15. 2211, 441, 115, 35, 16, 14.

(a) 35 (b) 115 (c) 441 (d) 16

16. 4 men and 6 women can do a piece of work in 80 days, 5 men and 6 women can do the same work in 70 days. In how many days can 4 men and 2 women do the same work?

(a) 108 (b) 96 (c) 112

(d) None of these

17. Rs 590 were divided amongst 3 men, 4 women and 4 boys in such a way that a man gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ times what a woman gets and a woman gets 3 times what a boy gets. Find the share of a man.

(a) Rs 100 (b) Rs 120 (c) Rs 90

(d) None of these

18. A began business with Rs 8000 and was joined afterwards by B with Rs 9600. When did B join if the profits at the end of the year were divided in the ratio 5 : 4?

(a) After 4 months (b) After 6 months

(c) After 5 months (d) None of these

19. The average age of 24 students of a class is 14 years and 10 months and the average age of the remaining students is 16 years and 6 months. If the average age of students is 15 years and 2 months, find the no. of students of the class.

(a) 30 (b) 28 (c) 34 (d) 40

20. What sum of money must be invested to purchase Rs 2400 of 3%, brokerage is $\frac{1}{8}$% and discount is 20%?

(a) Rs 1800 (b) Rs 1923 (c) Rs 2200

(d) Rs 2188 (e) None of these

21. What is the least square number which is divisible by 6, 10, 15 and 18?

(a) 1000 (b) 800 (c) 900 (d) 1020

22. A man's income was decreased by 20% and then a rise of 20% on the decreased income was given. Find out the percentage difference in income.

(a) 4% increase (b) 4% decrease

(c) 6% decrease (d) 5% increase

23. A man bought some milk at the rate of Rs 5 per litre. After having added water to the milk, he sold the mixture at Rs 6 per litre thereby making a profit of 50%. Find out the ratio of milk and water in the mixture.

(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 4 : 1

24. If the simple interest on Rs 6500 for 6 months is Rs 50 more than the simple interest on Rs 5250 for 6 months, calculate the rate of interest.

(a) 6% (b) 5% (c) 8%

(d) None of these

25. If the income tax is increased by 23%, a man's income

is reduced by 1%. What is the rate of income-tax?

(*a*) 5% (*b*) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ (*c*) 4%

(*d*) $4\frac{1}{6}\%$ (*e*) None of these

26. A man bought some tables for Rs 1250. He sold one table for Rs 6.25 and overall made a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. Find the no. of tables.

(*a*) 225 (*b*) 240 (*c*) 300

(*d*) None of these

27. A's income is 20% more than B's income. C's income is 25% more than A's income. By how much per cent C's income is more than B's income?

(*a*) 40% (*b*) 35% (*c*) 50% (*d*) 45%

28. The present population of a city is 3933. What was the population before 3 years if it increased by 15% for first year, then reduced by 10% for second year and then reduced by 5% for the third year?

(*a*) 4000 (*b*) 6000 (*c*) 3500 (*d*) 5000

29. If by investing Rs 4900 in 5% stock, the annual income after paying 2% income tax is Rs 343, find the value of a stock.

(*a*) Rs 60 (*b*) Rs 80 (*c*) Rs 70 (*d*) Rs 65

30. A room is 18 metre long and 16 metre broad. The cost of carpetting the room at the rate of Rs 1.05 per metre is Rs 403.20. Find the width of the carpet.

(*a*) 75 cm (*b*) 60 cm (*c*) 65 cm

(*d*) None of these

31. A bag contains coins of Re 1, 20 p, 10 p, and 5 p. The no. of coins is 3740. The ratio of their values is 5 : 9 : 4 : 1, find out the no. of 10 p coins.

(*a*) 1360 (*b*) 1200 (*c*) 1400 (*d*) 1250

32. A and B started the business with Rs 10000. After one year, they divided the profit. A got Rs 3000 and B got Rs 3250. Find out A's investment.

(*a*) Rs 6000 (*b*) Rs 6500 (*c*) Rs 4000 (*d*) Rs 4800

33. The area of a square field is 64 square hectometre. How long will it take to walk round it at the rate of 8 km/hr?

(*a*) 25 minutes (*b*) 30 minutes

(*c*) 24 minutes (*d*) 35 minutes

34. A certain number of men promised to do a job in 16 days, but 5 men became absent and the remaining men did the job in 20 days. What is the original no. of men?

(*a*) 30 (*b*) 35 (*c*) 25 (*d*) 40

35. By selling 44 metres of cloth, Ram gained the selling price of 11 metres. Find the gain per cent.

(*a*) 25% (*b*) 30% (*c*) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

(*d*) None of these

36. Find the number consisting of 3 digits which when divides 12354 and 17675 leaves the same remainder in each case.

(*a*) 355 (*b*) 426 (*c*) 313

(*d*) None of these

37. The L.C.M. and H.C.F. of a rectangular field are 60 m and 4 m respectively. If breadth is $\frac{3}{5}$ of length, find the length of the field.

(*a*) 25 m (*b*) 20 m (*c*) 30 m (*d*) 24 m

38. A father said to his son, "At the time of your birth, my age was equal to your present age." If the present age of father is 40 years, find the age of son five years ago from now.

(*a*) 15 years (*b*) 12 years (*c*) 14 years (*d*) 17 years

39. A shopkeeper sells sugar at a price 4% less than cost price but uses a weight of 900 gms for a kilogram weight. Find his real gain or loss per cent.

(*a*) 5% profit (*b*) 8% profit (*c*) 6% loss (*d*) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ gain

40. Two equal sums were lent on 4% and 6% respectively. One loan was returned $1\frac{1}{2}$ years earlier than the second one. But the amount returned for each loan was Rs 590. Find out the value of equal sum.

(*a*) Rs 500 (*b*) Rs 400 (*c*) Rs 450 (*d*) Rs 600

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*c*)
$$\frac{(2.56)^{5.24}\times 16^{3.6}}{(2.56)^{5.74}\times 4^{3.2}}=\frac{(4^2)^{3.6}\times 4^{-3.2}}{(256)^{5.74-5.24}}=\frac{4^{7.2-3.2}}{(256)^{0.50}}=\frac{4^4}{(16^2)^{1/2}}=16$$

2. (*a*) 3. (*b*) 4. (*a*) 5. (*b*)
6. (*c*) 7. (*d*) 8. (*c*)

9. (*c*) $\sqrt{0.000647}=\sqrt{\frac{647}{100}\times\frac{1}{10^2\times 10^2}}=\frac{\sqrt{6.47}}{10\times 10}=\frac{2.54}{100}=0.0254$

10. (*a*)
$$\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}\times\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}}=\sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{2^2-(\sqrt{3})^2}}=2+\sqrt{3}=2+1.732=3.732$$

11. (*c*) $5\times 3-4=11$, $11\times 4-4=40$, $40\times 5-4=196$,
$196\times 6-4=1172$, $1172\times 7-4=8200$.
198 is wrong. It should be 196.

12. (*b*) $6+1\times 1=7$, $7+2\times 2=11$, $11+3\times 3=20$,
$20+4\times 4=36$, $36+5\times 5=61$, $61+6\times 6=97$
63 is wrong. It should be 61.

13. (*d*) $11\times 3+5=38$, $38\times 3+5=119$, $119\times 3+5=362$,
$362\times 3+5=1091$, $1091\times 3+5=3278$.
1096 is wrong. It should be 1091.

14. (*d*) $18\times 2+7=43$, $43\times 2+11=97$, $97\times 2+15=209$,
$209\times 2+19=437$, $437\times 2+23=897$
435 is wrong. It should be 437.

15. (*b*) $14\times 1+2=16$, $16\times 2+3=35$, $35\times 3+4=109$,
$109\times 4+5=441$, $441\times 5+6=2211$.
115 is wrong. It should be 109.

16. (*c*) In 80 days, work can be done by 4 men and 6 women
In 1 day, work can be done by 320 men and 480 women
In 70 days, work can be done by 5 men and 6 women
In 1 day, work can be done by 350 men and 420 women
320 men + 480 women = 350 men + 420 women
On solving, 1 man = 2 women
4 men + 6 women = $4\times 2+6=14$ women
4 men + 2 women = $4\times 2+2=10$ women
14 women can do the work in 80 days
10 women will do the work in $\frac{80\times 14}{10}=112$ days

17. (*c*)

1 man	:	1 woman	:	1 boy
$\frac{3}{2}\times 3$	:	3×1	:	1
$=9$	:	6	:	2
3 men	:	4 women	:	4 boys
3×9	:	4×6	:	4×2

$= 27 : 24 : 8$

Sum of ratios $= 27 + 24 + 8 = 59$

3 men's share $= \frac{27}{59} \times 590 = \text{Rs } 270$

1 man's share $= \frac{270}{3} = \text{Rs } 90$

18. (*a*) A's investment for 1 month $= 8000 \times 12 = \text{Rs } 96000$

A's investment : B's investment $= 5 : 4$

If A's investment is Rs 5 then B's investment $= \text{Rs } 4$

If A's investment is Rs 96000 then B's investment $= \text{Rs } 76800$

Time for B's investment $= \frac{76800}{9600} = 8$ months

B came after $12 - 8 = 4$ months from the beginning of the business.

19. (*a*) The average age of 24 students = 14 years 10 months $= 178$ months

The average age of the remaining students $= 198$ months

The average age of all the students = 182 months

Ratio $= 16 : 4 = 4 : 1$; Sum of ratio $= 4 + 1 = 5$

Total students $= \frac{4}{5} \times 24 = 30$

20. (*b*) In C.P., brokerage is added

The investment for Rs 100 stock

$= 100 - 20 + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{641}{8}$

The investment reqd for Rs 2400 stock

$= \frac{641}{8} \times \frac{2400}{100} = \text{Rs } 1923$

21. (*c*) L.C.M. of 6, 10, 15 and $18 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 90$

Reqd. square no. $90 \times 2 \times 5 = 900$

22. (*b*) Let the total income be Rs 100

Reduced income $= 100 - 20\%$ of $100 = 80$

Increased income $= 80 + 20\%$ of Rs $80 = \text{Rs } 96$

Change in income $= 100 - 96 = \text{Rs } 4$

Decrease in income $= 4\%$

23. (*d*) C.P. of 1 litre of milk = Rs 5, C.P. of water = Re 0/litre

S.P. of 1 litre of mixture = Rs 6

C.P. of 1 litre of mixture $= \frac{6 \times 100}{100 + 50} = \text{Rs } 4$

Milk	:	Water
4	:	1

24. (*c*)

25. (*d*) Increase in income-tax = Decrease in net income

23% of income-tax = 1% of net income

$\frac{23}{100} \times \text{income tax} = \frac{1}{100} \times \text{net income}$

$23 \times \text{income tax} = \text{net income}$

$= \text{Total income} - \text{income tax}$

or $24 \times \text{income tax} = \text{net income}$

Income tax $= \frac{1}{24} \times \text{net income}$

$= (\frac{1}{24} \times 100)\%$ of net income $= 4\frac{1}{6}\%$ of net income

Rate of income tax $= 4\frac{1}{6}\%$

26. (*a*) No. of tables $= \frac{\textit{Total S.P.}}{\textit{Rate}}$

27. (*c*)

28. (*a*) Population before 3 years

$= 3933 \div (1 + \frac{15}{100})(1 - \frac{10}{100})(1 - \frac{5}{100}) = 4000$

29. (*c*) Rate of income tax = 2%

If the net income (after paying tax) is Rs $(100 - 2 =) 98$ then total income = Rs 100

If the net income is Rs 343, then total income is

$= \frac{100}{98} \times 343 = \text{Rs } 350$

For income of Rs 350, the investment = 4900

For income of Rs 5, the investment $= \frac{4900 \times 5}{350} = \text{Rs } 70$

30. (*a*)

31. (*a*) Ratio of the values of coins =

Re 1	20 p	10 p	5 p
5	: 9	: 4	: 1

Radio of the no. of coins $= 5 \times 1 : 9 \times 5 : 4 \times 10 : 1 \times 20$

$= 1 : 9 : 8 : 4$

Sum of ratios $= 1 + 9 + 8 + 4 = 22$

No. of 10 p coins $= \frac{8}{28} \times 3740 = 1360$

32. (*d*) Ratio of profits = Ratio of the investments

$= 3000 : 3250$

$= 12 : 13$

A's investment $= \frac{12}{12 + 13} \times 10000 = \text{Rs } 4800$

33. (*c*)

34. (*c*) Let the original no. of men be x

A.T.S $16x = 20(x - 5)$ $\therefore x = 25$

35. (*c*) Let the S.P. of 1 m of cloth be Re 1

S.P. = Rs 44, Profit = Rs 11

C.P. = Rs $44 - 11 = \text{Rs } 33$

Gain% $= \frac{11}{33} \times 100 = 33\frac{1}{3}$

36. (*c*)

37. (*b*) Let the length be x m $\therefore$ Breadth $= \frac{3x}{5}$m

L.C.M. $\times$ H.C.F. $= x \times \frac{3}{5}x$

$60 \times 4 = \frac{3x^2}{5}$ $\therefore x = 20$

Length = 20 m

38. (*a*) Father's present age = 40 years

At the time of son's birth, father's age = 20 years

$\therefore$ son's present age = 20 years

Before 5 years, son's age $= 20 - 5 = 15$ years

39. (*d*) Let C.P. of 1 gm = Re 1

C.P. of 900 gms = Rs 900

S.P. of 900 gms = 4% less than the C.P. of 1000 gm

$= 1000 - (1000 \times \frac{4}{100}) = \text{Rs } 960$

Profit $= 960 - 900 = \text{Rs } 60$

Profit% $= \frac{60}{900} \times 100 = 6\frac{2}{3}$

40. (*a*) $\because$ Principals and amount in both cases are same

$\therefore$ S.I. in both cases must be equal

$\because$ P and S.I. are same in the two cases

$\therefore$ Ratio of their times will be the reverse of the ratio of rates

Ratio of rates $= 4 : 6 = 2 : 3$

$\therefore$ Ratio of times $= 3 : 2$; Difference $= 3 - 2 = 1$ year

If the difference is 1 year, the times are 3 years and 2 years

If the difference is $\frac{3}{2}$ years, the times are $3 \times \frac{3}{2}$ years and $\frac{3}{2} \times 2$ years or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and 3 years.

$\therefore$ Reqd. sum $= \frac{\textit{Amount} \times 100}{100 + (R \times T)} = \frac{590 \times 100}{100 + 6 \times 3} = \text{Rs } 500$

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were set in the Combined Defence Service examination held on the 17th October, 1993.

We are grateful to Mr Manas Ranjan Chand of P.O. Lupssingha (Orissa) for sending us the original question paper.

1. 'When used for benign purposes, this is known simply as fertilizer. But when mixed with diesel fuel and set off, it has a detonation velocity of 1,100 m per sec.' The powerful tool of destruction referred to above is:
(a) Semtex (b) C-4
(c) TNT (d) Ammonium Nitrate

2. GATT headquarters are in:
(a) Geneva (b) The Hague
(c) Paris (d) Washington

3. Which one of the following films won the National Award for the best feature film in 1992?
(a) Adi Shankaracharya (b) Bhagvad Geetha
(c) Sargam (d) Thevar Magan

4. "When in 1855 he was made Special Inspector of Schools, he opened a number of schools, including girls' schools, in the districts under his charge. The authorities did not like this and he resigned his post." The social reformer referred to above is:
(a) Drinkwater Bethune
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) David Hare (d) Keshab Chandra Sen

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
A. Chinaman	1. Golf
B. Fast Break	2. Chess
C. Tee	3. Basketball
D. Gambit	4. Cricket

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	3	2	1	4

6. The gas used in the artificial ripening of green fruits is:
(a) Acetylene (b) Ethane
(c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon dioxide

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
A. Laws of heredity	1. de Vries
B. Mutation theory	2. Mendel
C. DNA double helix	3. Darwin
D. Natural selection	4. Watson and Crick

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	4	2	1	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	4	1	3	2

8. Which one of the following is a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations?
(a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) Canada (d) France

9. The coin *rupia* was first issued by
(a) Allauddin Khilji
(b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar

10. Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?

Mineral	*Industrial Use*
(a) Zircon	Nuclear reactors
(b) Manganese ore	Dry Battery
(c) Mica	Bleaching powder
(d) Bauxite	Tanning

11. Which of the following statements are correct?
1. Teflon and dacron are polymers
2. Neoprene is synthetic rubber
3. Polythene is polyethylene polymer
4. Natural rubber is chloroprene

Choose the answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

12. European painting was introduced in the Mughal court by the:
(a) English priests (b) Portuguese priests
(c) French priests (d) Danish priests

13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Britishers referred to Bal Gangadhar Tilak as "the Father of the Indian Unrest".

Reason (R): Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first to demand freedom as his brithright.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

14. Diamond and graphite are:
(a) isotopes (b) isomers
(c) allotropes (d) isobars

15. Khmer Rouge guerrillas are active in:
(a) Laos (b) South Vietnam
(c) Thailand (d) Cambodia

16. The Hijra era is counted from
(a) 1526 A.D. (b) 712 A.D.
(c) 632 A.D. (d) 622 A.D.

17. The States of India having common border with Myanmar are:
(a) Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam
(b) Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh

(c) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya

18. Dr Banoo Coyaji figured in the news recently because:
(a) she won the Ramon Magsaysay award
(b) she led the movement against the Sardar Sarovar project
(c) she performed more than a hundred eye operations in a single day in Karnataka
(d) she was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President

19. The 1996 Olympics are scheduled to be held at:
(a) Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
(b) Atlanta, Texas, U.S.A.
(c) Atlanta, Illinois, U.S.A.
(d) Atlanta, Missouri, U.S.A.

20. Harshavardhana was defeated by:
(a) Bhaskaravarman of Kamarupa
(b) Devagupta of Malwa
(c) Pulakesin II of the Chalukya dynasty
(d) Sasanka of Gauda

21. The sex-ratio, according to 1991 census, is:
(a) 929 females per 1000 males
(b) 1021 females per 1000 males
(c) 992 females per 1000 males
(d) 1056 females per 1000 males

22. Which one of the following is *not* a constituent of the National Front?
(a) AIADMK (b) Telugu Desam
(c) Assam Gana Parishad (d) Janata Dal (B)

23. In which one of the following States the demand for greater autonomy for the Karbis is made?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Mizoram
(c) Assam (d) Tripura

24. The movement that came to an abrupt end due to the Chauri Choura incident was the
(a) Wahabi movement
(b) Home rule movement
(c) Non-co-operation movement
(d) Civil disobedience movement

25. Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?

(a) Pascal	Pressure
(b) Ampere	Current
(c) Gauss	Light intensity
(d) Newton	Force

26. Fidel Ramos is the President of:
(a) Argentina (b) Mexico
(c) Indonesia (d) Philippines

27. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Pneumonia	Lungs
(b) Cataract	Thyroid gland
(c) Jaundice	Eye
(d) Diabetes	Liver

28. Which one of the following is used for bleaching purposes?
(a) Fluorine (b) Chlorine
(c) Bromine (d) Iodine

29. The normal rate of heart beat in human being is:
(a) 32/minute (b) 42/minute
(c) 62/minute (d) 72/minute

30. The Moplah rebellion of 1921 broke out in:
(a) Assam (b) Kerala
(c) Punjab (d) West Bengal

31. Which of the following are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India?
1. It is largely practised in Assam.
2. It is referred to as 'slash and burn' technique.
3. In it, the fertility is exhausted in a few years.
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

32. Temporary hardness of water is because of the presence of:
(a) calcium bicarbonate (b) sodium bicarbonate
(c) magnesium sulphate (d) calcium carbonate

33. Which of the following take place when the subject speaks untruth while being tested by the polygraph instrument?
1. His blood pressure goes up
2. His pulse quickens
3. His skin darkens 4. He sneezes
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

34. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by:
(a) virus (b) bacteria
(c) protozoa (d) fungus

35. 'Nationalist leader; President, Indian National Congress, 1922; founder, Swaraj Party; popularly known as Deshbandhu'. This description fits:
(a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(b) Shyama Prasad Mookerjee
(c) Chittaranjan Das (d) C. Rajagopalachari

36. Which one of the following rivers flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat?
(a) Godavari (b) Mahi
(c) Tapti (d) Sabarmati

37. Which of the following statements are true regarding transmission of television programmes?
1. Picture is transmitted with velocity of light.
2. Sound is transmitted with velocity of sound.
3. Sound is transmitted with velocity of light.
4. Different colours of the picture are transmitted with different velocities.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 3

38. Which of the following were among the States most affected by floods during the monsoon season this year?
(a) Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab
(b) Assam, Punjab and Bihar
(c) Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(d) Gujarat, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

39. If two points are placed just on either side of the International Date Line, the difference in time between these two points will approximately be:
(a) 12 hours (b) 18 hours
(c) 24 hours (d) nil

40. The most modern Indian warship is named
(a) Kangra (b) Mandakini
(c) Trishul (d) Mysore

41. Which one of the following is the cause for the earth's seasons?
(a) Its elliptical orbit and varying speed of rotation
(b) Its greater distance from the sun during winter than during summer
(c) Inclination of its axis of rotation to the plane of orbit
(d) Variation in the amount of energy given off by the sun

42. Pole star is always seen at one point in the sky whereas other stars are not; this is because:
(a) pole star is a star of our own galaxy
(b) sun and pole star are in two opposite directions relative to earth
(c) pole star lies in the axis of spin of the earth
(d) pole star rotates with the same period as the earth

43. The earliest known Pahari paintings are from:
(a) Guler (b) Kangra
(c) Basholi (d) Chamba

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
A. Koraput	1. Penicillin
B. Kalamassery	2. Turbines
C. Pimpri	3. Machine Tool
D. Hardwar	4. Aircraft

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	2	1	3

45. Which one of the following serves as host tree for silkworm to produce good silk?
(a) Banyan tree (b) Mulberry
(c) Hibiscus (d) Chrysanthemum

46. A committee of six Chief Ministers and a financial expert has been set up to go into the question of replacing octroi and 'pathkar'. The only member of this committee who is *not* a Chief Minister is:
(a) V.A. Pai Panandiker (b) Narasimham
(c) Raja Chelliah (d) Malcom Adiseshiah

47. Which one of the following countries was divided into two independent republics on the New Year Day of 1993?
(a) Czechoslovakia (b) Yugoslavia
(c) Albania (d) Cyprus

48. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) DDT is an antiseptic (b) TNT is an insecticide
(c) RDX is an explosive (d) LSD is a germ killer

49. The *triratnas* were stressed by:
(a) Manu (b) Gaudapada
(c) the Buddha (d) Mahavira

50. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
(a) Bhavnagar West Bengal
(b) Amravati Punjab
(c) Alwaye Kerala
(d) Kakinada Orissa

51. Who among the following was a Sunga ruler?
(a) Bimbisara (b) Rudradaman
(c) Gautamiputra Satakarni (d) Pushyamitra

52. Spring tides occur when:
(a) the moon, the sun and the earth are in the same line
(b) the moon, the sun and the earth are at right angle with the earth at the apex
(c) the moon is nearest to the earth
(d) the moon is farthest from the earth

53. The roundworms can be removed from the intestine of the man by administering
(a) tetracycline hydrochloride
(b) penicillin (intramuscular)
(c) piperazine citrate (d) enteroquinol

54. Who, among the following, was the recipient of Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1992?
(a) Shantharam (b) Raj Kapoor
(c) Bhupen Hazarika (d) Lata Mangeshkar

55. Galvanised iron is iron-coated with:
(a) aluminium (b) zinc
(c) galena (d) silver

56. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Air passengers sometimes feel pain in the ears when the plane rapidly loses height.

Reason (R): Atmospheric pressure is larger at lower altitudes.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

57. Purest form of iron among the following is:
(a) steel (b) white cast iron
(c) grey cast iron (d) wrought iron

58. The three languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by the 71st Amendment are:
(a) Konkani, English and Manipuri
(b) Konkani, Nepali and Maithili
(c) Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali
(d) Manipuri, Nepali and Dogri

59. 'Palaeobotany' is a study of:
(a) fossils of botanical specimens
(b) botanical specimens of the palaeolithic and neolithic ages
(c) the history of the earth based on botanical evidence
(d) the process of reproduction in the plant kingdom

60. The latest country to become a member of the United Nations is:
(a) Azerbaijan
(b) the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
(c) Bosnia and Herzegovina
(d) Kazakhstan

61. 'Sangam literature' is:
(a) Sanskrit works of Puranic nature dealing with the sanctity of the place where there is a confluence of rivers in Prayaga
(b) Pali literature dealing with the history of the Buddhist Samghas
(c) early Tamil literature attributed to the first three centuries of the Christian era
(d) classical Sanskrit Literature patronized by the

Guptas

62. U.N. Population Award in 1992 was given to:
(a) Mother Teresa (b) J.R.D. Tata
(c) Dr Karan Singh (d) none of the above

63. The earliest capital of the Cholas was:
(a) Kaverippumpattinam
(b) Gangaikondacholapuram
(c) Thanjavur (d) Uraiyur

64. Which of the following micro-organisms are involved in nitrogen fixation?
1. Blue green algae 2. Rhizobium
3. Azotobacter
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

65. Insat-2B was launched from:
(a) Hassan (b) Kourou
(c) Thumba (d) Sriharikota

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	*List II*
A. Vitamin C	1. Rickets
B. Vitamin D	2. Blood Coagulation
C. Vitamin E	3. Scurvy
D. Vitamin K	4. Antisterility

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	1	3	2	4

67. Which one of the following projects consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, the Kota Barrage and the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam?
(a) The Chambal Project (b) The Hirakud Project
(c) The Rajasthan Canal Project
(d) The Kosi Project

68. Which one of the following countries was in the news on account of clashes between its Greek and Turkish communities?
(a) Croatia (b) Cyprus
(c) Comoros (d) Chad

69. During the fermentation of sugars, the enzyme which converts glucose into ethyl alcohol is:
(a) Invertase (b) Diastase
(c) Zymase (d) Maltase

70. An example of the Nagara style of architecture is provided by the:
(a) Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Khajuraho
(b) Brihadisvara temple, Thanjavur
(c) Lingaraj temple, Bhubaneswar
(d) Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram

71. Which one of the following is a cold ocean current?
(a) Gulf Stream (b) Labrador
(c) Kuroshio (d) Mozambique

72. The Durrani dynasty was founded by:
(a) Ahmad Shah Abdali (b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Chin Qilich Khan (d) Husain Ali Khan

73. Which one of the following is *not* a digestive gland?
(a) Salivary gland (b) Liver
(c) Sebaceous gland (d) Pancreas

74. What is the decreasing order of the following multiples and fractions?
1. Deca 2. Kilo
3. Milli 4. Micro
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 4, 1, 3, 2
(c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Maratha powers)	*List II (Places)*
A. Peshwa	1. Nagpur
B. Gaekwad	2. Poona
C. Bhonsle	3. Indore
D. Holkar	4. Baroda

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	4	2	1	3

ANSWERS

1. (d)
2. (a) GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Organisation aimed at the abolition of quota and the reduction of tariff duties among the contracting nations. GATT was concluded by 23 countries at Geneva in 1947 (to take effect on January 1, 1948).
3. (b)
4. (b) Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar (1820-1891) was more an educationist than a religious reformer. He was a profound Sanskrit scholar who became a professor in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta in 1850, and a year later, Principal. He served also as a Special Inspector of Schools. He resigned from Government service in 1858, but continued to advise informally the Government on education matters.
"History of Freedom Movement in India" by Tara Chand, Vol. 2, page 399.
5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (a)
12. (b) *"The Oxford History of India" by V. Smith, page 650-651.*
13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d)
17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c)
25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (b)
29. (d) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (a)
33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (c)
37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (c) 42. (c)
43. (b), (c) and (d). *"Hindu World" by Benjamin Walker, Vol.2, page 166.*
44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (a)
48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (c) 51. (d)
52. (a) 53. (c) 54. (c) 55. (b)
56. (b) 57. (d) 58. (b) 59. (a)
60. (b) This former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was admitted as the 180th member of the U.N. But, by now, San Marino, Monaco, Eritrea and Andorra (a small European principality) have also been admitted as the 181st, 182nd, 183rd, and 184th member of the U.N.
61. (c) 62. (b)
63. (c) *"Hindu World" by Benjamin Walker, Vol 1, page 236.*
Later, Rajendra I (1012-1044) made Gangaikonda-Cholapuram in the Trichnopoly district as his new capital.
64. (d) 65. (b) 66. (c) 67. (a)
68. (b) 69. (c) 70. (c) 71. (b)
72. (a) 73. (d) 74. (a) 75. (a)

Round-up of National Affairs

MAJOR EVENTS IN BRIEF

Echoes of temple and mosque episode—Communal riots and explosions—Reservations verdict sequel—"creamy layer" issue—Religion Bills controversy—Party factionalism galore—Kashmir tangle—Naxalites' activities—India-China Accord—Cordial ties with Africans—Strains with Pakistan.

During the first few months of the past year the Ayodhya temple issue was very much before both the Government and the general public. The situation that developed after the demolition of the Babri Masjid, the agitations, the acts of lawlessness and the official pronouncements occupied public attention. The demolition of the mosque, despite the assurances that it would be fully protected, brought the country much discredit in the international arena. It was only after some months that the frayed tempers calmed down. The problem remained unsolved even at the end of the year. There has been a prolonged stalemate. The Union Government has committed itself to building both the temple and the mosque (lately with the full assistance of religious leaders) and to prevent politicisation of the sensitive question. The failure of the four BJP-ruled States to control the law and order situation led to their dismissal. The Supreme Court has yet to give its final verdict in the case.

Then there was the Supreme Court verdict on reservations. The Court, while ruling that the National Front Government's notification providing for 27 per cent job quotas for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) was enforceable provided the Government removed the economically better off people (the "creamy layer") from the list of beneficiaries. It struck down the amended order by which 10 per cent posts were reserved for other economically backward sections who were not covered by the existing reservation schemes. The court thus settled the controversial issue to which political colour had been given by the main parties.

Communal Riots: *The communal riots in Bombay and adjacent areas in January claimed over 500 lives. These were followed by a stunning series of bomb explosions in March which caused disaster in terms of the loss of lives and property. The events were believed to be a sequel to the Ayodhya events and Pakistan's manoeuvres.*

The Central Government's controversial "Religion Bills" (the Constitution 80th Amendment Bill and another to modify the Representation of the People Act disigned to de-link religion from politics) could not be pushed through Parliament. They were deferred "for the present". The Government could not muster the requisite support for getting them passed during the monsoon session

The internal management of the country, the Centre-State relations, the intra-party and inter-party squabbles, the tussles in Parliament, the cases of violence, flouting of democratic norms and practices caused much worry and trouble. On several occasions, well-wishers, both at home and abroad, expressed deep concern over the worsening state of affairs. There were many cases of dissidence in the Congress (and in other political parties too); in fact the growing factionalism made nonsense of party discipline all around.

The separatist demands for creation of more new States gained momentum. The Bodoland and Jharkhand problems remained only partially solved following the accord on Bodoland early in the year and the broad agreement on a Jharkhand Autonomous Council reached later. To complicate the situation, there was a demand for creating a new hill State comprising the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun, in the Garhwal division, and Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh in the Kumaon Division. Even the Congress, which was not very vocal on the issue of a hill State, expressed support for the growing plea. The BJP made the hill State a major poll plank in U.P.

Terrorism in Punjab came under control at long last, with most of the active militants eliminated in encounters or otherwise. In fact, Punjab now has a peaceful set-up, normal democratic structure with a full-fledged State Assembly and democratically elected panchayats. The holding of elections in various arenas reflected full credit on the State administration under the overall charge of the Congress. The Akalis seemed nowhere in the picture because of their internal split. The police forces are in full control of the law and order situation.

Kashmir Tangle: *In Kashmir, however, the situation during the past year continued to be serious and highly disconcerting, with the militants, actively backed by Pakistan, causing havoc in the Valley, creating panic and hampering the administration beyond measure There were kidnappings, explosions and assassinations. Despite the frequent reinforcements of Indian security personnel, the militants continue to sneak into the Valley and resort to acts of lawlessness Although some Central Ministers announced every now and then that elections in the J & K would be held 'very soon' and a parliamentary set-up based on popular rule, re-established, the plans could not be implemented and had to be repeatedly shelved The stalemate continues.*

On October 29 the US Administration threw a virtual "bombshell" by announcing (through a relatively junior official) that it regarded Kashmir as "a disputed territory" and that it did not recognise the 1947 Instrument of Accession by which the State became a part of India. India reacted strongly to the move. There was no basis for the US action, which was in effect a political manoeuvre. Official spokesmen later tried to explain away the statement but the mischief had been done since the statement was made when the Hazratbal shrine episode was in progress. The US assured that there was no change in its stand on Kashmir.

A notable development during the year was the finding of foreign militants,

numbering about 2300, trained in Pakistan and belonging to at least six countries, fighting against the Indian security forces in the Valley. The foreign mercenaries are veterans in the art of proxy war. India has several times offered to hold talks with Pakistan on Kashmir so as to settle the issue in the spirit of the Shimla Agreement of 1972, but because of the virtual refusal of Islamabad to stop its subversive activities and continued interference in India's affairs, the situation has remained unchanged.

Naxalites' Activity: *The lawless activities of the Naxalites, especially in Andhra Pradesh, continued. The extremists resorted to burning of railway stations, occasional assassinations and acts of disorder in the rural areas. Three major Naxalite organisations combined and became active in certain university campuses so as to establish contacts among the students. Their attempt was to emerge as a political force. A Naxalite wing even took a step towards parliamentary democracy by participating in the Assembly elections held in November last.*

The Chief Election Commissioner was much in the news during the past year, first because of the arbitrary orders he issued, cancelling or postponing some elections, then because of the impeachment proceedings against him in Parliament, and, thirdly, because of the deep resentment he showed in various ways (obstruction in the functioning of ECs, etc) when the Election Commission was enlarged to three members following a Presidential ordinance enforced from October 1, 1993.

Foreign Relations: *The most notable development in the foreign arena was the India-China accord signed during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing (Sept 6 to 9, 1993). It was a landmark in the relations between the two giant countries; it generated goodwill and set the stage for peaceful resolution of the complex border issue. The two sides agreed not to use force to settle the dispute but to resort to consultations in a spirit of cordiality. However, there was no shifting of ground or yielding of territory by either country.*

India-Russia relations remained cordial and the contacts made during President Boris Yeltsin's visit to New Delhi early in the year, proved very useful. The talks were followed by visits by several Russian officials dealing with various subjects, including trade, commerce, space ventures and technical fields.

The relations with the US were marked by ups and downs. There were several cases of US pressures on India (NPT, trade, copyright, cryogenic engines) and of attempts at arm-twisting. India, however, did not accept the demands of the US Administration and mostly stuck to her independent policies.

India's relations with West Asian countries, including Israel and Palestine, Egypt and also with Iran, were friendly. Iran, Kuwait and Turkey backed India on the Kashmir issue and negotiated trade and technology deals.

India-Bangladesh relations remained unchanged, with the latter country's Prime Minister Khaleda Zia trying to raise the river waters issue at international fora, including the UN. Many of the misunderstandings were later removed, though partly, following consultations and clarifications.

During the year India established friendly ties with South Africa and lifted the economic sanctions imposed against that country decades ago. Top-level visits exchanged with several African countries.

There was no notable change in the relations with Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and other adjacent countries. With Iran there were friendly contacts and exchange of V.I.P. visits.

With Pakistan the usual tensions and misunderstandings continued because of Islamabad's obstinacy and basic hostility towards this country. Pakistan has failed to implement the assurances it gave on several occasions and repeatedly tried to internationalise certain bilateral issues. India has extended the hand of friendship to Ms Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's new Prime Minister, but she has repeatedly harped on the Kashmir question and even sought withdrawal of Indian forces from the Valley. The harping on Kashmir is evidently under domestic presssures in her country.

India confirmed her cordial relations with Britain through an Extradition Treaty, an accord on the seizure of terrorists' assets to check the menace posed by the militants.

Details of Notable Events

"MISUSE" OF RELIGION

During and after the Ayodhya episode in November, 1992, and almost throughout 1993, the entire question of a link between religion and politics was very much before the Administration and the public. The Prime Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, contended on various occasions that religion was being misused for political ends. He alleged that the BJP was "addicted" to mixing religion with politics following its success in the previous two Parliament elections. He urged the saints and others to save religion from the "onslaught of politics". Mr Rao maintained that the BJP had increased its strength from two in the Lok Sabha in 1984 to 88 in 1980 and 119 in 1991 only through the "unethical and unconstitutional" means of using the name of Lord Ram.

However on November 18, addressing an election meeting at Gwalior, the Prime Minister argued that Ayodhya had ceased to be an issue. The exploitation of religion, according to him, had done much damage to the country. Religion and politics should therefore be delinked. The Government has been trying to achieve that aim in the national interest.

ELECTIONS IN EAST INDIA

The Congress scored notable victories in the elections held in February, 1993, for the 60-member State Assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya. The Congress emerged as the largest party with 24 seats in Meghalaya. The deficit was made up by eight independents who lent their support to the Congress. Mr Selsang C. Marak became the new Chief Minister.

The CPM-led Left Front-Janata Dal Alliance swept the Tripura polls held on April 3, capturing over two-thirds majority in the 60-member Assembly. The Congress-TUJ combine fared poorly and was ousted from office after a gap of about five years. Its regime was unpopular and ineffective; besides, there were allega-

tions of corruption against the ministry. The final tally was CP(M) 44, Cong (I) 10, RSP 2, Forward Bloc 1, Hill People's Party 1, TUJS-1. Mr Deshrath Deb became the new Chief Minister. Tripura has been a stronghold of the CPM ever since it was formed; the five-year Congress rule was an exception.

CPM victory in W. Bengal: Conforming to expectations, the CPM scored a landslide victory in the West Bengal panchayat elections held in May. The Congress came second, and the BJP emerged as the third force. The CPM alone bagged 8,957 of the 15,162 seats in gram panchayats. The Forward Bloc secured 292 seats, followed by RSP 242 and CPI 205. The opposition Congress got 4139 seats while the BJP bagged 782 seats. The Independents, including the Jharkhand Party, secured 544 seats.

The CPM maintained its undisputed supremacy in the countryside but its influence in the urban areas declined somewhat. A significant aspect of the polling was the large-scale participation of women. Reservation of one-third of the seats for them created a new wave of enthusiasm among village women who came forward to take part in the rural administration.

The Marxists, who have been in power for about 15 years, have done a lot for the people and also instilled a sense of self-respect among them.

Congress setbacks in by-elections: The Congress suffered major setbacks in the by-elections to the two Lok Sabha and 16 Assembly constituencies held on May 19, 1993. The elections were spread over seven States—from Punjab in the north to Karnataka in the south, and Orissa in the east to Gujarat in the west.

The Congress scored a notable victory in the Lok Sabha poll from Jalandhar, where its nominee, Mr Umrao Singh, a Punjab Minister, won by a thumping margin of over one lakh votes over his nearest Akali Dal (Badal) rival. But the Patna Lok Sabha seat was won by the Janata Dal candidate with a big margin of 150-lakh votes over his nearest BJP rival.

Of the 16 Assembly by-elections, the most significant results were from Gujarat the BJP won four and the Congress two, in Andhra Pradesh the Congress lost the by-elections from both Kaikalur and Kovur to the Telugu Desam. In Narwana (Haryana) the former Chief Minister, Mr Om Prakash Chautala (SJP) won the election comfortably wresting the seat from the Congress.

SPURT IN VIOLENCE

During 1993 massacres of innocent people by militants, and renewed insurgent activity in the North-Eastern States, were reported. In fact, intense insurgent violence turned the sub-Himalayan region into a virtual killing field where underground outfits wielding modern arms operate with impunity.

The escalating violence in the seven N.-E. States was a sequel to attacks by security men and counter-attacks, factionalism among groups following splits, and ethnic violence. The educated but largely unemployed youth in the States suffering imbalanced development and perceived step-motherly attitude of the Centre, provided the gunpowder for the daily battles, according to reports which suggest a war on unemployment as the only lasting solution.

The Nagaland Chief Minister, Mr S.C. Jamir, confirmed the frequent bloody skirmishes between various underground groups in the State. The Manipur Chief Minister demanded more forces while counter-insurgency experts have called for a sustained plan to generate more jobs and rationalise the development process.

Among a dozen odd armed outfits, the two factions of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland wield overwhelming fire-power. Other prominent groups include the People's Liberation Army, United Liberation Front, Revolutionary People's Front, People's Republican Army of Manipur, factions of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), Bodo Security Force (BSF), National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the All-Tripura Tiger Force. Some insurgent groups have come to power electorally in some of the States after coming overground. But the NSCN, the remaining ULFA and PLA groups continue to be banned.

The tribal Kuki-Naga ethnic clash has claimed scores of lives in daily attacks and counter-attacks. Meanwhile, in Assam the much-touted surrender of 3,547 ULFA men brought about by the Saikia Government did not have the desired effect. While a majority of the banned group came overground, the 500-strong hardcore elements still operate at large. The diehards led by its "commander-in-chief and chairman" operate from their base in Bangladesh.

FIRST EVER IMPEACHMENT

On May 11 the country witnessed an unprecedented impeachment when a sitting judge of the Supreme Court, Mr V. Ramaswami, who had been much in the news for many months, was hauled up in the Lok Sabha following an opposition-sponsored motion. The motion failed for want of the requisite majority because the Congress decided to abstain from voting. There were 196 votes in favour, none against and 205 abstentions.

A Congress spokesman explained that the party abstained in the "interest of fairness, objectivity and caution" as it felt the penalty of removal by impeachment was "excessive and disproportionate to the acts on the part of justice Ramaswami and that Parliament should avoid this extreme step". The impeachment process against Mr Ramaswami on various charges of financial misconduct during his tenure as Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court between 1987 and 1989 thus came to an end. The three-judge committee of the Supreme Court, which was appointed to enquire into the charges, recorded how justice Ramaswami "misused" his official authority in a "habitual and wilful manner". The committee found him guilty of "moral turpitude" and considered him "unfit" for any judicial appointment.

VERMA COMMISSION VERDICT

Several deficiencies were found by the Verma Commission appointed to enquire into the assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in the country's security system. The Commission strongly indicted the Centre, the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Tamil Nadu police for failure to provide "proximate security" to Mr Rajiv Gandhi leading to his assassination by a human bomb at Sriperumbudur on May 21, 1991. The report chastised the Congress workers and organisers of the fateful election meeting for not cooperating with the police and creating impediments in making proper security arrangements there.

The Commission, headed by Justice J.S. Verma, recommended several measures to remove the shortcomings. It observed that the lessons of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's assassination had still not been learnt and some weaknesses had been noticed in the security arrangements for P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Commission proposed suitable guidelines in organising VIP programmes in consultation with major political parties. Among the other recommendations were setting up of a special security force in all States to provide security to VIPs, further improvement of State intelligence agencies and special arrangements to provide security cover to political leaders during elections.

BAN ON RSS

The Supreme Court declined early in July, 1993, to stay the order of the Bahri Tribunal which on June 4 had struck down the ban on the RSS and the Bajrang Dal and upheld the Government notification outlawing the VHP. The tribunal held that while there were sufficient grounds for banning the VHP, such grounds did not exist for declaring the RSS and the Bajrang Dal unlawful organisations.

The Government had set up two tribunals on January 5, 1993, headed by sitting judges of the Delhi High Court to hear petitions from the five organisations banned in the wake of the Ayodhya incidents. While Mr Justice P.K. Bahri was to hear references by the RSS, the VHP and the Bajrang Dal, Mr Justice P.N. Nag was to hear the pleas of the Jamaat-i-Islami and the Islamic Sevak Sangh.

The BJP has demanded that all its four State governments (in MP, U.P., H.P. and Rajasthan), dismissed for their connection with the RSS, be reinstated as the Bahri Tribunal had struck down the ban on the organisation. Calling it a "landmark judgement in judicial history", Mr L.K. Advani said the Government should "make immediate amends for the series of crimes it committed against the Constitution in December, 1992. The P.N. Nag tribunal upheld the ban on the Islamic Sevak Sangh (ISS).

RIGHT TO LIFE & LIVELIHOOD

In yet another significant judgement, the Supreme Court on July 1, 1993, ruled that the Right to Life (Art 21) includes the right to livelihood. Arbitrary dismissal of an employee after paying him one month's salary in lieu of statutory notice period has been held as violative of the Constitutional rights guaranteed under Articles 14 and 21.

The order of termination of services of an employee jeopardises "not only his livelihood but also the career and livelihood of his dependents", observed a three-judge bench of the court. A reasonable opportunity must be given to the affected employee to put forth his case and an enquiry should be held "complying with the principles of natural justice". It may be recalled that two years ago a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court had quashed the termination notice issued against some employees on the ground that they had been denied natural justice.

KASHMIR—MORE TERRORIST ACTIVITY

Despite all the security and anti-militant measures taken by the Union Government and the State authorities, terrorist and other disruptive activity continued in the Kashmir Valley and some adjoining areas. The fear of the militants' gun prevailed during the greater part of the year.

Indian spokesmen stated in Washington and at various international conferences that J & K had been experiencing an externally aided proxy war of massive dimensions since 1989. There were over 100 militant outfits, actively assisted by Pakistan, which had done its worst to dislocate the administration in the State and incite the people not to accept the rule of New Delhi.

On March 1, 1993, India's Parliament approved the statutory resolution extending President's rule in the State for another period of six months from March 3, 1993. The Union Home Minister declared that the Government would hold free and fair elections in the troubled State soon. But the Government's plan again went awry as a result of the frequent acts of terrorism and other activity in the State. President's rule was again extended from October, 1993, onwards.

Every now and then during 1993 Union Ministers and others made assertions to the effect that "normalcy would return to the State within six months". The latest such assertion was made by the J & K Director-General of Police who expressed optimism on October 14, 1993, that normalcy would return and the fear of the gun would vanish in the Valley. But these hopes have remained unfulfilled.

Foreign Terrorists in J & K: As a result of infiltration arranged by Pakistan, there were over 2300 Pakistan trained foreign mercenaries from at least six countries fighting against the Indian security forces in the Kashmir Valley in November 1993, according to Border Security Force (BSF) chief. "These mercenary terrorists are equipped with heavy firepower and can even blow up helicopters and aircraft."

They have been briefed, indoctrinated, armed and trained by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). During the second half of 1993 the BSF alone killed 20 foreign mercenaries and caught five who were working as "guest soldiers" of Kashmir militants. The break-up of the foreign ultras killed or caught by the

BSF in Kashmir is: Afghanis (12 killed, one apprehended), Egyptian one killed), Lebanese (one arrested) and Pakistanis (five killed, two arrested). The nationalities of two other foreigners killed could not be ascertained.

More than 75 foreign terrorists have so far been killed in Kashmir by the security forces. These foreign mercenaries were "veterans in the art of proxy war". The trend started early in 1993 and these "footloose soldiers" were now spread far and wide in the Kashmir Valley. Only two months ago, a former bodyguard of Afghan Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was killed during an encounter with the security forces in the apple belt of Sopore. Home Minister S.B. Chavan had earlier stated that the Government was aware of the induction of foreign ultras in the Valley and maintained that the Indian Government was in touch with the countries concerned.

POLITICAL KILLINGS GALORE

The latest assessments show that despite the advance in civilisation and the frequent pleas by Amnesty International, abuse of human rights, including political killings by democratic governments, have been increasing in the 1990s. Governments profess commitment to a New World Order and establish institutions to protect human rights but security forces have been carrying out thousands of "disappearances" and political murders. This is stated in a new report published by Amnesty International titled "Getting Away with Murder, Political Killings and Disappearances".

Amnesty insists that the New World Order will be fatally flawed if adequate attention is not paid to the fact that governments lie about the level of human rights protection. This report contains several examples of human rights abuse in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, pressure from human rights activists leads some governments like India to camouflage the circumstances of death of known political opponents.

The report states that deliberate killings are a matter of policy in some Indian States. The evidence for this is the order issued in August, 1989, by the Director-General of Police in Punjab to all District Superintendents of Police in the State. It included a list of 53 people and specified "rewards for the apprehension or liquidation of wanted terrorists or extremists".

Militants' misdeeds: Amnesty International acknowledges that nationalist and secessionist groups are increasingly using violent means to challenge the power of the government. In India, such groups have committed numerous human rights abuses in many States, including Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. In Punjab, armed separatists have deliberately killed thousands of civilians. They have dragged Hindus from trains and massacred them. In Jammu and Kashmir, civilians have been taken hostages, and captured and killed, women have been raped in their custody. In Andhra Pradesh, they have killed or mutilated alleged "informers".

In an international climate which is emphasising human rights issues, Amnesty says that governments increasingly tell lies and produce false statistics to cover up mass murders. The cloak of "law and order" is to compensate for the lack of accountability.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

To meet the persistent complaints of violations of basic human rights in certain parts of the country, the Union Government announced, through an ordinance early in October, 1993, the formation of a full-fledged Commission on Human Rights, along with special Human Rights courts. The 8-member Commission is headed by a former Chief Justice of India. It has its headquarters in the Capital and with the permission of the Central Government, plans to establish offices in other places.

The other members of the NHRC are a sitting or a retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, two prominent persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, the sphere of human rights and the chairpersons of the National Commissions for Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women. The appointments are made by the President on the recommendations of a committee headed by the Prime Minister.

The NHRC has been directed to inquire into complaints of violation of human rights or abetment thereof, or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant. The commission has its own investigating staff besides the powers to seek the assistance of central agencies and those in the States while inquiring into complaints of human rights violations relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of an individual as guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in international covenants. The NHRC is required to review the factors, including acts of terrorism, that inhibit exercise of one's rights.

QUOTA FOR POOR CASTES

The "creamy layer" controversy and the tendency to increase job reservations still further has led to several notable government pronouncements. Recently, while visiting Lucknow, the Union Welfare Minister, Mr Sitaram Kesri, said the Central Government would soon announce reservations for the economically backward among the upper castes, irrespective of the Supreme Court directive that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. The Union government has been examining whether it was within the purview of the Supreme Court to fix a limit for reservations. Some legal experts, who were consulted on the issue, told the Government that it was not within the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to fix a limit for reservation.

If this was so, then there would be no problem and the Government would soon issue an executive order announcing reservations for the economically deprived among the upper castes. But even if it was within the purview of the Supreme Court to fix a limit for reservations. The Government would take necessary measures to provide for reser-

vations for this category, did not rule out a Constitution amendment or issuing of an ordinance in this connection.

ORDINANCE FOR CONSUMERS

An ordinance, incorporating the wholesome changes in the Consumer Protection Act, was issued by the President of India on June 21 adding a new dimension to the law designed to protect the interests of the people. Later, a full-scale law on the subject was enacted by Parliament. The measure was designed to give boost to the consumer movement in the country. The salient features of the law are: (1) To enlarge the scope of the Act so as to enable the consumers to file complaints in respect of goods which will be hazardous to life and safety when used, (2) To file complaints relating to restrictive trade practices adopted by a trader; (3) To enable self-employed consumers to file complaints before the redressal agencies where goods bought by them for earning their livelihood suffer from any defect; (4) To add "services" relating to housing constructions within the purview of the Act; (5) To confer additional powers on the redressal agencies by way of awarding costs to the parties for ordering removal of defects or deficiency from the services.

POLL COMMISSION ENLARGED

A long-overdue reform to prevent arbitrary use of the wide powers conferred on the Chief Election Commissioner by the Constitution was effected through an ordinance on October 1, 1993. Two more Election Commissioners were appointed—Mr M.S. Gill, IAS and Mr G.V. G. Krishnamurthy, former member of the Law Commission. This move curtailed the powers of Mr T.N. Seshan, C.E.C., since all the three Election Commissioners were given equal powers. The CEC and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Ordinance amended the 1991 Act. In cases of difference of opinion the majority view would prevail.

The new Election Commissioners were placed at par with the CEC and Supreme Court judges. They have the status of Cabinet Ministers. The Government's decision came in the wake of the frequent controversies arising from Mr Seshan's arbitrary orders cancelling or postponing elections at will and his tendency to assume powers which in effect thwarted the electoral process, causing a setback to democracy itself. More than once, demands were made by several political parties for impeachment of Mr Seshan.

But sharp differences arose between Mr Seshan and the two new Commissioners, with the result that the enlarged commission could not function smoothly.

INDIA WELCOMES N-TEST MORATORIUM

Since the U.S. and Russian announcements that they would defer, for the present, all nuclear testing programmes were in line with India's own policies in this arena, New Delhi spokesman hailed the leading western countries' gesture. The US and Russia, and possibly England and France, resolved not to carry out any nuclear tests until September, 1994, India has repeatedly reiterated its commitment to strive for a cooperative world order based on a truly non-discriminatory non-proliferation arrangement, and of course disarmament. Since 1954, India has consistently urged cessation of nuclear weapon-testing and discontinuance of production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in order to impart a notable impetus to nuclear disarmament.

At the UN General Assembly session in 1988, the late Mr Rajiv Gandhi had underlined the urgency of imposing a moratorium on testing of all nuclear weapons and initiating negotiations for a full-scale test ban treaty. Such a treaty, it is agreed, would go a long way in arresting the nuclear weapons race and stopping the development of more lethal weapons around the world. A universal freeze on future development and deployment of nuclear weapons would also help materially in this field.

French Nuclear Fuel: India's nuclear energy plans will be seriously affected if France stops the supply of nuclear fuel, as it apparently intends to do. On July 7, 1993, the French authorities announced that they had decided to stop the supply of such fuel to India. So far India has declined to submit its atomic installations and plants to a thorough IAEA inspection, although the country's nuclear plans are entirely and unquestionably designed for peaceful purposes and the country has no intention whatever to go in for manufacturing nuclear weapons of any kind.

4 M.P.s DISQUALIFIED

Applying the Anti-defection law once again in a long awaited decision on June 1, the Lok Sabha Speaker disqualified four Janata Dal members of Parliament while giving official recognition to the Ajit Singh group as a separate entity. The group split at the time of voting on the no-confidence motion against Mr Narasimha Rao's ministry. The Speaker clarified that the political parties had no right to expel members from the legislative party. He dismissed petitions by Mr V.P. Singh and Mr Srikant Jena, JD leaders, stating that the constitutional status of a member inside the legislature could not be taken away by expulsion from a political party.

The Speaker ruled that all the defecting members were sitting members of the Lok Sabha on August 7, 1992 the day they separated, and therefore, the faction members were one-third of the 59-member Janata Dal parliamentary party. He referred to the flaws in the Anti-defection law and stressed the need for removing the loopholes which had been exploited by certain political parties. The aim of curbing unprincipled defections had not been fully achieved.

E.C. VERDICT ON UNSECULAR PARTIES

The Election Commission ruled that a political party which has violated its statutory commitment to secularism, can be banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Central Government has a "responsibility" to declare such a party unlawful. The party will consequently be de-registered as it "shall cease to exist in the eyes of the law".

The commission laid down this principle on petitions seeking de-registration of the Bharatiya Janata Party following Mr L.K. Advani's Rath Yatra from Somnath to Ayodhya.

BODO ACCORD SIGNED

An accord was signed on February 20, 1993, between the Government of Assam and the All-Bodo Students Union (ABSU) on creation of a Bodoland Autonomous Council with legislative powers. It was hoped that this would settle the six-year old Bodo ethnic issue. The accord envisages setting up of an autonomous administrative structure within the State of Assam. The new body will have control over 38 subjects, including education and socio-economic development. But it will not have any say in matters relating to law and order. The council will have 40 members, of which 35 will be directly elected and five will be nominated by the Governor of Assam.

The autonomous territory will cover at least 2000 villages inhabited by plains tribals. It will stretch from the Sankosh river in Dhubri district to the Panchnoi river in Darrang district. Those villages have been included which have a tribal population of more than 50 per cent. However, the settlement fell far short of the original demand for a separate State of Bodoland.

New Hill State Demand: There has been growing support for a separate hill State comprising the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun in the Garhwal division and Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh in the Kumaon division. In a backward and a political area, the elimination of poverty and development of the region are the main arguments being offered by the protagonists of a separate State. Even the Congress, which had been silent on the issue, is now considering giving autonomy to the U.P. hills. The BJP made the separate hill State its main plank for the next elections, hijacking it from its original proponent, the Uttarakhand Kranti Dal (UKD). The small Muslim minority who is confined to certain pockets in sparsely populated villages, feels concerned over the proposed hill State.

INDIA-CHINA ACCORD

India and China signed an agreement during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Beijing (Sept 6 to 9, 1993). It was a landmark in the relations between the two countries; it generated goodwill and set the stage for peaceful resolution of the vexed and contentious border issue. The two countries have reiterated their commitment to resolve the question through consultations. Neither side will use force or threaten the use of force against the other. The respective positions of the two sides are unaffected. Thus the status quo on the border remains unaltered.

There is still no agreed border between India and China. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) is neither marked on a map nor on the ground. What the new agreement did was to begin the process of defining a mutually accepted Line of Control without prejudice to the claims of the two sides. The accord is designed to ensure peace and tranquility on the frontier even while the two sides negotiate the final settlement which will define the international border. It is a measured, pragmatic step to promote mutual confidence and political understanding.

Each country will keep its military forces in the areas along the LAC to a minimum level compatible with friendly relations. The two sides agree to reduce their military forces along the Line in conformity with the requirements of security and ceilings to be mutually agreed.

BANGLADESH ASSAILS INDIA

Flouting the understanding that bilateral disputes would be settled through negotiations in a friendly spirit, the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Begum Khaleda Zia, launched a virtual trade against India on the river waters issue. In effect she tried to internationalise the issue by raising it in her address to the U.N. General Assembly, and also in an interview in the third week of October, 1993. She urged the international community to help resolve the water dispute. She alleged that India had denied adequate water to Bangladesh several parts of which, according to her, had been "ruined". The fact is that Dhaka has not given due attention to the Indian proposals for solving the problem of sharing the river waters. A major difficulty is the acute drop in the river flow during the lean season.

FEWER RESOURCES FOR STATES

In September, 1993, the Union Finance Ministry made it clear to the 10th Finance Commission that there was little scope for additional transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. According to the ministry's projections, the Central fiscal deficit would reach over Rs 62,000 crore by 1996-97, the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, and Rs 89,040 crore by the year 2000. The projections were based on the current rates of taxes which give an indication of the additional resource mobilisation the Centre would have to undertake to achieve macro-economic stabilisation.

The Centre's revenue deficit was also projected to rise from the 1993-94 budget estimate of Rs 17,630 crore to Rs 32,874 crore by 1996-97, and Rs 48,577 crore by 1999-2000. The projections conveyed the severe strain on Central finances which would reach the breaking point if the States' share was further increased.

Some experts believe that the unitary structure of the Constitution will come under severe pressure as India progresses towards a market economy from the controlled regime of the past 45 years.

Round-up of International Affairs

MAJOR EVENTS IN BRIEF

UN Peace-keeping activity—Bosnia and Somalia—Ethnic clashes—Clinton's failures—China emergence as a Giant—Yeltsin's troubles and turmoil in Russia—West Asia Pact—Dramatic Events in Pakistan.

During the past few months there were no big-power rivalries and no major armed clashes in any continent in East or West, the exceptions being Bosnia-Herzegovina (part of former Yugoslavia) and Somalia where the U.S.-dominated UN Peace-keeping Force met with several rebuffs at the hands of local tribals led by an intractable warlord. President Bill Clinton's short-sighted policies led to resentment in the USA and also in some other countries. Owing to inexperience and an ill-conceived bid to assert his authority in the manner in which his predecessor George Bush did, Mr Clinton had to retrace his steps at several places, reminiscent of the Vietnam episode, which is still recalled to stress the futility of adopting repressive policies against unwilling and determined sections of the people. So the new US President could not throw his weight about. Ethnic clashes occurred in Europe and Africa for many months. On the nuclear proliferation issue, however, Mr Clinton made a mark. While the Third World "threats" of developing nuclear weapons proved baseless.

China's Challenge: *China posed a challenge, defying the international community, especially the US and holding a major nuclear explosion in October in pursuance of its programme to develop lethal weapons. China is in fact going ahead with its drive to enlarge its nuclear weapons stockpile, including bombs and deadly missiles. It has declined to make any firm commitment in the non-proliferation arena. Beijing has entered into arms deals with several countries, including Pakistan, of which it has for years been the major arms supplier.*

China has already become a Giant of the East and increased its influence in many Far Eastern countries where the Western nations do not have a sizable presence. But in this process China did not commit any act of aggression, preferring quiet diplomacy to achieve its goal.

Russian Problems: *Splintered and sorely troubled, Russia and its President Boris Yeltsin had several ups and downs during 1993. His opponents, comprising hard core Communists and the distinctly conservative elements, strongly opposed his package of reforms on which he has staked his turbulent career. But the continuing battle for supremacy between the President and the legislature led to several clashes. Ultimately, Mr Yeltsin had the upper hand and seemed firmly in power. The long-awaited nationwide referendum on certain vital issues concerning the future of Russia, held on April 25, 1993, indicated a victory for Mr Yeltsin, but he failed to secure enough votes to push through his plan for fresh elections to the legislature.*

The autonomous republics did not toe the Yeltsin line and sought more powers and possession of nuclear capabilities. In the last quarter of the year there was a tug of war and major struggle between Mr Yeltsin and the Deputies. When persuasion failed, Mr Yeltsin resorted to force, compelling the legislators who had taken shelter in Moscow's Whitehall, to withdraw.

Mr Yeltsin was able to win the sympathy of the West in his struggle against the rebels. But the western economic aid was wholly inadequate for enabling Russia to refurbish its ruined economy.

Bosnia stalemate: *No solution could be found for the complex Bosnia problem despite the UN Security Council Resolutions (the Muslims alleged persecution and cruel treatment and rejected the plan for splitting the republic).*

West Asia Pact: *There was a notable development in West Asia where the long-drawn-out conflict was nearly resolved through an agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians, signed on September 13, 1993, through US mediation. The accord brought to an end a tussle that had caused much bloodshed and endless tensions.*

A plan for establishing self-rule in Palestine's occupied territories was approved. Life-long enemies, Yasser Arafat and the Israeli leaders, suddenly became friends and signed a Declaration of Principles that is likely to transform the political landscape of West Asia.

Eventful year in Pakistan: *The outgoing year was one of dramatic developments in Pakistan. There were challenges and counter-challenges, political tussles, display of rivalries, far-reaching verdicts by the Supreme Court, tussle for supremacy between the President and the Prime Minister, dismissal of ministries, federal and provincial ministries and their reinstatement on decisions by the judiciary; the army's pressures without direct intervention, and a free and fair general elections for the National Assembly and the four provincial Assemblies early in October 1993.*

On October 19, 1993, Ms Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), became Prime Minister again after a break of about three years. In fact the year marked notable successes for Ms Bhutto and dismal failures of Mr Sharif.

Ms Bhutto declared her Government was firm on Kashmir and would pursue her country's policy on the issue. While she would like to end the tensions with India, she urged India to withdraw its army from the Valley.

Details of Notable Events

PROBLEMS IN RUSSIA

After two weeks of bitter and even bloody conflict between Mr Boris Yeltsin and his opponents, mostly the legislators led by his principal rivals, the Vice-President and Speaker of Parliament, the President tided over the major crisis and emerged victorious early in October 1993. He was compelled to use force, including tanks, to smash the rebels who were holed up inside the "White House" in Moscow.

The uprising had gathered momentum with thousands of common people joining the rebel ranks, most of whom were strongly opposed to his reforms package and his dictatorial policies. Scores of arrests were made. The massive military action resulted in the deaths of several hundred people. Earlier, Mr Yeltsin promulgated a state of emergency and imposed draconian press censorship.

It has become obvious that Mr Yeltsin does not command wide popularity in Russia. The virtual revolt may keep simmering as the months pass.

There was a major political crisis following a sudden order issued by President Yeltsin on September 22, dissolving Parliament (admittedly conservative and outdated) and ordering elections for a new legislature. The manoeuvre was described by observers as "the most dangerous gamble of his career". Parliament promptly hit back by initiating impeachment proceedings against Mr Yeltsin. The attempt proved abortive. Mr Yeltsin claimed the support of three senior Ministers—those of Defence, Interior Affairs and Security—thus ensuring the backing of the country's defence forces.

Russia and the small republics are in a sorry plight, with ethnic strife, economic mess and the growing demands for autonomy, bordering on secessionist trends in several regions. Reports also indicated increasing crime and corruption.

The entire Western world, expressing concern over the power struggle in Russia, indicated support for Yeltsin and favoured his democratisation programme.

New Constitution for Russia: Earlier, President Yeltsin unveiled the draft of a new Constitution designed to radically alter the country's system and wipe away the remnants of the former Soviet power structure. A salient feature of the draft Constitution is the concept of a presidential, federative, democratic republic in Russia with the President as the Head of State, empowered to dissolve parliament in case of a constitutional crisis and announce mid-term polls if parliament fails to form a cabinet.

The proposed bicameral parliament will have the upper house—the Federation Council elected by the legislative bodies of the Russian Federation—while the lower house, to be known as the State Duma, will be elected directly by the people. For the first time since the October Revolution, the Constitution draft guarantees the right to own private property as one of the fundamental rights of the individual. The draft, proposes to abolish the "right to work" and instead, introduces the right to work under decent conditions and fair wages and "protection against unemployment". The draft clearly separates the powers and functions of the President and parliament.

SOVIET REPUBLICS AT WAR

As was feared by many people around the world, wars of various categories, including civil conflicts, have broken out at several places in the former Soviet Union. In fact, most of the Caucasus is reported to be ablaze as the wars rage. Armenia has been fighting Azeria over the disputed territory of Nogorno Karabakh and Civil war has been raging in the neighbouring Georgia. Azeria spokesman have accused the Armenian forces of having crossed the borders and advanced towards the town of Agdam. The Armenians have levelled counter-accusations against the Azaris.

DAWN OF PEACE IN WEST ASIA

A historic peace agreement was signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.) in Washington on September 13, 1993, outlining a plan for Palestine self-rule in the occupied territories. The

ISRAEL-PALESTINE DISPUTE

Who holds what

Golun Heights: This area was captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 war. As part of the 1974 disengagement accord some of it was returned. The rest was annexed by Israel in 1981.

The West Bank: This area was captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war. It includes the city of Jericho and East Jerusalem. East Jerusalem has been annexed by Israel.

Gaza Strip: This area, along with the Sinai Peninsula was captured by Israel in the 1967 war. Under the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty the Sinai peninsula was returned to Egypt. The status of Gaza and the West Bank was to be worked out under the Camp David accord of 1978.

Autonomy plan—Major points

- Gaza strip and Jericho will be made autonomous regions of Israel. Only Defence and Communication will be under Israel.
- In Gaza and Jericho the Israeli army would withdraw from population centres to security locations.
- Palestinians in Gaza and Jericho would be given full control over their internal affairs.
- Israel would maintain control over entry points to the autonomous regions.
- Israel would remain incharge of Jewish settlements.
- Discussions on a permanent solution will be held in the third year of autonomy.

accord, described by some observers as "a modern miracle", was a political watershed the importance of which, it would be wrong to minimise. It marked the dawn of a long-awaited era of peace in a conflict-ridden region, notorious for endless clashes between the Arabs and the Jews. It signalled the success of secret and patient diplomacy and recognition of realities.

Life-long enemies, Yasser Arafat, the P.L.O. leader, and the Israeli Prime Minister, suddenly became friends and shook hands after signing a "Declaration of Principles" which is expected to end decades of enmity between the Jews and the Arabs and change the political landscape of West Asia.

President Clinton hosted the event. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and a P.L.O. official, Abu Mezon, signed the document. The notable dignitaries who witnessed the ceremony were Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat, the US Secretary of State and the Russian Foreign Minister.

VIENNA DECLARATION ON RIGHTS

The largely attended two-week UN-sponsored world conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in the second half of June, 1993, did not achieve much because of prejudices, squabbles, politics and the war of words between various countries with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) entering the tussles on certain issues.

At times the basic concept of human rights was questioned following the arguments given by certain countries having an indifferent record in respect of basic rights. The developing countries pointed out that human rights could not be separated from the social, cultural and political context.

According to American sources, the Asian and Africans do not care much for human rights since "there are more important issues confronting them". The Clinton Administration, however, seems to have made human rights the basis of its foreign policy and its touchstone for judging the worth and creditworthiness of a country. The US has been doing its best to universalise the concept of human rights, even though its own policies are at times vulnerable.

The Vienna Declaration recalled the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and urged particular care to end such violations of rights as torture, racism, anti-Semitism, arbitrary detentions, ethnic cleansing and politically motivated "disappearances".

MAASTRICHT APPROVED

The deep suspense over the ambitious Maastricht Treaty ended on May 18, 1993, when Danish voters, in a historic decision, approved the accord for political and economic unity, after winning exemptions from most of it. Almost 57 per cent voters approved the treaty. The Prime Minister, Mr Poul Rasmussen, had warned the Danes that they would never be forgiven if they halted the EC's march towards tighter unity. The P.M. promised a cut in income-tax as a reward for a 'yes' vote. To take effect, the treaty must be approved by all 12 EC nations.

Unprecedented violence erupted in Copenhagen following the vote which was far from being a wholehearted positive endorsement of European unity. Despite the ratification, deep misgivings about the implications of a United Europe persist, with many Danes convinced that they are surrendering their sovereignty to the hated Eurocracy in Brussels. The treaty would lead to a single currency by 1999.

In Britain also, the Bill for ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, which had earlier been deferred was approved by the House of Commons on May 21, 1993, despite a revolt by a group of hostile M.P.s.

US ATTACKS IRAQ

On June 27, 1993, the US, in a move strongly disapproved by many countries but approved by the UN Security Council, launched a missile attack on Iraq in retaliation for an alleged plot to kill former President George Bush during his visit to Kuwait. The attack was aimed at Iraq's Intelligence headquarters but some missiles hit residential quarters, killing a few persons and injuring several others.

President Bill Clinton claimed that the Administration had evidence to prove that the Iraqi Government was behind the plot to kill Mr Bush. Iraq and its supporters condemned the attack as "cowardly aggression, completely unjustified and a violation of international law". Britain supported the US action while France was somewhat critical. The US regards Iraq as the world's leading sponsor of terrorism.

U.N. TRIBUNAL FOR CRIMES

The Security Council unanimously decided on May 26, 1993, to set up an 11-judge International Court at the Hague to try people accused of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, including murder, rape, "ethnic cleansing", torture and other atrocities. It would be the first international tribunal of its kind since the main allied powers after World War-II set up courts at Nuremberg and Tokyo to try leading war criminals. The tribunal, whose jurisdiction will be limited to offences committed in the former Yugoslavia since Jan 1, 1991, will cost more than 30 million dollars in its first year of operation.

But the Bosnian Serb leader vowed never to extradite suspected war criminals to face the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal. The self-styled Serb

Government intends to try suspected criminals itself.

US TO RESUME TIES WITH CHINA

The U.S.A. has at last resumed high-level military contacts with China, lifting a ban imposed after the 1989 Tiananmen square crackdown. The US Assistant Secretary of Defence, Mr Charles Freeman, held wide-ranging talks with leaders of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). "We believe that the level of dialogue must be elevated to enable us to make progress on many issues of common concern." Working-level military contacts had, however, continued even after the communist authorities ordered PLA tanks and troops to crush the Tiananmen pro-democracy movement on June 4, 1989.

ASSASSINATION OF LANKA PRESIDENT

Strife-torn Sri Lanka's President Ranasinghe Premadasa was killed by a suspected LTTE suicide bomber on May 1, 1993. He was blown to pieces in a massive explosion set off by the assailant as he was leading a May rally of his ruling United National Party. At least 30 others, including six bodyguards, were also killed in the blast. The Prime Minister, Mr D.B. Wijetunga, was sworn in as Acting President. On May 7, he was elected full-fledged President.

The assassination of two leaders from neighbouring nations in South Asia—Mr Rajiv Gandhi and Mr Premadasa—have some ominous similarities. Both were felled by a suicide bomber; the month was also the same (May). Mr Rajiv Gandhi died on May 21, 1991 and Mr Premadasa on May 1, two years later.

The assassinated President had enemies both inside and outside his party and lived dangerously right up to the time he was killed in the blast. He had long been the target of Sinhalese extremists after he ordered a military crackdown to end a two-year old insurgency. He had also earned the wrath of Tamil guerrillas and opposition parties. A week earlier, Mr L. Athulathmudali, leader of Sri Lanka's Democratic United National Front, had been assassinated.

NEW CRISIS IN KABUL

A spurt of infighting in the ranks of the Mujahideen indicates that Afghanistan is still a long way from peace. In spite of the agreement by which Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani was installed as President and Mr Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Hezb-i-Islami as Prime Minister, the civil war continues.

The latest round of clashes between the Hezb-i-Wahadat and the Ittehad-i-Islami occurred just as the President was leaving for Saudi Arabia to seek more aid for post-war reconstruction. But the international community is becoming increasingly impatient with Afghanistan's unending internal problem and unless the factions agree to a ceasefire, the help to the country, to enable it to rebuild its economy, may dry up.

CAMBODIA

Cambodia's parliament voted overwhelmingly on Sept 21, 1993, to approve a new constitution which restored the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to the throne he vacated in 1955. The vote ushered in a new political era after a quarter century of civil war, Khmer Rouge genocide, and renewed civil strife. That date remains for the history of Cambodia, as for the Khmer people themselves, a great historical day.

An ailing Prince Sihanouk returned to Phnom Penh from Beijing and signed the 139-clause national charter. The signing formally ended the role of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The peace-keeping force, once 22000-strong, was withdrawn in November, 1993. The new constitution ended the interim power-sharing joint presidency of the Royalist party leader, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and Mr Hun Sen, ex-premier of a formerly communist government, installed in 1979 by Vietnamese invaders.

Earlier in the year U.N.-supervised peaceful elections were held in Cambodia.

SUMMIT OF THE RICH

The world's richest industrialised countries, at their 19th annual summit held in Tokyo on July 7-8, 1993, reached an accord calling for the biggest tariff cuts in history. The agreement, reached by the USA, Japan, Canada and the European community, was designed to create about 1.4 million jobs in 10 years in the USA alone. The agreement covers 18 sectors and includes eliminating tariffs on eight sectors, including medicines, medical equipment, construction material, farm equipment, etc. Some progress was made towards market access to services. The British Prime Minister emphasised that tackling unemployment was the most important task facing the G-7 leaders, the second issue being trade.

In the summit's political declaration, the leaders accused Iran, Iraq and Libya of violating international standards of conduct and called for restructuring the UN Security Council. The summit strongly condemned State-practised terrorism and urged extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty beyond 1995.

CHINA-TAIWAN HISTORIC PACTS

A classic instance of decades-old hostility coming to an end with cordial treaties was provided by China and Taiwan when they signed four agreements after their first formal meeting in 44 years. These four documents paved the way for regular talks on a wide range of topics. The opening of such a dialogue could lead to the eventual reunification which both sides favour. However, some economic issues remain unresolved.

Taiwan has invested heavily in China since private contacts were first allowed in 1987, but companies feel anxious; their mainland invest-

nents may be affected adversely by the hifting political landscape there. A ormal treaty would boost Taiwan's laim to be treated as an equal political ntity in dealings with Beijing—a con-ept that China refuses to accept.

CHOGM—VIRTUAL FLOP

The 50-nation Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), held in the Cyprus Capital of Linassol from October 21-25, 993, achieved little, though there were the usual ceremonies associated with such summits, including a speech by Queen Elizabeth, he formal head of the organisation.

The speeches laid the usual stress on the unexceptionable principle of partnership and equality, cutting across all barriers of distance, wealth and culture. The concept of a new global humanitarian order, presented by the Secretary-General, envisaged an active role through 'protective diplomacy" in global affairs of the Commonwealth.

The Cyprus summit marked the failure of multilateralism, notably in he case of India and Bosnia. The Harare declaration was recalled and most participants stressed its relevance in the modern world. Commonwealth leaders scuttled the call for arming the 50-nation grouping with a new role of "preventive diplomacy" for greater international peace and security.

7TH SAARC—NEW ERA

South Asia entered a new era in economic cooperation on April 1993 as the seventh SAARC made the Dhaka Declaration seeking to pull down trade barriers in the region. The summit also endorsed the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) for the liberalisation of trade among the seven member-nations of the Association.

The unanimous 63-point Dhaka Declaration renewed the Association's determination to strengthen and enrich the forum and re-stated its commitment to its principles and objectives. The declaration said that the time was now opportune to provide a dynamic impetus to activities in the core of economic, social and cultural cooperation in the SAARC region. The declaration endorsed an Integrated Programme of Action (IPA) on eradication of poverty in South Asia, trade manufacture and services, the environment, population, shelter, children, youth disabled persons, women's development, science and technology, terrorism, security of small States, people-to-people contacts and South Asian Development Fund (SADF).

SOUTH AFRICA : UN LIFTS SANCTIONS

The UN General Assembly on October 8, 1993, unanimously decided to lift economic sanctions against South Africa and urged all nations of the world to repeal the relevant boycott legislation on the generally accepted grounds, one, that apartheid had been ended in South Africa and, second, that the process of transition to a democratic set-up was also well on the way. The 184-member General Assembly adopted a consensus resolution on the subject.

A voluntary oil embargo imposed by some countries was also lifted. Meanwhile, an arms embargo, imposed in 1977, will remain in force for the present.

The African National Congress (ANC) President, Dr Nelson Mandela, responded enthusiastically to the UN move which he had suggested to help rally South Africa's ailing economy. He stated that irreversible progress had been made towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

India on September 25, 1993, lifted the economic and trade sanctions it had imposed against South Africa 47 years ago. The US and several other countries did the same.

U.S. HUMILIATION IN SOMALIA

In September-October, 1993, the U.S. made active military intervention in Somalia to meet the challenge and threats posed by a powerful tribal war lord, Gen Mohd Aideed, whom the American forces could not catch despite their offensive. The Americans suffered several casualties and it was reminiscent of the Vietnam episode. As the American casualties steadily rose, political support at home evaporated and an emotionally wrenching hostage crisis began. The mismatch between modest American means and ambitious political goals was painfully clear.

But rather than make a decision to cut American losses and withdraw, Mr Clinton announced a target date for complete American withdrawal and doubled U.S. troops. The mission to Somalia was undertaken as a humanitarian gesture, to get food to starving people. The heart of the problem remained the vendetta that developed between the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali and the Somali warlord. The United States and other Security Council powers initially agreed to target Gen Aideed after forces, thought to be loyal to him, gunned down Pakistani peace-keepers in June, 1993.

President Bill Clinton indicated that he wanted African countries to broker peace in Somalia. Critics of Mr Clinton's Somalia policy said that the experience of Mogadishu would make him think twice in future before committing US troops for expanding UN roles and for indefinite periods. What finally persuaded Mr Clinton to fix a date for withdrawal from Somalia, was the growing realisation that the country was not interested in bringing democracy and human rights to Somalia if the cost was US lives. Nor is the UN as popular, as Mr Clinton apparently imagined.

"VELVET DIVORCE": NEW STATE BORN

Following another "velvet divorce" (the first was in Europe leading to the break-up of Czechoslovakia), a new State of Eritrea was created on May 24, 1993. It is strife-torn Africa's 52nd State. Eritrea declared independence from Ethiopia exactly two years after secessionist guerrillas

captured the capital, Asmara.

More than 99 per cent of voters in Ethiopia's former province on the Red Sea chose separation in a referendum held in April, 1993. The voting was monitored by hundreds of U.N. and foreign observers.

POLITICAL SWITCH IN CANADA

In an election that re-wrote the political map of Canada (in October-end, 1993), the Conservatives were wiped out by the Liberals. The former, headed by Prime Minister Ms Campbell, won only 2 seats (against 155 in the dissolved House of Commons). Kim Campbell's career as Canada's first woman Prime Minister proved to be an exceptionally short one. Her defeat brought to an end the nine-year reign of the Tories. Ms Campbell, who took over in June as Prime Minister and leader of the Conservatives from Mr Brian Mulroney, has evidently paid the price for unpopularity and the plateful of problems he left her. Her own love of controversy and tendency to dash off outrageous one-liners also cut into her personal appeal. But mainly the Conservatives lost, as they were widely expected to, on a wave of public anger over unemployment, recession and widespread discontent with the free trade agreement Canada signed with the United States.

Mr Jean Chretien, a 59-year-old seasoned politician and Quebec lawyer, who heads the Liberals, was swept to victory. The elections also underlined the popular and electoral importance of the theme of separatism in Canada.

WOMEN P.M.s

The past year witnessed an interesting development—appointment of two women leaders (P.M.s)—in distant lands, Turkey and Canada, almost simultaneously, for the first time.

Ms Kim Campbell was elected leader of the ruling party in Canada following the resignation of Mr Brian Mulroney, who was accused of creating a terrible mess in the country during his leadership tenure. Although Canada is an advanced country, it has a conservative society, like that of Turkey.

In tradition-ridden Turkey, the new political star is Ms Tansu Ciller, a US-trained economist. She was elected leader of the True Path Party of Turkey and became the first woman Prime Minister of Turkey.

MORE N-WEAPONS FOR INDIA, PAK

The US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) expects that both India and Pakistan will increase their nuclear weapons and assemble a small arsenal of nuclear arms.

A nuclear arms race—in the sense that both sides are making extraordinary efforts to increase rapidly the size of their arsenals—does not appear to be in progress. Each side, however, does regard the other as its main security threat and has developed nuclear capabilities in response to threats from the other.

Pakistan, the CIA said, "continues to actively develop its nuclear weapons programme which Islamabad regards as the core of its deterrent against India. We cannot confirm that Pakistan maintains stockpiles of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons." Pakistan has shown interest in acquiring the capability to produce weapons grade plutonium for its nuclear weapons programme. According to press reports, F-16 and Mirage aircraft are the most likely nuclear delivery platforms. Pakistan has an extensive covert nuclear procurement operation that has acquired or attempted to acquire material, equipment and technology for peaceful and nuclear weapons purposes from Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan, China and the U.S.A.

The CIA also said India can convert its space launch vehicles into intermediate-range or inter-continental range ballistic missiles "quite easily". However, it added, "she will need extensive launch sites. India has already demonstrated the ability to build guidance set and warheads, the two key ingredients needed to convert an SLV (space launch vehicle) into a ballistic missile."

ANTI-POVERTY DRIVE SLOWDOWN

The World Bank's latest report, released on September 20, 1993, noted with concern a slow down in India's poverty reduction efforts, even as it gave Delhi the lion's share of $ 2.6 billion in its total lending of $ 3.4 billion to South Asia in the year. The trend was attributed to the "global economic slowdown". However, it said that future progress on poverty reduction depended crucially on the success of the ongoing economic reforms because of their implications for sustained growth.

The 252-page document highlighted the limited scope for poverty reduction through redistribution of wealth and listed initiatives under way in India to improve small holder productivity and increase rural off-farm employment opportunities. These include, reform in rural credit institutions, expansion of the rural credit infrastructure and additional attention to problem of rainfed areas. The upturn in the growth of farm GDP, combined with significantly lower rates of inflation, has almost certainly improved the welfare levels of the rural poor, it added.

After China, which borrowed $ 3.1 billion, India emerged as the largest beneficiary of the bank's overall fiscal lending programme in 1993, ranging between $ 24 billion to $ 27 billion. This includes the credit of Rs 7.3 billion, advanced by the International Development Association (IDA), the bank's concessionary lending agency.

The bank report talks of "significant progress" in India towards liberalising the trade regime and concedes that the country is moving "rapidly" towards closer integration with the world economy. In addition, India, like the governments in the neighbouring countries, has helped to develop a more hospitable environment for private sector development by undertaking important reforms in de-regulation.

ECONOMY CAPSULE

During the second half of 1993, the process of structural reforms continued unabated. Spirited reforms in the Financial Sector, including reduction in interest rates and new credit policy for the season of 1993, are the hallmarks in this direction. The results have also been encouraging. Growth rate of exports has been splendid. Buoyant foreign exchange reserves has made the policy marks euphoric about the outcome of reforms. Proposals for foreign investment are pouring in. With exceptionally good monsoons this year, annual growth rate during 1993-94 is also likely to be higher than that in the previous year. The only causes of concern are the higher rate of inflation and stagnating rate of growth in the industrial sector. Increased money supply in the economy has continued to put heavy pressure on the price level. Despite the earnest efforts of the government, the industrial sector has failed to respond to the measures and the industrial growth rate may remain low during this year also.

I. PACE OF REFORMS

One of the basic aims of structural adjustment programme was to achieve sustainable economic development. When India opted for this programme in 1991, the world economy was facing severe recession, India's most prolific trading partner USSR had ceased to exist and the Gulf war had shattered the foreign exchange reserves of our country. After several policy measures some tangible results have been achieved. The results in certain fields are commendable and the projections made for future, by the organisations like the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) etc., are bright and optimistic.

RBI Report: The annual report of the RBI, for 1992-93, released in September 1993, expressed guarded optimism about the growth of the economy in the years to follow. As per the forecast made in the report, the economy will grow by 5 per cent this year, which will be an improvement over the previous year's growth rate of 4.2 per cent. It is also expected that the pattern of growth will change this year. During 1992-93, the growth rate of 4.2 per cent was achieved mainly due to increase in agricultural output. The industry struggled at a miserable 1.5 per cent growth rate. Growth in industries was restricted to some selected sectors like chemicals, transport equipment and agro-based industries. Although some sectors will continue to be unimpressive, RBI report forecasts a growth rate of 4.5 per cent for the industrial sector, during 1993-94. As per the report, if the present trend of growth in exports continues, the current account deficit may be quite low during the current financial year. The position of Balance of Payments (BOPs) may also be comfortable. The foreign exchange reserves soared to over $ 11 billion in October 1993. The report, however, has cautioned that higher debt-service requirements upto 1996-97, on account of repayments of IMF and maturity of India Development Bonds, may put heavy strain on the resources. It is, therefore, necessary to restructure the capital flows for the years to follow. There is a dire need to restrict the levels of debt within the quantitative dimensions defined by the Rangarajan Committee on BOPs. Special attention needs to be paid to the maturity structure of commercial debt. The report recommends reduction of dependence on NRI deposits and suggests to adopt long-term measures on BOPs.

IMF Projections: The World Economic Outlook (WEO), released by the IMF during September 1993, commended India's efforts of reforms. The WEO projected India's GDP growth rate at 5 per cent and the inflation rate also at 5% for 1993-94. It also expects the Indian government to bring down the deficit to 4.7 per cent of the GDP. For the first time, the WEO devoted more than three pages to India's reforms and hailed India's economic rebound by appreciating the efficacy of strong adjustment policies. The WEO's analysis of the economy and its prescriptions also throw light on the future parameters that India should follow. Four areas, consisting of fiscal consolidation, major tax reforms, further lowering of barriers and restructuring the public enterprises, have been identified to be the areas that need further reforms. Earlier, in its annual report released early in September 1993, IMF had devoted a separate section for appraisal of India's macroeconomic reforms. The report appreciated that the inflation rate had fallen to single digit and economic growth had begun to recover. The report also appreciated the progress in removing some of the obstacles to the long term growth, through the deregulation of industry, liberalisation of trade and foreign investment and the preliminary reforms in the financial sector.

Review by NCAER: The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), in its review of Indian economy has lauded the programme of reforms. While projecting 5 per cent growth rate for GDP during 1993-94, NCAER has commended the agricultural sector. Released in August 1993, the review

has also cautioned that certain pitfalls like slackening public sector investments, absorption of excise duty concessions by the trade and industry, restriction on Indian exports, dumping of goods in Indian markets, etc. could have an adverse effect on the growth of GDP. The industrial growth rate for 1993-94 has been projected at 5.6 per cent.

II. AGRICULTURE

An excellent monsoon augurs well for Indian agriculture for 1993-94. It is an accepted fact that performance of Indian economy largely depends on agriculture, which in turn depends heavily on rainfall.

Attractive Kharif '93 Prices: In July 1993, the government announced the minimum support price for Kharif 1993 by making substantial increases of several crops ranging from Rs 20 to Rs 100 per quintal. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) hiked the price of common paddy from Rs 270 to Rs 310 per quintal and for fine paddy from Rs 280 to Rs 330. The other increases were from Rs 290 to Rs 350 for superfine paddy, from Rs 240 to Rs 260 for coarse cereals like Jowar, Bajra and Ragi, from Rs 245 to Rs 265 for maize, from Rs 640 to Rs 700 for Kharif pulses, from Rs 750 to Rs 800 for groundnut in shell, from Rs 525 to Rs 580 for yellow soyabean and from Rs 800 to Rs 850 for sunflower seed. While announcing this increase in the minimum support prices, the CCEA did not increase the issue price for foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS). This means that the burden of subsidy will increase under the PDS. As against it, while announcing the increase in minimum support price for Rabi last year, the government had announced a hike in the issue price for PDS also, to avert any increase in the food subsidy liability. Hence, the massive increase in the procurement prices will put the government under great pressure to revise the PDS rates in the near future.

Good Kharif Prospects: The weather gods have been kind to India for sixth consecutive year during 1993. Out of 35 meteorological subdivisions, 33 received normal or more than normal rainfall upto September 29, 1993. It has been estimated that the Kharif crop may be nearer to the target of 106 million tonnes during 1993. However, the paddy harvest may be lower than the last year but the production of coarse cereals may compensate for the paddy shortfall. With the rainfall being less in Kutch and Saurashtra, the groundnut crop is also likely to suffer a setback, but this deficiency will be made up by the increased production of edible oilseeds in Madhya Pradesh.

Rabi 1994 Prices Raised: Continuing the trend of considerably increasing the support prices, the government in October 1993 announced about 7 per cent increase in the minimum support prices for the Rabi crop of 1993-94 and the marketing season 1994-95. An increase of 6 to 7 per cent has been ordered over the minimum support prices for the last Rabi crop. Minimum support price for wheat has been fixed at Rs 360 per quintal which is Rs 20 more than the previous year's price and comes to an increase of 6.1 per cent. The price for barley is now Rs 275 per quintal as against Rs 260 last year, an increase of about 5.8 per cent. Gram prices have been raised by 6.7 per cent to Rs 640 against Rs 600 for the last year. There has been an increase of 6.6 per cent for rape-seed mustard which has pegged at Rs 810 per quintal. Similarly, the price of sunflower seed has been raised by 5.6 per cent to Rs 760 per quintal. It is expected that the timely announcement of the minimum support price will help achieving the Rabi production target of 82.5 million tonnes. Out of this target, wheat production is likely to be 58.50 million tonnes. As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Food Corporation of India with the Ministry of Food, total purchase target of 222 lakh tonnes has been fixed.

III. SOCIAL SECTOR

With the National Literacy Mission making deep inroads into the rural heartland of the country, the attention on social sectors has increased considerably. Introduction of a few schemes have also focussed the attention on social sector.

Full Employment by 2002 AD: The government is making serious efforts to achieve the target of full-employment by the year 2002 AD. The employment strategy adopted in the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is likely to continue during the Ninth Plan, is expected to help achieving this aim. It has been made clear by the government, that due to resource constraint, it may not be possible to make right to work a fundamental right. Efforts will be made to generate the conditions conducive to achieve this goal. It has been estimated that at the present rate, the country will have 94 million people unemployed and to tackle it, annual employment growth rate of 2.6 to 2.8 per cent is required to be achieved. The government is committed to make efforts to remove certain bottlenecks like mismatch between skill requirements and employment opportunities, low productivity, declining opportunities in agriculture, seasonal underemployment, large scale migration to urban areas and occupational shift from artisanal to unskilled employment. Eighth Plan is expected to generate 42.5 million additional employment opportunities whereas the target for the Ninth Plan is 47.5 million.

Social Upliftment of Women: On August 15, 1993 the Prime Minister announced a scheme for rural women which will, on the one hand, provide financial assistance to the rural women, and on the other, will provide a psychological tool to the rural women to feel more secure, socially respectable and self-confident. The scheme will also contribute substantially to the small savings efforts of the government. The declaration was later translated into two schemes known as "Mahila Samridhi Yojana" and "Rashtriya Mahila Kosh". According to the former scheme, the Central government proposes to contribute 25 per cent to the saving of Rs 300 per year by the rural women. The scheme targets to cover 60 million women by March 31, 1997, through

the huge network of post offices. The second scheme known as "Rashtriya Mahila Kosh" aims at providing the credit facilities to the poor women in the unorganised sector to undertake self-employment and employment generation activities.

Urban Poor Increasing: 37 per cent of India's urban population, which comes to about 75 million, do not have a level of expenditure which would enable them to satisfy the required calorie needs. This was revealed by a recent study sponsored by the Asian Development Bank. The incidence of urban poverty is maximum in the six States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa, which account for about 55% of the urban poor. States like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and J & K have much lower number of urban poor. Higher level of rural poverty is forcing the rural poor to migrate to the urban areas in the hope of better opportunities. As a result, the urban settlements are facing acute problems of shelter, health, education, proper employment opportunities, etc. The report also estimates that 25 to 35 million people may be added to the existing army of urban poor, by the turn of this century which will make the things worse.

665-Cr Job Plan: In September 1993 government cleared a 665-crore employment scheme for the educated unemployed. Known as the Prime Minister's "Rozgar Yojana" (PMRY), it was launched in all the States and Union Territories in October 1993. Any educated unemployed person between the age groups of 18 to 35 years is eligible for the scheme. During the current financial year, the scheme will be restricted only in the urban areas and would be extended to the entire country by 1994-95 onwards. The existing Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will stand merged in the PMRY. The target under the scheme has been kept at 40,000 for 1993-94 which will be enhanced to 2.2 lakh per annum from 1994-95. The candidates must be permanent residents of the concerned area for at least 3 years with less than Rs 24000 per annum family income. Projects upto Rs 1 lakh are covered in individual cases in which only 5 per cent is required to be contributed as margin money and rest of the amount will be provided as loan by the banks, on concessional rates of interest. The loans under the scheme will not require any collateral security or guarantee, but the assets created under the scheme will remain hypothecated to the banks. The government will also provide subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs 75,000 per entrepreneur. The repayment will commence from 6 to 18 months and will continue upto 3 to 7 years. A reservation of 22.5 per cent for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and 27 per cent for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) will also be kept while choosing the beneficiaries. For this scheme, a sum of Rs 120 crore has been made available this year and a provision of Rs 545 crore has been kept for the next 3.5 years of the Eighth Plan.

IV. FOREIGN TRADE

The mood in the Finance Ministry is upbeat. The foreign exchange reserves remained in a healthy position. Higher export earnings, full convertibility of rupee, stability of rupee after free float and adequate remittances are some of the factors responsible for this transformation during the past 2.5 years.

Impressive Export Growth Rate: During April-September 1993, the growth rate of exports, in dollar terms, was 21.08 per cent as compared to a much higher rate of growth of 27.19 per cent during April-July period. The imports declined by 3.39 per cent during the same period. The decline is sharper than 2.72 fall registered upto July 1993. As a result, the trade deficit, which was $ 437.99 million upto July 1993, sharply came down to less than $ 270 million, by the end of September. In sharp contrast the trade deficit was at a whopping $ 2.3 billion during April-August 1992. However, the export growth rate, which was quite high during the beginning of the current financial year, has now started coming down, yet maintaining a trend of higher growth. The decline is not discernible and has been caused due to the fact that in first three months of the previous year, the growth rate of exports was very less, which resulted in higher rate during these months this year. It appears that the target of 20 per cent export growth rate for this year is well within reach. On the other hand, the economists are baffled at the decline in the growth rate of imports despite drastic cut in import duties.

Foreign Investments: The new economic policy of liberalisation and decontrols has started yielding discernible results in the sphere of foreign investments. As per the information, released by the newsletter of the Secretariate for Industrial Approvals, during the period from August 1991 to July 1993, a total of 2965 foreign collaborations were approved out of which 1295 collaborations will involve direct foreign investment amounting to $ 91.7 billion. The maximum investment is proposed in the sectors of power, fuel/oil, refinery, food processing and chemicals. The other sectors include electricals, electronics, metallurgical industry, transportation, hotels and tourism, telecommunications, glass and ceramics, commercial equipment, medical appliances, etc. The foreign collaborations will not only increase the inflow of precious foreign exchange but will also help in export promotion and import substitution. It will also bring in the much desired spirit of competition among the existing industries in India. The only precaution that needs to be taken is that the unchecked invasion of the multinational companies should not result in the ruin of existing industry in our country.

V. FISCAL AND MONETARY SCENARIO

After having touched the six-year low level of 5.4 per cent, the rate of inflation again started creeping upwards after the end of July 1993. The inflation rate moved well above 7 per cent by October 1993, causing serious concern. It appears

that the 6% target of average annual rate of inflation may be difficult to be achieved this year. Higher level of prices may upset other targets of the government in the field of monetary and fiscal policies.

Wage Package and Austerity: In September 1993, the Union government decided to set up a new pay-commission for wage revision of the Central Government employees. Considered as a populist move to appease the employees in an election year, the government also decided to give interim relief at the rate of Rs 100 every employee, per month, entailing an additional financial burden of Rs 648 crore per year on the exchequer. In addition to raising the existing limits of bonus, the government also decided to include 20 per cent of the DA for the purpose of calculating Death-cum Gratuity. These decisions will further put a burden of Rs 70 crore and Rs 47.32 crore respectively. All these decisions were taken at a time when the National Development Council had just met to consider the austerity measures and the measures to mobilise additional resources. The austerity steps suggested by the NDC were held in abeyance for want of a consensus at the NDC meeting. It is paradoxical that while no steps have been taken to cut the expenditure, there are plethora of platitudes to do so. Instead of implementing the earlier recommendation of the NDC about DA freeze, the government has decided to extend more benefits to the Central Government employees.

PNB-NBI Merger: Acting in line with the recommendations of Narasimham Committee recommendations to pursue the reforms in the banking sector, the government in September 1993 announced the merger of two nationalised banks—Punjab National Bank (PNB) and New Bank of India (NBI). With the profitability of the entire banking sector coming under strain, after adoption of the new guidelines of the RBI, some mergers were already on the anvil. Resistance on part of the staff was on the expected lines, but it is not likely to deter the Finance Ministry to order further mergers in the near future. The present merger, which is being watched as a test case, is a definite pointer towards the ensuing re-organisation in the financial sector in general and the Banking sector in particular.

Interest Rates Cut: The RBI reduced the minimum lending rates to 15 per cent with effect from September 2, 1993 for the loans over Rs 25000 and upto Rs 2 lacs. This also brought down the minimum rate for term lending and working capital rates for all categories. This step was apparently taken considering the lower rate of inflation upto August 1993 and the slackening rate of industrial growth. Minimum lending rate has been coming down since March 1992, when it stood at a much higher rate of 19 per cent. The last reduction was in April 1993 when these rates were brought down from 17 to 16 per cent. The government also simultaneously reduced the interest rates on several small-saving schemes by 1 to 1.5 per cent.

Rising Fiscal Deficit: After having achieved a formidable target of restricting fiscal deficit to 5 per cent of GDP during 1992-93, it appears that the government has lost way in between during the current year. The target for 1993-94 was deficit of Rs 4300 crore, but in the first quarter itself it was more than Rs 20,000 crore and at this rate the deficit may exceed even 5.7 per cent of GDP, more than the level achieved last year. Higher fiscal deficit this year is also one of the important factors responsible for rising rate of inflation. If this trend continues it seems highly unlikely that the target of 5 per cent of GDP, both for the States and the Centre taken together, sought to be achieved by 1996-97, will be achieved.

VI. INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Of late the global recession showed signals of weakening, yielding place to the recovery. Suspension of Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) in Europe is one factor which has resulted in stability and growth in the developed west. During 1994, the real GDP of the USA is expected to grow at a rate of 3.1 per cent, as against the projected growth rate of 2.6 per cent in 1993. The growth rate of industrial output in USA is also likely to rise by 4.2 per cent during 1994. GDP growth rate in the European countries, however, is likely to be between 1 to 2 per cent. Economic prospects in two other economic giants, Germany and Japan, are also looking up.

G-7 Summit: The summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) countries was held in Tokyo. In a landmark decision the seven most industrialised countries of the world agreed to pull down tariff barriers drastically. The developing countries may also reap the benefit of these reductions, provided that they also open up their economies. The category of goods on which import duties are planned to be reduced include medicines, medical equipment, beer, furniture, farm implements, wines, iron and steel, etc. While dealing with serious economic problems the group expressed concern over the on-going political and ethnic troubles erupting across the world. The summit also paved the way for ratification of GATT talks on the Uruguay round of negotiations.

$2 Billion Aid: The World Bank approved a record $ 2 billion for 23 projects, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993, to assist the developing countries in environmental protection and improvement. This was revealed in a report called "World Bank and Environment", released in Washington on September 27, 1993. As per the report, the aid was doubled from the 1992 level of assistance. It earmarked 1.3 billion dollars for pollution control and protection of urban environment, 500 million dollars for natural resource management and protection of rural environment and 200 million dollars for environmental institution building in the developing countries.

Round-up of Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

AFTA: Asia Free Trade Area.

AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer.

AMC: Asset Management Companies.

APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Corporation.

ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle.

ATA: Air Time Authority (Previously known as Broadcasting Council of India).

ATCI: Air Time Committee of India.

ATTF: All Tripura Tribal Force.

CAPART: Council for People's Action and Advancement of Rural Technology.

CAPES: Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System.

CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

CLASP: Child Labour Action and Support Project.

CLASS: Computer Literacy and Studies in School.

CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio.

CSD: Commission on Sustainable Development.

ECO: Economic Cooperation Organisation.

EFA: Education For All.

EHTP: Electronic Hardware Technology Parks.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors.

GCA: General Currency Area.

GMRT: Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope.

GSP: Generalised Special Preferences.

GSTP: Global System of Trade Preferences.

GTO: Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit.

INSAS: Indian Small Arms System.

IPEC: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.

IPR: Intellectual Property Rights.

IPRS: International Price Reimbursement Scheme.

IREP: Integrated Rural Energy Planning.

IYF: International Year of Family.

JAIN: Joint American Indian Network.

JPC: Joint Parliamentary Committee.

JWG: Joint Working Group.

LERMS: Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System.

LTA: Light Transport Aircraft.

MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System.

MTCR: Missile Technology Control Regime.

MTO: Multilateral Trade Organisation.

NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement.

NBA: Narmada Bachao Andolan.

NPT: (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty.

NRBI: National Rural Bank of India.

NRF: National Renewal Fund.

NRR: National Reproduction Rate.

NSC: National Security Council.

NSE: National Stock Exchange.

ODS: Ozone Depletion Substances.

OTCEI: Over the Counter Exchange of India.

PATA: Pacific-Asia Travel Association.

PSLV: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

RAF: Rapid Action Force.

SAPTA: SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement.

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System.

SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India.

SLR: Statutory Liquidity Ratio.

START: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

TRIPS: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights.

WDF: Wasteland Development Force.

AWARDS

NATIONAL AWARDS

Arjuna Awards, 1991

* Limba Ram (*Archery*), Rajeev Bagga (*Badminton*), D.S. Yadav (*Boxing*), Dalvir S. Rathor (*Rowing*), Chhaya Adak (*Weightlifting*), Capt Adhiraj Singh (*Equestrian*), K. Udayakumar (*Volleyball*) and Ali Sher (*Golf*).

Maulana Azad Trophy: Given to the university with the best record in sports, was claimed by the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

Dr B.C. Roy Awards

* Prof P.N. Tandon of the Neuro Science Centre, Department of Neurosurgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and Prof. J.S. Bajaj, member of the Planning Commission and President of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, have jointly bagged the prestigious award.

The award carries a cash award of Rs one lakh and a silver salver each.

Borlaug Awards, 1992

* Dr Amrita Patel, Prof Surajit K. Datta and Dr M. Rao have been given the Borlaug awards for outstanding contributions to agriculture.

Dr Patel is the first woman to be chosen for the award.

Dhanvantari award, 1993

* Dr K.S. Chugh, former professor and head of the department of Nephrology, PGI, Chandigarh has been awarded the 23rd Dhanvantari

award for his contribution in the field of Nephrology.

Jnanpith Award, 1992

Mr Naresh Mehta, the well-known Litterateur, has bagged the Award for his outstanding contribution to Indian literature through creative writing in Hindi during the period 1972-91.

The award carries a citation plaque and a bronze replica of *Vagdevi*, besides a cheque for Rs two lakh.

G.D. Birla award for scientific research, 1993

* The third G.D. Birla award has been given to Dr R.A. Mashelkar, director of the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.

Indira Gandhi award for national integration

* Jain saint and founder of Anuvrat movement, Acharya Tulsi has been given the latest award for his outstanding contribution towards the cause of national integration.

The award comprises of a citation and a cash prize of Rs 1.51 lakh.

Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puruskar (Environment Award), 1991

* Noted industrialist Mr S.P. Godrej in recognition to the contribution in the field of environment.

The award carries Rs one lakh in cash.

In the category of organisations, the award has gone to Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal of Gopeshwar (Uttar Pradesh).

Iqbal Samman, 1992

* The prestigious Urdu literature award, for 1992 has been given to the Urdu poet Majrooh Sultanpuri.

Kabir Samman, 1991

* The Kabir Samman for excellence, outstanding creativity and dedication in the field of Indian poetry, has been given to distinguished Marathi poet Mr Govind Vinayak Karandikar.

Kalidas Samman, 1992-93

* Renowned Kudiattam dancer and Guru, Mr Amanur Madhav Chakyar, has been given the Kalidas Samman for 1992-93.

Konarak Samman, 1991

* The first Konarak Samman has been conferred to Mrs Subbulakshmi, the doyen of Carnatic classical music.

Lata Mangeshkar award, 1992

* Two awards have been instituted in the name of Lata Mangeshkar. The award instituted by Government of Madhya Pradesh, for 1992-93, has been given to music composer, Rahul Dev Burman. Another award, instituted by the government of Maharashtra, to mark the 50 years of singing by Lata Mangeshkar, has been given to classical singer, Manik Verma.

Moortidevi award, 1992

* The coveted award has been given to the eminent Hindi writer, Kubernath Ray, for his essay-collection *Kama Dhenu*.

The award comprises of a citation plaque, a replica of Saraswati and a cash prize of Rs 51,000.

Naushad award, 1993

* The doyen of Indian film music, Naushad Ali has been conferred the award which has been instituted by the government of Uttar Pradesh.

Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana award

* The first Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana award has been given to Mother Teresa. The award has been constituted by the Congress to celebrate the golden jubilee year of the Quit India movement.

The award carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs 2.5 lakh.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, 1992

* Grandmaster Vishwanathan Anand is the first sportsperson to receive this prestigious award.

The award carries a cash amount of Rs one lakh.

R.D. Birla National Award, 1992

* The Rameshwardas Birla National Award for outstanding research work done by an Indian scientist in medical and related fields has been given to Dr Madhav G. Deo, Chief of Cancer Research Institute at the Tata Memorial Centre.

Republic Day Awards, 1993

* The Republic Day awards, which are announced every year on the eve of the Republic Day have not been announced for 1993 following the government's decision to await the verdict of the court on the constitutionality of these awards.

The awards—*Bharat Ratna*, *Padma Vibhushan*, *Padma Bhushan* and *Padma Shri*—have been challenged in two High Courts.

Ashok Chakra: The country's highest civilian award, *Ashok Chakra*, has been awarded to Second Lt Rakesh Singh of the Grenadiers, who made the supreme sacrifice of his life in saving one of his men while counter-attacking a group of Kashmiri militants in December 1992.

Saraswati Samman, 1993

* Well-known Oriya poet and Litterateur, Mr Ramakant Rath has been selected for the 1993 Saraswati Samman for his work *Sriradha*. The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation.

Shankar Puruskar, 1992

* Well-known Hindi litterateur Govind Chandra Pande has been given the first Shankar Puruskar for his book *Bharatiya Parampra Ke Mool Swar*.

The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla foundation for works in Hindi on Indian philosophy, culture and art.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards, 1993

For promoting Gandhian values outside India: Prof Johan Galtung of France.

For constructive work in society: Vichitra Narayan Sharma of Gandhi Ashram, Lucknow.

For use of Science & Technology for rural development: Dinkararao S. Pawar of Baramati district of Pune in Maharashtra.

For uplift and welfare of women and children: Ms Chandrakantaben Shah and Ms Harvilasben Shah of Sarvodaya Parivar Trust of Pindval in Valsad district of Gujarat.

Each award carries a citation, a trophy and Rs two lakh cash or equivalent in foreign exchange.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, 1993

* Twelve scientists have been selected for the 1993 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards, the nation's highest awards in science.

The Bhatnagar award recipients include Dr P. Gadagkar and Dr M.R.N. Murthy from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *for biological sciences*. Dr S.R. Gadre from Poona University and Dr T. Ramasami from the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras, *for chemical sciences*.

Dr U.C. Mohanty, from the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, *for earth, atmosphere, ocean and planetary sciences*. Mr Dipankar Banerjee from the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, and Mr S.K. Bhatia from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, *for engineering sciences*.

In mathematics, the award goes jointly to Dr Karmeshu from Jawaharlal Nehru University and Dr N.M. Singhi, of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

Dr G.P. Pal, from M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, has been selected *for medicine*. Dr Gopal Krishna from the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune, and Dr R. Simon, from the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, *for Physics*.

Sharad Joshi Award, 1993

* The first Sharad Joshi Samman, instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh, has been given to the well-known satirist, Mr Harishankar Parsai. The award carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs 51,000.

Tansen Samman, 1992

* Two Hindustani music stalwarts, Mr Ramrao Naik of Bangalore and Pandit Sharat Chandra Akolkar of Bombay share the award.

Tulsi Samman, 1991

* The 1991 award has been given to Mr Balappa V. Hukkeri, Mr Balkrishna Das and Mr Jhaduram Devangana for their contribution in promotion and development of tribal folk arts.

Vachaspati Puruskar, 1993

* The first *Vachaspati Puruskar* (award) for Sanskrit writing has been given to Dr Jagannath Pathak of Jammu for his work *Mridvika*. The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation and carries Rs 50,000 in cash.

Vikram Sarabhai Award, 1990

* The first Vikram Sarabhai award, instituted by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), was given to Soviet academician V.A. Kotilnikov.

Vyas Samman, 1993

* Prof Shiv Prasad Singh has been given this award for his novel, *Neela Chand*. This Rs 1.50 lakh award is accorded to an outstanding Hindi literary work of an Indian citizen published during the past ten years.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding, 1992

* Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, veteran of the Satyagraha movement of 1932, Civil Disobedience movement of 1941 and heroine of the Quit India movement of 1942 has been given this award.

The award carries a cheque of Rs 15 lakh and a citation.

Indira Gandhi prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development

* Dr Saburo Okita, a former Foreign Minister of Japan and a well-known economist has been nominated for this award.

Indira Gandhi Award for International Justice and Harmony

* The first Indira Gandhi award for international justice and harmony has been given to PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

The award, comprising a silver shield, is instituted by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA).

Ramon Magsaysay award, 1993

For international understanding: Noburu Iwamura, professor of social work at Nihom-Fukishi University in Japan for promoting rural health development in Nepal and South-East Asia.

For literature: Bienvenido Lumbera, a former English professor of Philippines, for promoting nearly forgotten vernacular arts of his country.

For government service: Vo Tory Kuan, an agricultural scientist of Vietnam, for his work in helping Vietnamese farmers increase their yields, resulting in bumper harvests.

For public service: Ms Banoo Coyaji, an Indian medical doctor, for her lifelong work to improve the lot of the rural women in her country.

For community leadership: Abdurrahman Wahid, an Indonesian Muslim scholar, for his work in leading the Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia's

Nobel prizes, 1993

For Peace: African National Congress President, Mr Nelson Mandela and South African President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for overcoming centuries of distrust, bred by racial separation and for pushing South Africa towards democracy.

For Literature: Ms Toni Morrison, an African-American woman writer for work which had given life to "an essential aspect of American reality".

For Physics: Dr Russel A. Hulse and Dr Joseph H. Taylor Jr of the Princeton University in USA "for the discovery of a new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened new posibilities for the study of gravitation."

For Chemistry: Prof Kary B. Mullis of the US, for inventing a tool that allows extremely detailed examination of the DNA, that forms the building blocks of genes; and Prof Michael Smith of Canada for his work on a method for altering DNA to determine its function.

For Medicine: Dr Richard J. Roberts of England and Dr Philip A. Sharp of the USA for their discovery of split genes.

For Economics: Prof Robert W. Fogel and Prof Douglas C. North of USA for "having renewed research in economic history, by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional charge".

The Nobel prizes are awarded every year under the will of Alfred Nobel, inventor of dynamite and philanthropist from Sweden. The award is worth $ 8,48,000.

largest private organisation with 30 million members.

Ramon Magsaysay awards have been named after the former President of Philippines. These are given out every year, in five categories, to outstanding Asians. The awards are worth $ 30,000 each.

Booker prize, 1993

* Irish writer Roddy Doyle has won the prestigious award for his novel *Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha.* Booker prize is Britain's most highly prized literary award.

Booker of Bookers award

* Salman Rushdie, the Indian-born British author, living under an Iranian death threat for blasphemy against Islam, has won the Booker of Bookers award. The award has been instituted to mark the 25th anniversary of Booker Prize, the most prestigious literary prize of Britain.

Rushdie's novel "Midnights Children" was declared the best of the books that have won the annual Booker prize since 1968.

Global Booker Prize, 1992

* Mr Mark Kharitonov of Russia has won the first International Booker Prize for his novel, *Lines of Fate.*

The Booker prize is one of the world's most prestigious literary awards which is given annually for the best English-language novel of the year. This was the first time that the competition was extended to other languages also.

Earth Prizes, 1992

* The 1992 Earth prizes or 'Green Nobels' have been awarded to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and Mr Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). They were recognised for their contribution to UNCED's 'Earth Summit' which was held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Simon Bolivar Prize, 1992

* The 1992 International Simon Bolivar prize has been jointly won by Ms Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of opposition in Myanmar, and the former Tanzanian President, Mr Julius Nyerere.

The award has been instituted by UNESCO.

United Nations Population award, 1992

* Mr JRD Tata and the New York based Population Council share the UN Population award, 1992.

Kalinga award, 1992

* The 1992 Kalinga Prize for the popularisation of science has been jointly awarded to Dr Jorge Flores Valdes of Mexico and Dr Peter Okebnkola of Nigeria.

This international award is presented every year by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to a person with a distinguished career of service in the interpretation of science and research to the public.

UNESCO peace prize, 1993

* UNESCO has awarded its annual peace prize to Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister of Israel and Mr Yasser Arafat, Chairman of PLO for their efforts to bring peace in the Middle East by signing the historic Israel-PLO peace pact.

Right Livelihood award, 1993

* The Right Livelihood foundation prize for 1993 has been shared by Vandana Shiva of India, Arna Merkhamis of Israel, the organisation of rural associations for progress in Zimbabwe and Mary and Carrie Dann of the Western Shoshone nation in North America.

The $ 200,000 prize is also known as the alternative Nobel prize. The prize was introduced in 1980 to honour and support those offering practical and examplary answers to the most urgent contemporary challenges.

Stockholm Water Prize, 1993

* Dr Madhav Atmaram Chitale, former Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Water Resources, has been awarded the prize. Water prize is an international award, given annually for outstanding contributions in water conservation.

FILM AWARDS

Dadasaheb Phalke Award, 1992

* The 24th Dadasaheb Phalke award, the highest award of India for contribution to cinema, has been given to Dr Bhupen Hazarika, the doyen of culture in north-east India.

The award consists of a cash prize of Rs one lakh, a citation and a shawl.

40th National Film Awards

Best Feature Film (Swarna Kamal): "Bhagvad Geetha", directed by G.V. Iyer. The film translates the immortal philosophy of the scripture into a "Powerful Cinematic Idiom". It was the only Sanskrit film entered.

"Padma Nadir Majhi", a Bengali film, was adjudged the *second best* feature film.

Best Actor: Mithun Chakraborty for his performance in Bengali film "Tahader Katha".

Best Actress: Dimple Kapadia for her role in "Rudaali".

Best Supporting Actor: Sunny Deol for his role in "Damini".

Best Supporting Actress: Revathi Menon for her role in Tamil film "Thevar Magan".

Best Playback Singer (Male): Dr Rajkumar, popular Kannada actor.

Best Playback Singer (female): S. Janaki for the Tamil film "Thevar Magan".

Best Child Artist: Amit Phalke for his role in "Mujhse Dosti Karoge".

Indira Gandhi award for the best first film of a director: Ms Pamela Rooks for "Miss Beatty's Children".

Nargis Dutt award for best film on National Integration: "Roja", directed by Mani Rathnam.

Best feature film providing wholesome entertainment: "Sargam" in Malayalam.

Best music director: A.R. Rahman for his music in "Roja".

Best lyric: Vairamathu for his songs in "Roja".

Special Jury award: Sivaji Ganeshan for "Thevar Magan" and Ketan Mehta for "Maya Memsaab".

Best film Critic: Sudhir Bose.

Best Non-feature film: "In Search of Indian Theatre".

Best Book on Cinema: "Awara", a study of Raj Kapoor's cinema by Mrs Gayatri Chatterjee.

Best film on environment: "Cheluvi", Hindi film by Girish Karnad.

Regional films: *Relar-Alir-Durari-Bon* (Assamese), *Tahader Katha* (Bengali), *Suraj Ka Satvaan Ghoda* (Hindi), *Harakeya Kuri* (Kannada),

Swaroopam (Malayalam), *Ek Hota Vidushak* (Marathi), *Vinya* (Tamil), *Ankuram* (Telugu), *Electric Moon* (English).

BOOKS

Beloved

* This novel is one of the most widely praised novels of Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. The novel has the grandeur of a Greek tragedy.

Bharatiya Parampara Ke Mool Swar

* This book has been written by Mr Govind Chandra Pande who has won the first Shankar Puruskar for the year 1992. It embodies four lectures delivered at Hiranand Shastri Memorial Lectures. It is a "unique work of an extraordinary Indian genius exhibiting scholarship twined with deep sensitivity towards the philosophy of art and beauty".

Crescent over Kashmir

* Written by Anil Maheshwari, a journalist, the book brings forth the fact that people of the Kashmir Valley are not alienated from the national mainstream and their disenchantment with India is merely a myth, concocted by the media and pseudo-secularists.

The book also elaborates the way Pak-aided militancy has been let loose in the Valley.

In the Bluest Eye

* Written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature, the novel depicts the irony of the black experience, the inevitable self-hatred in an environment overshadowed by the un-assailable white ideals. This was the first novel to be written by Ms Morrison.

Jazz

* Jazz has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. It is the most recent novel to be written by her.

Kama Dhenu

* This book is a essay-collection of Kubernath Ray, winner of the 1992 Moortidevi award.

Kama Dhenu is a collection of thirteen essays depicting the Vedic vision and ancient wisdom, as applied to the modern complexities of life.

Lajja (Shame)

* This book has been written by the controversial writer from Bangladesh, Ms Taslima Nasreen. It explores, in detail, the plight of the Hindu minority in Bangladesh, since 1977.

Ms Nasreen is facing death threats from fundamentalists in Bangladesh. The book has been banned in Bangladesh.

Lines of Fate

* Lines of Fate has been written by Mark Kharitonov, winner of the first International Booker Prize, 1992. It tells the story of a graduate student who sets about deciphering the thoughts of long-forgotten Russian scholar, written in the back of candy wrappers.

Neela Chand

* *Neela Chand* is an epic novel by Prof Shiv Prasad Singh, winner of the 1993 Viyas Samman. It depicts the society and culture of Kashi during the medieval age.

Paddy Clarke Ha, Ha, Ha

* This novel has been written by Irish writer Roddy Doyle and has won him the 1993 Booker prize. The novel depicts the ups and downs in the life of 10-year-old boy, Patrick Clarke. It has been described as "funny, humane and sad".

Song of Solomon

* With its historical and epic vastness, this novel grapples with the ambitious theme of the genesis of the black consciousness in America. It has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature

Tar Baby

* *Tar Baby* is a romance set on a Caribbean island. It is more a movel of ideas, where racial and sexual conflicts are tackled symbolically. This novel has been written by Ms Toni Morrison, winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature.

CONFERENCES/SUMMITS

89th Conference of IPU

* The 89th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in New Delhi from April 12 to 17, 1993. Parliamentarians from 118 countries participated. The conference concluded by calling upon the countries in the world to help bring about a peaceful solution in Bosnia. It also called upon all member countries to fully cooperate with the UN effort to maintain an international register to record the sale or transfer of arms to ensure "transparency" in arms deals.

The 90th conference will be held in Australia.

World Population Summit

* The World Population Summit was held in New Delhi in October 1993. The meet flayed the developed nations for being the major pollutants of the environment, despite their low population growth.

As per the estimates, Global population is expected to swell to 10 billion by the year 2050, with 8.7 billion in the developing countries. The population in the developed countries, now 1.2 billion, is expected to grow to 1.3 billion by 2050.

CONSTITUTION

Citizenship for children of Indian mothers abroad

* The Parliament has approved a Bill seeking to eliminate discrimination against women in the matter of citizenship of their children.

Under the bill, a person born outside India would be deemed to be an Indian citizen if either of his/her parents are Indian. Earlier the provision applied only if the father was an Indian citizen.

DAYS; YEARS; WEEKS

World Health Day

* The World Health Organisation

World Human Rights Conference

The first Human Rights Conference in 25 years was held in Vienna, Austria with delegates attending from around 180 countries. The Indian delegation was led by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh.

The "Vienna declaration", adopted at the conclusion of the conference, urged the UN and its relevant organisations to proclaim a "UN decade for human rights" to promote and protect these rights and create conditions for their full enjoyment by the peoples of the world.

dedicated April 7, 1993, the World Health Day, to the 3.5 million people who die annually in violent acts, both intentional and accidental.

World No-Tobacco Day

* The World Health Organisation (WHO) had declared May 31 as "No Tobacco Day" to highlight the injurious effects of tobacco.

Nutrition-week

* On September 1, 1993, the UNICEF launched a national nutrition week. The aim was to increase awareness on various aspects of nutrition.

1994 to be International Year of Family

The family is a natural and fundamental unit of society. It warrants special attention. Attention of governments too. More so today when the family is disintegrating all over the world.

To increase awareness of family issues among governments as well as in the private sector, the United Nations had declared that 1994 will be observed as the International Year of Family.

DEFENCE

'Prithvi' Inducted into Army

* *Prithvi*, India's first indigenously built long-range surface-to-surface missile, has been inducted into the Indian Army. The 11 corps has achieved the distinction of being the first to be equipped with this missile.

Loaded with the fuel, *Prithvi* has a shelf life of five years. Without the propellant fuel its life is 25 years.

Main Battle Tank, Arjun, ready

* *Arjun*, India's own Main Battle Tank (MBT), was formally launched on March 1, 1993 after two decades of labour. India has, thus, joined the exclusive club of world powers capable of manufacturing such tanks.

Arjun has been designed to meet the stringent specifications of the Army. It represents the translation of advanced design into a reliable and effective weapon system, to meet the varied threats of 90's and beyond. It offers the troops a state-of-the-art tank with superior fire power, high mobility and excellent protection.

Missile launch vehicle developed

* Indian defence scientists have developed a state-of-art armoured combat vehicle that will carry and launch the deadly missiles, *Trishul*, *Akash* and *Nag*.

Named *Sarath*, this Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) has been innovatively modified by scientists at the Avadi-based Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (CVRDE) to suit the new generation missile systems that are to be inducted into the armed forces in the next few years.

INS Sutlej commissioned

* The INS *Sutlej*, a hydrographic survey ship, which had actively participated in World War II, was commissioned at the Garden Reach ship-building yard, after reconditioning, on February 19, 1993.

The ship would be the *Sandhayak* class of hydrographic survey ship, indigenously designed by the Indian Navy. It would facilitate interfacing of all on-board navigation, hydrographic and oceanographic sensors and provide on-line processing, monitoring, logging and printing facilities.

INS Mysore launched

* The second largest indigenously made warship of Indian Navy, INS *Mysore*, was launched on June 5, 1993.

The 160-metre long, 6,000 tonne destroyer will be fitted with latest weapons, powerful early warning sensors, electronic warfare equipment, two large helicopters and all gas-turbine propulsion plant—which will make it capable of achieving high speeds. The ship will also carry sophisticated surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. When fully ready, INS *Mysore* will be similar to ships being build by advanced countries.

ENVIRONMENT

Army to raise fourth ecological task force

* According to the Chief of Army Staff, General B.C. Joshi, a fourth Ecological Task Force (ETF) of the territorial army would be raised for afforestation in the hilly Kumaon region in Uttar Pradesh.

The new ETF battalion aims at bringing back the glory of the region which was once called *Kali* (dark) Kumaon because even the sun rays could not pierce through its thickly-forested hills. The task force would also provide the much-needed succour to 250-odd ex-servicemen of the Pithoragarh district.

The first Ecological Task Force, 127 infantry battalion (TA), comprising two companies, was raised at Dehradun-Mussoorie on December 1982. Two more ETFs were raised, one and three companies, for ecological development of the heavily degraded area in Sambha in Jammu and Kashmir and Bikaner in Rajasthan, respectively.

EXPEDITIONS

12th Antarctica expedition

* The 12th Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica was flagged-off from Goa on December 6, 1992.

Indian women scale Mt Everest

On May 10, 1993 Santosh Yadav, deputy leader of the Indo-Nepal Everest expedition, became the first woman in the world to climb Mt Everest peak for the second time. Along with her, two other Indian women were also successful in climbing onto the peak. They were 20-year-old Kunga Bhutia and 19-year-old Dicky Dolma.

Dicky Dolma, belonging to Manali, Himachal Pradesh, has become the youngest woman to climb 8848-metre high Mt Everest.

On May 16, 1993 four more Indian women achieved the distinction of climbing Mt Everest. They were: Dipu Sharma, Radha Devi, Suman Katyal and Savita Matoliya. They were accompanied by two technical advisers, Rajiv Sharma and Neema Norbu.

The 16-member all-women Indian expedition was led by Ms Bachendri Pal, who is the first Indian woman to climb Mt Everest. This was the fifth Indian expedition to Everest.

The 56-member expedition is led by Dr V.K. Dhargalkar of the National Institute of Oceanography.

First successful unsupported walk across Antarctica

* Englishmen, Sir Ranulph Fiennes, 48, and Dr Michael Stroud, 37, have become the first explorers in the world to walk and ski, unsupported, 2,700 km across the Antarctica. They had set out on November 9, 1992 from Gould Bay on Antarctica's Atlantic Ocean side.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Indigenous N-fuel technology developed

* India has developed a mixed uranium plutonium (MOX) fuel technology which could help operated the Tarapur atomic power station in the event of the French government's stoppage of low enriched uranium supply, after the expiry of the contract in 1993 end.

The French government has indicated that future supply would be made only on the condition of India accepting a full scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguard. The entire quantity of fuel, under the 1983 contract, has already been supplied.

Kakrapar power plant operational

* The first unit of the 220 megawatt Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) began commercial operation on May 6, 1993.

The nuclear power plant is situated 86 km from Surat in Gujarat. Unit-1 of KAPP is the ninth operating nuclear power plant of India. Electricity from this plant will be supplied to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa.

Koodankulam N-Power Plant

* Kerala will join Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry in the setting up of the Koodankulam nuclear power plant at Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.

The 1,000 MW power plant will be executed by the Nuclear Power Corporation in about five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,300 crore. The funds will come through public borrowings and from the Central and State governments.

France testing new enrichment process

* France has announced it has developed a new technology for enriching uranium that will cut nuclear fuel price by more than half and render existing enrichment technologies obsolete by 1996.

The new process called *Silva* (atomic vapour laser isotope separation) consumes one-tenth the power required for the diffusion process. It uses a combination of high power lasers and electro-magnetic fields to separate the fissile (uranium-235) from natural uranium.

Synchrotron radiation facility

* India became a key member of an exclusive 15-nation club when its first synchrotron radiation facility, INDUS-1, an advanced nuclear particle accelerator, was commissioned in 1992 end at the Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore.

Particle accelerators have many important applications. The high energy particle beams are an effective probe for unravelling the innermost structure of the matter and the forces that govern its behaviour. These accelerators are also used widely in industry for treatment of materials, welding, drilling of refractory metals and etching of microchips in the production of integrated circuits.

PERSONS

Bhutto, Benazir

* Ms Benazir Bhutto has been re-elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. She is the only woman Prime Minister in the Muslim world to return to power, for the second time, after a gap of three years.

Chinmayananda, Swamy

* Swamy Chinmayananda, the spiritual godfather of millions the world over, died on August 4, 1993. Till his last day he was teaching the simple yet essential tenets that the *Bhagawad Gita* holds.

Ciller, Tansu

* Mrs Tansu Ciller, 47, has become the first woman Prime Minister of Turkey. Her appointment is a refreshing signal that secularism as well as progressive ideals can flourish in a Muslim country. Mrs Ciller represents the changing face of the Turkish woman.

Clinton, Bill

* Bill Clinton has been elected as the 42nd President of USA. He belongs to the Democratic Party. Born dirt-poor in the tiny town of Hope, Arkansas, he overcame extra-ordinary odds and obstacles to reach this position.

de Klerk, F.W.

* He shares the 1993 Nobel peace prize with Mr Nelson Mandela for his efforts to overcome centuries of distrust, bred by racial separation, in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk has been President of South Africa since 1989. He received a law degree in 1958 and till 1972 he ran a law firm. In 1972 he was elected to the Parliament.

Deodhar, Prof D.B.

* The grand old man of Indian cricket, Prof Dinkar Balwant Deodhar, died on August 24, 1993. He was 101 and seven months old. He was the oldest living cricketer of the world.

Dolma, Dicky

* 19-year-old girl from Manali in Himachal Pradesh, Dicky Dolma has become the youngest woman in the world to climb Mt Everest. She is a student of 10+1 class in Manali. She was among the thirteen women who were selected for India's first all-women expedition to Everest.

Dutt, Utpal

* Veteran film and theatre personality, Utpal Dutt, died on August 19, 1993. He was 64. He was a living legend in theatre career that spanned more than three decades.

Fogel, Prof Robert W.

* Prof Fogel of USA has shared the 1993 Nobel Prize for economics. He is 67-year-old. His foremost work concerns the role of the railways in the economic development of USA. In one research paper he has also shown that slavery was economically efficient.

Ghali, Boutros Boutros

* Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt, has become the first Afro-Arab to become the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Galtung, Prof Johan

* Prof Galtung is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for promoting Gandhian values outside India. He belongs to France.

He founded the International Institute for Peace Research in 1959 and as the director has given concrete

shape to its research activities. He obtained his inspiration from the thoughts, teachings and the practices of Mahatma Gandhi's life and work.

Hani, Chris

* Chris Hani, Secretary General of the Communist Party and the senior leader of the African National Congress (ANC) was assassinated in Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 10, 1993. His assassination was a great set-back to efforts to end Apartheid in South Africa.

Hasan, Prof S. Nurul

* Prof S. Nurul Hasan, the Governor of West Bengal since 1986, died on July 12, 1993. He had a distinguished academic career, before entering politics.

He was instrumental in introducing the innovative 10 + 2 + 3 educational system. Soft spoken and intellectually agile, Prof Hasan conducted himself with exemplary grace and dignity.

Hazarika, Dr Bhupen

* Dr Bhupen Hazarika is one of the leading film-makers of India. He has been honoured with the 24th Dadasaheb Phalke award.

A stalwart in the annals of India's cultural heritage, Dr Hazarika is a multi-faceted genius who writes poetry and songs, composes music, sings and acts. For the last forty years he has been working to propagate the better cinema movement in north-eastern States, especially Assam.

Hulse, Dr Russel A.

* Dr Hulse of USA shares the 1993 Nobel prize for physics with Dr Joseph Taylor "for the discovery of a new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened new possibilities for the study of gravity".

Dr Hulse, born in New York, earned his doctorate in Physics in 1975 from the University of Massachusetts. At present he is working at the Princeton University in New Jersey.

Joshi, Gen B.C.

* Gen B.C. Joshi, AVSM, PVSM, is Chief of Army Staff of India.

He was commissioned in December 1954 in the armoured corps. During his career he has held important command and staff appointments. He is known for his professionalism and fair sense of justice.

Kaul, Air Marshal Swaroop Krishna

* One of the most highly decorated officers of the Indian Air Force, Air Marshal S.K. Kaul has been appointed as the Chief of the Air Staff.

Mandela, Nelson

* Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress, shares the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize with President of South Africa, Mr F.W. de Klerk, for his efforts to bring peace in South Africa.

He was imprisoned for 27 years by the white South African regime for his opposition to apartheid. He is viewed as a political giant, who with care and determination has fought for the liberation of his people.

Mehta, Naresh

* Naresh Mehta is the winner of the 1992 Jnanpith award. A voice to be reckoned with, in modern Hindi poetry, he has to his credit, fourteen collections of poems, seven novels, three short-story collections, four plays, four works of creative prose and a travelogue. He is described by his critics as both a traditionalist and a modernist.

Some of his outstanding works include: *Utsava, Aranya, Samshay Ki Ek Raat* and *Mahaprasthan.*

Morrison, Toni

* She is the winner of the 1993 Nobel prize for literature. She is the eighth woman and first Afro-American to win the prestigious award.

62-year-old Ms Morrison was born into a black working-class family in Lorain, Ohio. Her first novel, *The Bluest Eye* was published in 1970. In 1988 she won the Pulitzer prize for fiction. Her other novels are: *Beloved, Sula, Song of Solomon, Tar Baby* and *Jazz.* Most of her novels are richly expressive depictions of "Black America".

Mullis, Prof Kary B.

* He shares the 1993 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Prof Michael Smith of Canada for inventing a tool that allows extremely detailed examination of the DNA, that forms the building blocks of genes.

Narayanan, K.R.

* Mr Kocheril Raman Narayanan is the 10th Vice-President of India.

Narayan, Vichitra

* He is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for outstanding contribution in the area of constructive work and rural development.

96-year-old, Mr Narayan is a veteran freedom fighter. He has worked tirelessly for the propagation of Khadi and the provision of employment to vast number of people.

North, Prof Douglass C.

* Seventy-two-year-old Dr North of USA was in the news for sharing the 1993 Nobel prize for economics. He has been associated in the study of long-term development of the US and Europe. In a recent work he analysed the role institutions play in economic growth.

Since 1983 he has been a professor at Washington University in St Louis. He took his doctorate at the University of California, Berkeley.

Patil, Shivraj

* Shivraj Patil is the Speaker of the 10th Lok Sabha. Soft-spoken, Mr Patil has earned the respect of fellow members for his complete impartiality as Deputy Speaker of the 9th Lok Sabha.

Pawar, Dinkararao S.

* He is the winner of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for application of science and technology for rural development. He has been instrumental in transformation of the drought-prone taluka of Baramati into a fertile area, using numerous lift irrigation schemes and percolation tanks.

Premadasa, Ranasinghe

* President Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka was assassinated in a suicide bomb attack on May 1, 1993. His assassination came just over a week after his main political rival, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, was gunned down while campaigning for the provincial council elections.

Rangarajan, Dr C.

* Dr C. Rangarajan, member Planning Commission, has been appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Roberts, Dr Richard J.

* He is one of the co-winners of the 1993 Nobel prize for Medicine. He works at New England Biolabs in Beverly, Massachusets. His discovery

of split genes has aided in the study of cancer and other diseases. Dr Roberts is a Britisher.

Shah, Chandrakantaben, Shah, Harvilasben

* 63-year-old Ms Chandrakantaben and 62-year-old Ms Harvilasben are winners of the 1993 Jamnalal Bajaj award for outstanding work related to welfare of women and children.

At the call of Vinoba Bhave they gave up their jobs and dedicated themselves to the Sarvodaya and Bhoodan work. They have transformed the lives of over 50,000 adivasis in 100 villages. Vinobaji used to call them *Bhaginidvayee Harshchandra* (sister-duo Harishchandra).

Shankar, Pandit Ravi

* Pandit Ravi Shankar, the great master of the sitar, has been chosen for the 1992 Magsaysay award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal

* Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma is the ninth President of India. During an active public career, spanning half a century, he has earned himself epithets of experienced administrator, seasoned politician and learned scholar.

Sharp, Dr Philip A.

* Dr Sharp, who works at the Massachusets Institute of Technology Centre for Cancer Research has been honoured with 1993 Nobel prize for Medicine for his discovery of split genes. He shares the prize with Dr Richard J. Roberts of England.

Shekhawat, Admiral V.S.

* Admiral V.S. Shekhawat is India's Naval Chief. He was commissioned on July 1, 1956. He is a submariner. In his service of over 37 years, he has held a variety of Command appointments.

Smith, Prof Michael

See under **Mullis, Prof Kary B.**

Sutherland, Peter

* Peter Sutherland, chairman of the Allied Irish Banks, has been appointed director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Tambo, Oliver

* Oliver Tambo was revered by South Africa's Blacks as a hero of liberation movement. He had led, in exile, the then-banned African National Congress for decades. On April 24, 1993 he died from a stroke. He was 75.

Taylor Jr., Prof Joseph H.

* Prof Taylor of the Princeton University in the USA shares the 1993 Nobel prize for physics with his colleague, Dr Russel. Their discovery of a new type of pulsar is of "great significance for astrophysics and gravitational physics and represents an important milestone in the historical development of technology and science".

Prof Taylor was born in Philadelphia and got his doctorate in astronomy in 1968 from the Harvard University.

Venkatachaliah, Justice M.N.

* Justice Manepalli Narayanrao Venkatachaliah is the Chief Justice of India. In the domain of law he is a respected name. Besides being an expert on the Constitutional Law and Civil Law, he is known for his humanitarian approach and honesty of conviction.

Wijetunga, D.B.

* Mr Dengiri Banda Wijetunga is the President of Sri Lanka. Mr Wijetunga was first elected to the Parliament in 1965. He joined the governing United National Party in 1946. He is among the most senior members of the UNP.

PLACES

Azerbaijan

* Azerbaijan, an oil-rich country of seven million people, along the Caspian Sea, is the latest of the former Soviet republics to be torn by civil war. The unrest endangers the fragile democracy of the country.

Czechoslovakia

* As 1993 began, Czechoslovakia faded into history and was replaced by independent Czech and Slovak republics. After 74 years under the umbrella of a federation, created from the ruins of the Astro-Hungarian empire, ten-million Czechs and five million Slovaks became citizens of separate countries.

Czechoslovakia's demise was part of the great wave of nationalism which swept eastern Europe after the collapse of communism in the late 1980s.

Bratislava is the capital of Slovakia and Prague is the capital of Czech republic.

Eritrea

* The People of Eritrea, in a referendum, held on April 28, 1993, under the UN supervision, voted for independence from Ethiopia. Thus Eritrea was declared a sovereign country ending one of the longest secessionist struggle in Africa.

Killari

* Killari, a township of Ausa taluka in the Latur district of Maharashtra was the epicentre of the earthquake that turned the entire area into a massive graveyard on September 30, 1993. Over 80 per cent of its population was buried alive.

Sydney

* Sydney, Australia's biggest city with a population of 3.7 million, has been chosen as the city to host the summer Olympic games in the year 2000. The games will be held from September 16 to October 1, 2000.

POWER

NPTC renamed

* The National Power Transmission Corporation (NPTC), which plans to spend Rs 8,000 crore in the Eighth Plan to launch many new projects, has changed its name to Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (Power Grid).

Olympic museum

The 11,000 square metre museum, set in the side of a hill overlooking Lake Geneva, is the world's largest repository of art and artifacts related to the Olympic games.

The museum is the pet project of International Olympic Committee president, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch. The idea of an Olympic museum was originally conceived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic movement.

The museum features the world's largest collection of Olympic coins, stamps, medals, torches and uniforms.

The name has been changed keeping in view the organisation's objectives of establishing and operating regional and national Power Grids.

Besides transferring power with reliability, security and economy, the organisation aims at augmenting regional and national load despatch centres and communication facilities.

Power Grid becomes Operational

* The National Power Grid became a reality with the successful operation of the BHEL-developed High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) link between Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The link connects the Western grid with the Southern Power Grid.

Though the concept of national grid had been conceived decades ago, it could not become commercially operational because the synchronous operation of two AC systems was not possible. Vital parameters like voltage, frequency and power factor need to be same if connection is to be made. With the development of HVDC, it is now possible to link two power grids without the vital parameters being same.

Funded jointly by the department of heavy industry, electronics and atomic energy, the entire system design, development, engineering and manufacturing had been done by BHEL.

With this, India has joined the select group of countries in the world to develop and establish indigenously HVDC technology. Apart from India, only Sweden, Japan and Germany have this technology.

PROJECTS

Sankosh hydel-power project

* India and Bhutan have signed an agreement for building of a gigantic Sankosh hydel power project. It will be one among the ten largest projects in Asia.

The project is to be constructed near Kerabari in Gaylegphug district of Bhutan on Sankosh river. It will include a 600 metre-long and 239 metre high dam and a reservoir with a catchment area of 10,525 sq km. It is estimated to cost around Rs 2000 crore. Once completed, the project will generate 1,525 MW of power and help irrigate eight lakh hectares of land in West Bengal. The other benefits will be development of fisheries in the reservoir, tourism and navigation.

Koel Karo Hydroelectric project cleared

* The government has cleared the Koel Karo hydroelectric project in Bihar which has been hanging fire for nearly a decade.

The project, expected to be completed in eight years, has a capacity of 710 MW. It will have four units of 172.5 MW capacity each totalling 690 MW. It will also have an additional power house containing a single unit of 20 MW.

Gandhar power project cleared

* The Government has approved the setting up of the 650 MW Gandhar gas-based power project Stage 1 in Gujarat. The project, to be located in Bharuch district of Gujarat, will be implemented with Japanese assistance.

Dulhasti project to be commissioned in record time

* The Rs 1,263 crore, 390-MW, Dulhasti hydroelectric power project, undertaken by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) is expected to be commissioned by July, 1994. The entire project will be underground except for the 65-metre high dam and transmission wires jutting out of the hillside.

Dhauliganga hydroelectric project approved

* The Economic Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet has cleared the Rs 600-crore, 280 MW, Dhauliganga hydroelectric project in Uttar Pradesh. The entire project will be executed with indigenous resources without any foreign tie-up.

The project is located on Dhauliganga river, which is a tributary of Kali river.

Baspa-II hydel project

* The work on the execution of 300 MW Baspa-II hydel project in Trial district of Kinnaur would start from April 1993. The project, which is first in the country to go into the private sector for execution, would be commissioned within five years.

First 100 kw Solar Power Plant of India

* The first 10 kw solar power plant was commissioned on April 14, 1993. It has been developed by the Central Electronics Limited (CEL) and installed at the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras.

The first 100 kw solar power plant is being installed at Kalyanpura, a sleepy village in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh. This plant is the largest of its kind in Asia.

The plant will herald a unique system of generating electricity, in an environment-friendly way, utilising solar power on commercial basis.

Third National Waterway

* The third national waterway of India, between Kollam and Kottapuram stretch of the west canal in Kerala was formally dedicated to the nation on May 8, 1993. The total length of the waterway is 205 km. It is the third waterway to be declared as a national waterway.

The development of the West coast canal will be undertaken by the inland water authority of India at a cost of Rs 85 crore. The development of the total length of the waterway is expected to be completed by the eighth plan end.

Inland water transport is the cheapest mode of traffic for long distance as well as short distance, provided the point of origin and destination are located near the waterfront. It is also the most efficient mode of transport from the point of energy consumption.

Konkan rail to Udipi dedicated to the nation

* The 68 km long Mangalore-Udipi section of the 760 km long Konkan railway project was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister, Mr P.V.

Parvati Valley hydro-electric project

The first inter-State hydel power project of India is being set up in Himachal Pradesh. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have joined hands with Himachal Pradesh to set up the project.

The 2051 MW project will be built near Kullu on Parvati river, a tributary of Beas. It will be built in three stages of 750 MW, 800 MW and 501 MW. It is expected to be completed in seven years.

Narasimha Rao, on March 20, 1993.

The cost of the project is Rs 1,400 crore at 1991-92 prices. The expenditure incurred so far has been Rs 710 crore.

With the completion of the Konkan railway project, the distance between Bombay and Mangalore will be reduced from 2014 km to 914 km—a saving of 26 hours in travel time. The Bombay-Cochin run will be reduced by 513 km thus saving 12 hours in journey time and the Bombay-Goa run will be cut by 190 km saving 10 hours of travel time.

MEGSAT aims at half million jobs

* With an aim to create half a million jobs during the current five-year plan, Indian government has launched a major project to boost science entrepreneurship in the small towns and remote villages. National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) will be associated in this project.

The employment will be generated through a unique Model for Employment Generation through Science and Technology (MEGSAT) scheme, which was initiated in 1990.

Two main features of the scheme are that it is both qualitative and quantitative. Qualitatively, the scheme will bring the science and technology community in technical institutes, consultancies and voluntary agencies into the mainstream of national development. Quantitatively, the scheme will create specific number of sustainable jobs.

National database on environment

* Scientists are preparing a national database, on the Indian Environment, to help speed up decision-making and remedial action on pollution and other environmental issues.

The ambitious environmental database and mapping through Geographic Information System (GIS) project is being conducted by the National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi.

Once ready, the database could be used to identify sources of pollution and determine the impact of a specific polluter in a given situation to help policy-planners and administrators take quick decisions.

BARC develops supercomputer

* Scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have developed a high speed parallel processing system, a supercomputer, the fastest in the country today.

Developed by the computer division of the BARC, the scalable supercomputer, called the BARC's parallel processing system (BPPS), offers a great deal of flexibility to enhance any system to a large number of nodes.

The system would be marked under the name *Anupam*.

Teraflop computer next goal: Indian scientists are now preparing for a Rs 500-million project to build a teraflop supercomputer—India's most expensive and most ambitious computer development programme.

Scientists at the centre for development of advanced computing (C-DAC), Pune, are to design and develop the indigenous teraflop supercomputing machine, capable of performing a thousand billion operations every second.

SPACE RESEARCH

Successful launch of INSAT-2B

* India's space programme took another big leap, on July 23, 1993, when the multi-functional indigenously-built satellite, INSAT-2B, blasted off into space, on board the Ariane launch vehicle, from Kourou, French Guyana, in South America.

The satellite took its allotted slot of 93.5 degree east longitude in the geostationary orbit on August 4, 1993. The INSAT-2B has taken place of INSAT-1B, whose functioning ended following completion of ten years of its life.

The 1,906-kg satellite is identical to the INSAT-2A satellite. It carries 18 C-Band transponders for telecommunication, television and radio broadcasting, two specialised S-Band transponders, a data relay transponder and a Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) to generate cloud pictures for weather forecasting. It also has a Search And Rescue (SAR) payload which is used to pick-up radio signals from ships in distress in mid-sea.

PSLV fails to put satellite into orbit

* The first developmental flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Sriharikota, on September 20, 1993, failed to put the IRS-IE satellite into orbit, but achieved "partial success" by establishing India's capabilities in liquid propulsion.

This was the first time that Indian scientists tried out with liquid fuel. The first two stages, especially the liquid stage, went off smoothly. Due to an anomaly during the third stage propulsion, the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-IE, could not be put into the specified orbit.

Astronauts release and then pluck satellite from space

* US Space Shuttle Discovery's astronauts captured an ultraviolet telescope on September 20, 1993 that had spent nearly a week orbiting free of the shuttle.

The roughly $ 80 million telescope project, paid for largely by Germany's space agency, was

ISRO to develop cryo engine

Indian space scientists are confident of building their own cryogenic engine and launch the country's first Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) by 1997. Cryogenic engine is the most important part of the GSLV.

India had already embarked on its own GSLV programme and supply of the Russian cryogenic engines would only have speeded up the first GSLV launch to 1995. The scrapping of the deal would now result in a delay of two years.

Cryogenics refers to technology at sub-zero temperatures. These engines, which are meant for the final stage of rockets, that place INSAT-like communication satellites in the geostationary transfer orbits, use liquefied oxygen and hydrogen as the propellants. Hydrogen and oxygen are gases at ordinary temperatures and hence the need for low temperatures to liquefy them. Here liquid hydrogen is the fuel that burns and liquid oxygen acts as the oxidiser.

designed to focus on stars in their genesis and others that are dying out. Astronomers are delighted with the amount of stellar data collected by the telescope.

GMRT ready

* The Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), an array of 30 saucer-shaped dish antennas, laid out in a y-shaped formation, over a 25 sq km area near Khoddad, 80 km north of Pune, is ready. It is the world's most powerful radio telescope at metrewave lengths.

The GMRT will provide a tremendous boost to radio astronomy science in India. The entire project has costed Rs 400 million—at least half the cost of a similar project executed elsewhere in the world. The GMRT will become fully operational by early 1995.

UN

New Member

* The UN Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly accept the small European principality of Andorra as the 184th member of the United Nations.

Unlike many of the small States—such as San Marino and Monaco—that have recently become full-fledged members of the United Nations, Andorra did not hold observer status at the world organisation, before applying for membership.

5 members elected to UN Council

* Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Argentina, and the Czech Republic have been elected by the general assembly as the non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term beginning Jan 1, 1994.

They replace Morocco, Cape Verde, Japan, Venezuela and Hungary, who complete their term at the end of 1993.

The 15-member Council has five permanent members—the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China and 10 non-permanent members, five of whom retire each year.

Pakistan, Djibouti, New Zealand, Brazil and Spain were elected in 1992 and will continue to be on Council till the end of 1994.

MISCELLANY

Survey shows India has 325 languages

* According to the first complete survey of the people of India, priests are vanishing, Indians are increasingly turning to non-vegetarian food, and a medley of 325 languages are spoken across India.

The study by the Anthropological Survey of India, described as the longest and most-expensive social science project ever undertaken in the country, has also identified 4,635 communities living in India.

The ANSI "People of India" project provides fascinating insights into the characteristics, changing features and the occupational trends among Indian communities.

UNESCO sets up world body for culture

* The UNESCO has set up a 'World Commission on Culture and Development', in Paris, in cooperation with the United Nations.

The objective of the commission is to strengthen the links between culture and development and to prepare a world report on the issue. It will also make recommendations on how development policy could be improved.

Air pollution highest in Mexico

* Among the world's largest cities New York, London and Tokyo have the cleanest air and Mexico city the dirtiest according to a UN study. Ozone pollution in Los Angeles is among the world's worst.

The report warned that air pollution will increasingly cause health problems, including damage to the heart, lungs and brain.

Institute of petroleum safety to be set up in Goa

* India's first Institute of Petroleum Safety and Environment Management (IPSEM) is being set up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Betul in South Goa.

Human development Index report, 1993

* The Human Development Index (HDI) measures people's participations in the country's development and their own control over their lives. This is combined with life expectancy, educational attainment and basic purchasing power.

Based on above parameters Japan has been ranked first, followed by Canada and Norway. India has been ranked 134 from among the 173 countries. Below India are a host of African nations, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

Wasteland force to be set up

* The Government is giving final touches to a scheme for raising a Wastelands Development Force (WDF), for the development of wastelands in country. A battalion of 300 men, consisting of ex-servicemen, is to be raised for this purpose. It will be commanded by territorial army officers. The battalion would be embodied under the Territorial Army Act. Initially it is likely to function in the difficult and ravinous area of Bhind and Morena in Madhya Pradesh.

Biggest institute for youth development

* India will shortly have one of the biggest institutes for youth development in Asia. It would give a coordinated thrust to various youth related activities. It would be called the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth and Development and would be located at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu.

Paperless exams for UPSC

A Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System (CAPES), which can make public service entrance examinations fool-proof against leaks and malpractices, was launched on July 5, 1993.

The system has been developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), a wing of the Planning Commission.

CAPES is designed in such a way that any candidate appearing for the examination will have no difficulty in answering through computer terminal. The software is user-friendly to make the candidates feel more at home than in the conventional method of answering examination. No prior knowledge of computers is needed for answering the questions. The system is open to all the organisations conducting recruitments and the facility is meant for objective-type examinations.

Resume of Objective-type Questions

The following questions have been selected from the different competitive exams held in past one year. Solving the questions would not only help you to revise all that you have studied but will also give you a general idea as to the type and format of questions asked in various competitive examinations.

HISTORY

1. Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced by:
   (a) Robert Clive (b) Lord Cornwallis
   (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord William Bentinck

2. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan lived during the reign of:
   (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
   (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangazeb

3. Which of the following movements was started by Indian National Congress during the course of the second world war and formed part of our freedom struggle?
   (a) Home Rule Movement
   (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
   (c) Swadeshi Movement
   (d) Quit-India Movement

4. Namdev hailed from the State of:
   (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh
   (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

5. Which is not true of Annie Besant?
   (a) She was a British lady, who had settled down in India.
   (b) She took part in the Indian freedom movement.
   (c) She started Home Rule movement.
   (d) She founded the Theosophical Society.

6. Who amongst the British Generals defeated Peshwa Baji Rao II?
   (a) Outram (b) Malcom
   (c) Elphinstone (d) Kitchner

7. When did Mohd-bin-Qasim invade Sind (India)?
   (a) 710 A.D. (b) 711 A.D.
   (c) 712 A.D. (d) 715 A.D.

8. In which year the third Battle of Panipat was fought?
   (a) 1761 A.D. (b) 1771 A.D.
   (c) 1745 A.D. (d) 1731 A.D.

9. When did Alexander invade India?
   (a) 240 B.C. (b) 326 B.C.
   (c) 340 B.C. (d) 360 B.C.

10. In which year Mahatma Buddha died?
   (a) 460 B.C. (b) 483 B.C.
   (c) 487 B.C. (d) 490 B.C.

11. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus Valley people?
   (a) Iron (b) Copper
   (c) Bronze (d) Gold

12. Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh was preceded by which event?
   (a) Congress-Muslim League Pact
   (b) Home Rule Movement
   (c) Passage of Rowlatt Act
   (d) Minto-Morley Reforms

13. Arthasastra relates to:
   (a) Economics (b) Law
   (c) Public Relations (d) Polity

14. What is the main contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to modern India?
   (a) He was an able President of the Indian National Congress
   (b) He actively led the Quit India movement
   (c) Integration of Princely States to India
   (d) Effective negotiator with British

15. In which year did Cabinet Mission come to India?
   (a) 1936 (b) 1942
   (c) 1945 (d) 1946

16. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when India got independence?
   (a) Churchill (b) Attlee
   (c) Clive (d) Mountbatten
   (e) None of these

17. Lord Buddha was born in:
   (a) Vaishali (b) Lumbini
   (c) Bodh Gaya (d) Patliputra

18. In which year did the Indian Naval Mutiny against the British take place?
   (a) 1942 (b) 1945
   (c) 1946 (d) 1947
   (e) 1857

19. The first War of Indian Independence or the Revolt of 1857 started from:
   (a) Meerut (b) Jhansi
   (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi

20. In which year Ashoka fought the Kalinga War?
   (a) 310 B.C. (b) 290 B.C.
   (c) 280 B.C. (d) 261 B.C.

21. In the early stages the moderates in Indian National Congress sought political progress through:
   (a) instigating violence
   (b) boycotting the legislature and judiciary
   (c) renouncing the titles conferred on them by Britishers
   (d) None of the above

22. Buddha's preachings were mainly in regard to:
   (a) belief in one god
   (b) practice of rituals
   (c) purity of thought and conduct

(d) idol worship

23. Which amongst the following was a great centre of trade and commerce in the Gupta period?
(a) Tamaralpti (b) Taxila
(c) Mathura (d) Vatapi

24. The famous ruler of ancient India who, towards the end of his life is said to have converted to Jainism, abdicated in favour of his son and became an ascetic was:
(a) Samudra Gupta (b) Bindusara
(c) Chandra Gupta II (d) Chandra Gupta Maurya

25. The first Muslim Invader of India was:
(a) Mohammed Ghazni
(b) Mohammed Ghori
(c) Mohammed-bin-Quasim
(d) Timuralain

26. The Indus Valley people established commercial contacts with the:
(a) Greeks (b) Romans
(c) Sumerians (d) Egyptians

27. Sculptors of the Gandhara school reflect the influence of the:
(a) Greeks (b) Chinese
(c) Persians (d) Romans

28. Relics of Buddha are preserved in a:
(a) Vihara (b) Stupa
(c) Joytya (d) Temple

29. By the Treaty of Lahore in 1846 between the English and the Sikhs, it was agreed that a British force should occupy Lahore to help:
(a) Prince Dalip Singh (minor son of Rani Jindan)
(b) Lal Singh (favourite minister of Rani Jindan)
(c) Ranjit Singh (d) Amar Singh

30. Who trained Chandragupta Maurya?
(a) Buddha (b) Mahavira
(c) Kautilya (d) Nanda King

31. Copper coins were introduced and made legal tender by:
(a) Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq
(b) Firuz Tughlaq (c) Alaudin
(d) Mohammad Tughlaq

32. To which place did Harsha Vardhana move his capital?
(a) Delhi (b) Kannauj
(c) Thanesar (d) Lucknow

33. What was the main reason behind Gandhiji's decision to call off the 'Non-cooperation Movement'?
(a) imprisonment of Gandhiji and other top-line leaders
(b) violent incidences at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district in U.P.
(c) compromise between the Congress party and the British Government
(d) fear of loss of too many lives in the process

34. Who started the Bhoodan movement?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Vinoba Bhave
(c) Acharya Kripalani (d) Jayaprakash Narain

35. The strongest among the Maratha kings was:
(a) Chhatrapati Shivaji (b) Balaji Vishwanath
(c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Sahuji

36. The people of the Rigveda period believed primarily in:
(a) idol worship (b) worship of goddesses
(c) rituals and sacrifices (d) one God

37. Which of the following is the oldest dynasty?
(a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas
(c) Pallavas (d) Satavahanas

38. Mughal emperor who won the battle of Haldighati was:
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Babar (d) Aurangzeb

39. Temple Architecture was the most developed under:
(a) Pandyas (b) Cholas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Pallavas

40. Ramanuja was born in:
(a) Udipi
(b) Srivaliputupuram
(c) Tirupati
(d) Seringapatnam

41. Indus Valley Civilization is called Harappan Civilization because:
(a) Harappa was excavated first
(b) Harappa was six times larger than Mohenjodaro
(c) Indus Valley Civilization was believed to be early Vedic Civilization, hence it is named after mythological word Harappa
(d) Harappa has more features

42. Clive laid the foundation of the British Empire by winning the battle of:
(a) Wandiawash (b) Panipat
(c) Plassey (d) Chittor

43. 8th August, 1942, is important in Indian History for
(a) Formation of the Indian National Army at Singapore by Subhas Chander Bose
(b) Cripps Proposal for Dominion Status
(c) Quit India movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh

44. Through which Act was the English East India Company brought under the supervision of the British Parliament?
(a) Pitt's India Act, 1748
(b) The Regulating Act, 1774
(c) Government of India Act, 1919
(d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

45. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
(a) Ramakrishna Parmhans
(b) Vivekanand
(c) Dayanand (d) None of these

46. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) Madan Mohan Malaviya

47. The first railway in India was started in the year:
(a) 1834 (b) 1848
(c) 1853 (d) 1874

48. Kalinga war was fought in the year:
(a) 261 B.C. (b) 273 B.C.
(c) 540 A.D. (d) 712 A.D.

49. Mahavira was born at:
(a) Rajagriha (b) Lumbini
(c) Vaishali (d) Sarnath

50. Who built Humayun's mausoleum at Delhi?
(a) Humayun (b) Akbar

(c) Bairam Khan (d) Hazi Begham

51. The historic Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by:
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Moti Lal Nehru
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi

52. Who was the founder of the Khalsa?
(a) Guru Gobind Singh
(b) Guru Teg Bahadur
(c) Guru Nanak
(d) Harchand Singh Longowal

53. The title of Governor General of India was substituted for that of Governor General of Bengal under the Charter Act of:
(a) 1781 (b) 1793
(c) 1813 (d) 1833

54. Who defeated Tipu Sultan in the third Mysore War?
(a) Lord Carnwallis (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Robert Clive (d) John Shore

55. Whose disciple was saint Kabir?
(a) Chaitanya (b) Ramanand
(c) Ramanuja (d) Tuka Ram

56. The objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms was to:
(a) establish diarchy in Provinces
(b) abolish the post of Secretary of State for India
(c) to enlarge the size of the Legislative Councils
(d) give more powers to local government

57. The All India Muslim League as a political body was established in 1906 at:
(a) Aligarh (b) Dacca
(c) Lucknow (d) Lahore

58. Under which Pact/Award/Act, the British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald gave the Communal Award which conceded separate electorates on communal basis?
(a) Poona Pact
(b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(c) Radcliffe Award
(d) Rowlatt Act

59. Who out of the following was extremist?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) G.K. Gokhale (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

60. The Indus Valley houses were built of:
(a) Bamboos (b) Wood
(c) Bricks (d) Stones

61. Which of the following political parties/organisations were established by Dr B.R. Ambedkar?
1. Swaraj Party
2. Samaj Samata Sangh
3. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
4. The Independent Labour Party
(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

62. Village autonomy was a unique feature of the administrative system of:
(a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas
(c) Pallavas (d) Rashtrakutas

63. What is the important revenue reform system of Lord Cornwallis, which placed the Indian Revenue System on a scientific basis, known as?
(a) Permanent Settlement of Bengal
(b) The Doctrine of Lapse
(c) The Cornwallis Plan
(d) Rowlatt Act

64. Name the capital of Magadha Kingdom:
(a) Patna (b) Grivraja
(c) Delhi (d) Bhagalpur

65. The sea route to India was discovered in the year:
(a) 1498 (b) 1492
(c) 1598 (d) 1592

66. Where was "Azad Hind Fauj" constituted?
(a) Japan (b) Burma
(c) Singapore (d) Malaysia

67. Which was not a favourite mode of protest adopted by Gandhiji?
(a) Non-Cooperation (b) Dharna
(c) Boycott (d) Civil disobedience

68. Saka era started in the reign of:
(a) Kanishka (b) Ashoka
(c) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(d) Samudra Gupta

69. Which one of the following States was not annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Nagpur (b) Udaipur
(c) Mysore (d) Delhi

70. Of the five doctrines of Jainism, four were preached by tirthankars of Jainism before Mahavir. Which was added by Mahavir?
(a) Not to tell lies, to speak the truth
(b) To observe continence
(c) Not to acquire property
(d) Not to cause injury to any one

GEOGRAPHY

71. Warm air surrounded by cold air causes:
(a) cyclone (b) anti-cyclone
(c) heavy speedy winds (d) cold winds

72. Which of the following winds is called trade winds?
(a) Westerlies (b) Tropical easterlies
(c) Doldrums (d) Polar easterlies

73. The resinous Shellac is obtained from:
(a) Agricultural waste
(b) The bark of a tree
(c) Distillation of wood
(d) Processing of crude oil

74. Deserts such as the Sahara are generally found between 20° and 30° latitudes in the western parts of the continents. This is because these regions:
(a) have off-shore winds throughout the year
(b) have warm offshore currents
(c) lie in the belt of the doldrums
(d) are very hot throughout the year

75. The season change is because:
(a) The axis of earth is inclined
(b) Varying amount of sun-rays received in different seasons
(c) Elliptical orbit of earth
(d) The distance between earth and sun is different in different seasons

76. What would be the angle of the sun and the moon from the earth on a night of half moon?
(a) 45° (b) 90°
(c) 180° (d) 270°

77. Which material is obtained for Monazite?
(a) Uranium (b) Thorium
(c) Tantalum (d) Platinum

78. Pashmina is a breed of:
(a) Sheep (b) Goat
(c) Rabbit (d) Fox

79. Isobars are the lines drawn on the map through the places having:
(a) The same barometric atmospheric pressure
(b) The same temperature
(c) The same altitude
(d) None of these

80. A great abundance of rich topsoil is likely to be found:
(a) at the sea shore
(b) in an old river valley
(c) on a side hill
(d) on top of a mountain

81. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock because it is:
(a) formed by heat
(b) formed under water
(c) made in desert areas
(d) made of sand

82. The light year is used to measure:
(a) brightness of light (b) distance
(c) time (d) velocity

83. A sudden slipping of rock along a fault in the crust of the earth may cause:
(a) an earthquake (b) hurricane
(c) a tornado (d) a volcanic eruption

84. Which of the following is the correct group of Kharif crops?
(a) Jowar, Bajra, Jute, Rice, Cotton, Gram
(b) Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard
(c) Rice, Millet, Maize, Cotton
(d) Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Gram, Mustard

85. Soil erosion occurs when wind or water removes soil from one location, which is often agricultural land, to another location, usually a river or non-agricultural land. This does not lead to:
(a) loss of agricultural land
(b) water pollution
(c) blocking of light needed by plants in the water
(d) increased productivity of the non-agricultural land

86. Light emitted by sun reaches earth in about:
(a) 2 minutes (b) 10 minutes
(c) 8 minutes (d) 12 minutes

87. Natural rubber is a plant product which is chemically known as:
(a) Mucilage (b) Gum
(c) Latex (d) Resin

88. Although the equatorial regions have the highest annual average temperatures, the salinity in the oceans is highest near the tropics because:
1. Equatorial areas receive heavy rainfall
2. Salinity is not affected by temperature
3. Equatorial oceans experience a lot of turbulences
4. High relative humidity in equatorial areas checks evaporation
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

89. Satpura Ranges are an example of:
(a) volcanic mountains (b) block mountains
(c) residual mountains (d) fold mountains

90. On which side of India lies Arabian Sea?
(a) North East (b) South East
(c) South West (d) North West

91. Magma is:
(a) weathered lava (b) molten lava
(c) rock solution
(d) a form of sedimentary rock

92. The tides in the ocean are caused due to:
(a) gravitational attraction of moon
(b) salinity of sea water
(c) rotation of earth
(d) wind over sea

93. Which of the following is grown in abundance in the Canadian Prairie regions?
(a) Rice (b) Cotton
(c) Corn (d) Wheat

94. Isohyets are imaginary lines on the map joining places having:
(a) equal heights (b) equal pressure
(c) equal temperature (d) equal rainfall

95. What is the approximate area covered by forests in India?
(a) 12% (b) 17%
(c) 22% (d) 30%
(e) 33%

96. Which of the following States is the largest producer of tobacco?
(a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Orissa

97. Which of the following countries in South Asia are land-locked?
(a) Nepal and Bangladesh
(b) Bangladesh and Bhutan
(c) Bhutan and Nepal
(d) Bhutan and Pakistan

98. The mountain range which stretches from Gujarat in the West to Delhi in the North is the:
(a) Aravalis (b) Vindhyas
(c) Satpuras (d) Ajanta range

99. The largest island in the Indian ocean is:
(a) Seychelles (b) Maldive
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Madagaskar

100. Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current emerging from the:
(a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Persian Gulf
(c) Strait of Hormuz (d) White Sea

101. As seen from the earth, which planet passes through phases similar to those of moon?
(a) Pluto (b) Mars
(c) Venus (d) Jupiter

102. The "Ocean of Storms" is the name given to:
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Sahara Desert
(c) the Middle-East region
(d) a waterless area on Moon's surface

103. Which of the following atmosphere layers lies closest to the earth?
(a) Photosphere (b) Exosphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Troposphere

104. "High Pressure" denotes the state of the atmosphere when the barometer reads about:
(a) 790 mm or above (b) 780 mm or above
(c) 760 mm or above (d) 750 mm or above

105. Olive trees grow in:
(a) Mediterranean type regions
(b) Temperate type regions
(c) Equatorial type regions
(d) Tropical type regions

106. Ox-bow lakes are formed by:
(a) glaciers in their last stage
(b) rivers during their middle course
(c) strong surface winds blowing in deserts
(d) by the meteorites which fall on the earth surface

107. Which of the following factors affect the agricultural production most?
(a) Non-availability of credit
(b) Lack of fertilizers
(c) Scanty rainfall
(d) The obsession of the farmers that there is meagre profit in agriculture

108. What sort of climate is required for the cultivation barley?
(a) cool climate (b) moist climate
(c) hot climate (d) dry climate

109. Which crop is sown on the largest acreage in India?
(a) Wheat (b) Jowar
(c) Rice (d) Sugarcane

110. Malachite is an ore of:
(a) manganese (b) magnesium
(c) copper (d) iron

111. A gorge, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes and usually formed by river, is known as:
(a) Canyon (b) Atoll
(c) Great Bear (d) Isthmus

112. The Planet closest to the Sun is:
(a) Mercury (b) Earth
(c) Venus (d) Mars

113. In which of the following States in India laterite soil found?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Assam (d) Bihar

114. What range of rainfall is required for the sowing of wheat?
(a) 25-50 cm (b) 50-100 cm
(c) 100-150 cm (d) above 150 cm

115. Of the total irrigated land in India, what per cent is irrigated by canals?
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 30 (d) 40

116. The clouds which are like a dark grey sheet extending from one side of horizon to the other and have uniform base are called:
(a) Cumulus clouds (b) Cirrus clouds
(c) Nimbus clouds (d) Stratus clouds

117. The funnel-shaped hollow at the top of a volcano is known as:
(a) Crater (b) Vent
(c) Dyke (d) Cone

118. Savanna regions are found between latitude:
(a) 5° and 20° North and South of Equator
(b) 10° and 30° North and South of Equator
(c) 0° and 20° North and South of Equator
(d) 60° and 90° North of Equator

119. Group of islands in large expanse of water is known as:
(a) antipodes (b) peninsula
(c) archipelago (d) peneplain

120. Which of the following soils is rich in hydrated oxides of iron?
(a) Black (b) Laterite
(c) Red (d) Alluvial

121. On the Equator Line the day last for:
(a) 14 hours (b) 12 hours
(c) 16 hours (d) 24 hours

122. Of the following Indian States, through which the Tropic of Cancer passes?
(a) Orissa (b) U.P.
(c) Gujarat (d) Haryana

123. If a ship desires to travel the shortest route it must follow:
(a) streams (b) longitudes
(c) sea winds (d) stars

124. What is the common feature of the following places—Kalahari, Gobi, Sahara, Thar?
(a) mountains (b) rivers
(c) deserts (d) valley

125. The deep, steep and V-shaped valley is made by the river in its:
(a) 1st stage (b) 2nd stage
(c) 3rd stage (d) 4th stage

126. The Savannas are also called as:
(a) Semi Arid Grassland
(b) Tropical Grassland
(c) Sub-tropical Grassland
(d) Semi Humid Grassland

127. The oldest fold mountain range in India is the:
(a) Satpura (b) Aravali
(c) Vindhya (d) None of these

128. In which of the following layers of atmosphere temperature of the air increases with height?
(a) Mesosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Stratosphere (d) Ionosphere

129. The inner core of the earth is composed of:
(a) Magnesium-rich silicates
(b) Granite
(c) nickel and iron alloy
(d) molten rock

130. The lines on a map joining places having same barometric pressure are called:
(a) isomers (b) isotopes
(c) isohyets (d) isobars

SCIENCE

131. Decibel is unit of:
(a) Radio Wave (b) Depth of Sea
(c) Sound (d) Air Wave

132. Light Year helps to measure:
(a) Light (b) Distance
(c) Sound (d) Air Wave

133. Carrot is:
(a) Root (b) Vegetable
(c) Fruit (d) Branch

134. The deficiency of niacin, a vitamin of B-Complex group, causes the disease:
(a) Marasmus (b) Pellagra
(c) Rickets (d) Night Blindness

135. Which one of the following secretions does not contain enzymes:
(a) bile (b) gestric juice
(c) saliva (d) pancreatic juice

136. Brain receives and sends signals in the form of:
(a) Electrical impulses (b) Mechanical impulses
(c) Chemical impulses (d) Magnetic impulses

137. Which of the following is the growth gland in the human body?
(a) Adrenal (b) Thyroid
(c) Pituitary (d) Cowper's gland

138. When a ship enters a sea from a river, its level:
(a) Rises (b) Falls
(c) Remains same
(d) Depends on the condition and material of the ship

139. What should be given to an athlete for instant energy?
(a) Protein (b) Vitamin
(c) Carbohydrate (d) Fat

140. A hypochondriac suffers from:
(a) heart disease (b) stomach trouble
(c) no organic disease (d) mental disease

141. The process of zinc coating on iron is known as:
(a) Electroplating (b) Galvanization
(c) Vulcanization (d) Synthetic coating

142. Which of the following fertilizers is used after sowing the seeds?
(a) Nitrate (b) Potash
(c) Green manure (d) Phosphorus

143. Linear distance between successive points that have the same phase in any wave disturbance is called:
(a) wave-length (b) amplitude
(c) frequency (d) phase disturbance

144. Why does thunder rumble?
(a) Due to vibrations of multiple echoes
(b) Thunder is produced in succession
(c) Thunder moves with the clouds which are moving all the time
(d) None of these

145. Which is used as a magnifying glass?
(a) plain mirror (b) concave mirror
(c) converging lens (d) diverging lens

146. Image formed on the retina of human eye is:
(a) virtual and enlarged
(b) virtual and erect
(c) real and erect
(d) real and inverted

147. Longitudinal waves by definition move and produce:
(a) compressions and rarefactions
(b) crests and troughs
(c) crests and compressions
(d) troughs and rarefactions

148. X-rays were discovered due to:
(a) fluorescence of barium salts
(b) fluorescence of uranium platinocyanide crystals
(c) fluorescence of zinc sulphide screen
(d) all of the above

149. Nitrogen is utilised by the plants in the form of:
(a) Nitrogen Peroxide (b) Free Nitrogen
(c) Nitrate (d) Ammonia

150. When a constant force is applied to a body, it moves with uniform:
(a) acceleration (b) speed
(c) velocity (d) momentum

151. We see constellations at different positions at different parts of the night because:
(a) Earth moves round the Sun
(b) Earth revolves round its axis
(c) Constellations move faster than the earth
(d) Both move in opposite directions

152. When a person enters a dark room from bright light he cannot see anything clearly for some time. Slowly he starts seeing things. This is because:
(a) the iris contracts
(b) the iris expands
(c) the distance between the lens and retina increases
(d) the length of lens increases

153. Iron, necessary for the body, is abundantly found in:
(a) Egg (b) Green Vegetables
(c) Milk (d) Cauliflower

154. During dehydration, what is actually slightly lost?
(a) Sodium Chloride
(b) Potassium Chloride
(c) Calcium Chloride
(d) Calcium Sulphate

155. A quick test to determine children's general health is by:
(a) examining their hair, nails and skins
(b) through a thorough checking
(c) only after conducting certain tests
(d) None of these

156. One of the constituents of Gobar Gas is:
(a) Methane (b) Ethane
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Propane

157. Which of the following is a universal blood donor?
(a) A (b) B (c) AB (d) O

158. During a hot day, fan gives relief because:
(a) it gives cool air
(b) it helps in circulation of air
(c) of evaporation of sweat from the body
(d) None of these

159. Which among the following is least prone to fire?
(a) Rayon (b) Cotton
(c) Terycot (d) Nylon

160. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of:
(a) Vitamin D (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin B

161. Insulin is secreted by which organ of human body?
(a) Pancreas (b) Kidney
(c) Gall Bladder (d) Liver

162. The drug chloromycetin is used for which disease?
(a) Dysentery (b) T.B.
(c) Typhoid (d) Heart attack

163. Which bone does not form part of leg?
(a) Humerus (b) Femur
(c) Fibula (d) Tibia

164. "Dengue" fever is caused by a:
(a) Bacteria (b) Culex mosquito (Virus)
(c) Fungi (d) Protozoa

165. In a Refrigerator cooling is produced by:
(a) The ice which deposits on the freezer

(b) The evaporation of a volatile liquid
(c) The sudden expansion of a compressed gas
(d) None of these

166. When a ray of light from a sodium vapour lamp is passed through a glass pane:
(a) frequency changes
(b) wavelength changes
(c) frequency remains constant
(d) all of these

167. Veins in leaf are for:
(a) protection of vasal arbundles
(b) as skeleton of leaf
(c) for conduction of food
(d) all of these

168. Lateral roots arise from:
(a) epidermis (b) cortex
(c) stele (d) pericycle

169. Eyes of potato are useful for:
(a) reproduction (b) nutrition
(c) respiration (d) vegetative propagation

170. Seedless fruits are formed by:
(a) fetilisation (b) cloning
(c) pathanogenesis (d) all of these

171. Dissociation of water molecule in the chemical reaction of photosynthesis is known as:
(a) photophosphorylation (b) glycolysis
(c) photolysis (d) hydrolysis

172. Lymph vessels of human beings are inhabited by:
(a) euglena (b) plasmodium
(c) tapeworm (d) wuchereria

173. Rhizopus is a:
(a) parasite (b) epiphyte
(c) saprophyte (d) tropophyte

174. Bones and teeth in human beings are made of:
(a) calcium sulphate (b) calcium phosphate
(c) calcium hydrogen phosphate
(d) all of these

175. The yellow colour of urine is due to the presence of:
(a) Urochrome (b) Blood
(c) Cholestrol (d) Bile

GENERAL INFORMATION

176. Who among the following persons is a distinguished Kathak dancer?
(a) Alla Rakha (b) M.S. Subbalakshmi
(c) Birju Maharaj (d) Mulkh Raj Anand

177. To which area of science S.Z. Qasim is associated?
(a) Atomic Energy (b) Space Science
(c) Oceanography (d) Medical Science

178. Who is author of the book "Geetanjali"?
(a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhayay
(c) Sarojini Naidu
(d) Rabindra Nath Tagore

179. Which language is spoken by the second largest number after Hindi in India?
(a) Telugu (b) Urdu
(c) Tamil (d) Marathi

180. Who was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political *guru*?
(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

181. The court set up by a country to dispose of enemy ships and cargo seized on the high seas during the war is called:
(a) Navy court (b) War court
(c) Military court (d) Prize court

182. Zero based budgeting implies:
(a) Unlimited deficit financing
(b) Non-curtailment of unproductive expenditure
(c) Non-evaluation and non-appraisal of both ongoing and new programmes
(d) Preparing the budget everytime from a scratch

183. *Kuchipudi*, a form of dance style in India, originated in the State of:
(a) Orissa (b) Gujarat
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

184. Catalyst in a reaction:
(a) starts a reaction (b) stops a reaction
(c) changes the equilibrium constant
(d) changes the rate of a reaction

185. What is the highest military decoration in India?
(a) Ati Vishisht Seva Medal
(b) Paramvir Chakra
(c) Mahavir Chakra (d) Kirti Chakra

186. Telegu Ganga project is situated in which of the following States?
(a) Mysore (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) U.P.

187. Maastricht Treaty is meant for:
(a) European integration
(b) North-South dialogue
(c) Treaty for Unification of East and West Germany
(d) Unification of North Korea and South Korea

188. Under which of the following programmes, the rice and wheat are sold at reduced price to the inhabitants of a particular area?
(a) IRDP
(b) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna
(c) Tribal Development Programme
(d) Self-employment Scheme for the urban poor

189. In a reverberatory furnace which of the following processes can be carried out?
(a) Roasting (b) Calcination
(c) Smelting (d) All of the above

190. Who was called *Gurudev* by Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

191. Inflation can be contained by:
(a) Surplus budget
(b) Increase in Taxation
(c) Reduction in Public expenditure
(d) Increase in Public expenditure

192. Which of the following is not required while computing Gross National Product (G.N.P.)?
(a) Money value of all the goods and services produced in the country
(b) Stock appreciation
(c) Per Capita income of citizens
(d) Net income from abroad

193. What is the consequence of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

(a) A Public Servant is restrained from taking an action
(b) More information is sought from a Lower Court
(c) A person not competent to take certain action is told not to go ahead
(d) to produce a prisoner in person and to state the reasons for detention

194. What is the total number of languages in Eighth Schedule?
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 17

195. In addition to the entire Union Territory of Delhi the national capital region covers parts of the States of:
(a) Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(b) Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab
(d) Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

196. Who is the first Indian woman to climb Mt Everest?
(a) Rita Gambi (b) Bachendri Pal
(c) Junko Tabei (d) None of these

197. What is the total outlay of the Eighth Plan (in crore rupee)?
(a) 7,98,000 (b) 7,89,000
(c) 5,80,000 (d) 7,00,000

198. AIDS is infected by:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungus
(c) Protozoa (d) Virus

199. Which of the following metals pollutes the air of a city having large number of automobiles?
(a) Cadmimum (b) Chromium
(c) Lead (d) Copper

200. The State in South India which generates electricity on Hydel only is:
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

201. Indicate the order of coal production from the highest to the lowest of the following three States:
(a) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
(b) Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and West Bengal
(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
(d) Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal

202. 'Amnesty International' is an organisation, associated with which of the following fields?
(a) Prevention of cruelty to animals
(b) Environmental protection
(c) Protection of human rights
(d) Protection of historical monuments

203. Who is associated with 'Theory of Laissez-faire'?
(a) Malthus (b) Marshall
(c) Adam Smith (d) Keynes

204. Gunnar Myrdal has dealt with the problem of Asian countries in 'Asian Drama' regarding:
(a) poverty (b) modern industries
(c) military dictatorship
(d) neo-colonialism

205. Deficit financing is spending:
(a) By borrowing from abroad
(b) In excess of revenue
(c) Less than what is needed
(d) By getting foreign aid

206. Division of labour is promoted by:
(a) Extended market
(b) Limited market
(c) Perfect market
(d) Price discrimination

207. Saving is a function of:
(a) Income
(b) Improvement of productivity
(c) Investment
(d) Export

208. 'National Renewal Fund' is meant for:
(a) helping workers affected by restructuring of the economy
(b) importing high technology equipment from abroad
(c) financing relief operations in natural calamities
(d) financing afforestation and environment

209. A balanced economic growth means:
(a) different sectors of economy grow at their natural rates of growth
(b) different parts of the economy grow in harmonious manner
(c) equal percentage growth in output over a period of two years
(d) equal increase in resource allocation in all areas

210. 'Globalization of Indian Economy' means:
(a) having minimum possible restrictions on economic relations with other countries
(b) giving up programmes of import substitution
(c) stepping up external borrowings
(d) establishing Indian business units abroad

211. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first try the weapon of Satyagraha?
(a) South Africa (b) Champaran
(c) Bardoli (d) Dandi

212. Deflation is checked by:
(a) Deficit budget
(b) Reduction in taxation
(c) Increase in public expenditure
(d) All the above

213. The 'Last Supper', a famous Renaissance Painting was a masterpiece of:
(a) Raphael (b) Titan
(c) Leonardo Da Vinci (d) Michael-Angelo

214. The Planning Commission in India was set up in the year:
(a) 1947 (b) 1950
(c) 1951 (d) 1952

215. Which one is not port of the east coast of India?
(a) Calcutta (b) Cochin
(c) Paradeep (d) Visakhapatnam

216. President's rule in a State is imposed under which of the following Articles of the Constitution?
(a) 352 (b) 358
(c) 356 (d) 370

217. What is the ratio between width and length of the Indian National Flag?
(a) 5 : 7 (b) 4 : 5
(c) 1 : 2 (d) 2 : 3

218. The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the:
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Union Cabinet

(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

219. The fundamental right that aims at the abolition of social distinctions is the:
(a) Right on property
(b) Right against exploitation
(c) Right of equality
(d) Right of freedom

220. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights the court may issue:
(a) A decree (b) An ordinance
(c) A notification (d) A writ

221. How many members in Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13

222. Two persons nominated by President to the Lok Sabha represent:
(a) Anglo-Indians (b) Parsees
(c) Indo-Christians (d) Buddhists

223. Mixed economy approach was adopted during the industrial policy statement of:
(a) 1948 (b) 1956
(c) 1977 (d) 1991

224. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(a) President of India
(b) Vice-President of India
(c) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(d) Leader of the Opposition

225. Which of the following is an indirect tax?
(a) Excise duty (b) Capital gains tax
(c) Wealth tax (d) Corporation tax

226. President of India is elected by:
(a) proportional representation
(b) proportional representation by a single transferable vote
(c) list system
(d) single member territorial representation

227. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?
1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party
3. If he speaks against the political party
4. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected

Select the correct answer
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

228. Freedom of speech cannot be used:
(a) to incite people into violence
(b) to speak for denationalisation of public sector
(c) to demand more wages
(d) to level corruption charges against government

229. Which of the following can be abolished, but not dissolved?
(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Municipal Bodies
(c) State Legislative Council
(d) None of the above

230. Who appoints Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
(a) the U.P.S.C. (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Parliament

ANSWERS

HISTORY

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (c)
5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)
9. (b)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (c)
13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (d)	16. (a)
17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)
25. (c)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (b)
29. (a)	30. (c)	31. (d)	32. (b)
33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (a)	36. (c)
37. (d)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (c)	44. (a)
45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (a)
49. (c)	50. (b)	51. (a)	52. (a)
53. (d)	54. (a)	55. (b)	56. (c)
57. (b)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (a)	64. (b)
65. (a)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (a)
69. (c)	70. (d)		

GEOGRAPHY

71. (a)	72. (b)	73. (b)	74. (a)
75. (a)	76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (a)
79. (a)	80. (b)	81. (b)	82. (b)
83. (a)	84. (c)	85. (d)	86. (c)
87. (c)	88. (c)	89. (a)	90. (d)
91. (b)	92. (a)	93. (d)	94. (d)
95. (c)	96. (c)	97. (c)	98. (a)
99. (d)	100. (a)	101. (c)	102. (d)
103. (d)	104. (c)	105. (a)	106. (b)
107. (c)	108. (a)	109. (c)	110. (c)
111. (a)	112. (a)	113. (a) & (c)	
114. (b)	115. (d)	116. (d)	117. (a)
118. (a)	119. (c)	120. (d)	121. (b)
122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (c)	125. (b)
126. (b)	127. (b)	128. (c)	129. (c)
130. (d)			

SCIENCE

131. (c)	132. (b)	133. (a)	134. (b)
135. (a)	136. (c)	137. (c)	138. (a)
139. (c)	140. (d)	141. (b)	142. (a)
143. (a)	144. (a)	145. (c)	146. (d)
147. (a)	148. (b)	149. (c)	150. (c)
151. (b)	152. (a)	153. (b)	154. (a)
155 (a)	156. (a)	157. (d)	158. (c)
159. (b)	160. (c)	161. (a)	162. (c)
163. (a)	164. (b)	165. (b)	166. (c)
167. (d)	168. (b)	169. (d)	170. (c)
171. (c)	172. (d)	173. (c)	174. (b)
175. (a)			

GENERAL INFORMATION

176. (c)	177. (c)	178. (d)	179. (a)
180. (b)	181. (d)	182. (d)	183. (c)
184. (d)	185. (b)	186. (b)	187. (a)
188. (c)	189. (d)	190. (a)	191. (c)
192. (c)	193. (d)	194. (c)	195. (d)
196. (b)	197. (a)	198. (d)	199. (c)
200. (b)	201. (a)	202. (c)	203. (c)
204. (a)	205. (b)	206. (a)	207. (c)
208. (a)	209. (b)	210. (a)	211. (a)
212. (a)	213. (c)	214. (b)	215. (b)
216. (c)	217. (d)	218. (c)	219. (c)
220. (a)	221. (c)	222. (a)	223. (b)
224. (b)	225. (a)	226. (b)	227. (d)
228. (a)	229. (c)	230. (b)	

Resume of Expected Questions on Current Affairs

Name the port in Andhra Pradesh which is being developed into a deep sea port with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB)?

Kakinada port.

Name the first full-length movie, to be produced in Asia, with an animated cartoon character as the central figure, acting along with an array of human characters.

'O' Faby. The movie has been made in Malayalam.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet (CHOGM) was held in October 1993 in which country?

Cyprus.

Name the Russian space agency which was to transfer the technology of cryogenic engines to India?

Glavkosmos.

What position does India hold in the world production of coal?

India is world's fourth largest producer of coal. China tops the list, followed by USA and erstwhile USSR.

Who is eligible to head the five-member National Human Rights Commission?

Any retired Chief Justice of India.

Name the firm which has been awarded the $ 25 million Kandla-Bhatinda Oil Pipeline Project?

Tupacero of Mexico.

Which country played a very important role in finalisation of the historic accord between the PLO and Israel, by providing and arranging for secret meetings between PLO and Israel?

Norway.

Where was the first global human rights conference held in June 1993?

Vienna.

What historical event took place on December 2, 1942?

It was on this day that a small group of scientists, at the Enrico Fermi's experimental reactor in Chicago, harnessed the energy of the atom for the first time.

The 50th anniversary of the first man-made nuclear chain reaction was celebrated on December 2, 1992.

Name the member countries of G-15.

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Chile has been admitted as the new member.

At which place the tallest chimney of India has been built?

Talcher in Orissa. It stands at a majestic height of 227.5 metres and has been built by the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC).

Name the countries that are part of the European Community.

France, Germany, Italy, U.K., Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

What are the main highlights of the Supreme Court's verdict of reservation issue?

—Reservation for the backward classes is permissible provided the 'creamy layer' is excluded.

—A backward class cannot be identified only and exclusively with reference to economic criteria.

—The total reservation in government jobs shall not exceed more than 50 per cent.

—There can be no reservation in promotions.

—Reservation purely on economic criteria for poor struck down.

—Reservation in certain technical posts not advisable.

Which train has been renamed Swaraj express to mark the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Quit India Movement?

Jammu Tawi-Bombay Express train.

Which city has been chosen to host the 1993 Earth Summit?

Manchester, UK.

On January 1, 1993 the world's largest trading block—the European Single Market—came into effect. What will be the benefits of this union to the member States?

With the creation of the European Single Market a vast borderless economic space with 360 million consumers and a combined GNP of $ 6.5 trillion has been created.

In principal the European continent will be free of physical, technical and fiscal barriers. People of member countries will be able to travel without passport and visas. Trucks will carry no special documents. Students will be able to study anywhere in the 18 member countries on the basis of degrees earned at home. Businessmen will be able to bid for public contracts, on equal terms, in any of the member countries.

What does 'Operation Restore Hope' pertain to?

It is the operation, launched by USA, under the UN aegis, in Somalia. The aim is to stop fighting between different warlords, disarm them and oversee the supply of food to the starving Somalians.

At which place has India's first hovercraft service started?

The service has started between Surat and Bhavnagar in Gujarat.

Name the world's first hospital on wheels.

Lifeline Express. It began functioning on December 14, 1992.

Where is the world's largest monolithic statue installed?

Hussain Sagar Lake near Hyderabad. It is a 350-tonne statue of the Buddha.

What is the number of the Peace-keeping Operations being undertaken by UN as on January 1993?

Thirteen. These operations are costing UN about $ 2.8 billion every year.

Name the first-ever full-fledged Newspaper of India?

Bengal Gazette. Also known as *The Calcutta General Advertiser* and *Hickey's Gazette*, the paper made its first appearance in Calcutta on Saturday, January 29, 1780.

What amount of gauge conversion has been completed by the railways by the end of March 1993?

1,379 km. This is 179 km more than the target for 1992-93. Under the unigauge policy of the Railways, 6000 km of railway line is to be converted into broad gauge during the eighth plan. By the turn of the century, 11,000 km of narrow and metre gauge are planned to be converted into broad gauge.

What is the name of the shore-based nautical academy training ship?

Chanakya. It will be situated near Karar village, near New Bombay.

Which city holds the distinction of harbouring the oldest working mint of India?

Bombay. There are three other mints at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Noida. The Noida mint is the latest and most sophisticated.

Which alloy is the most popular alloy for coinage, the world over?

Cupro-nickel.

What is "Salt of the Earth"?

A documentary drama which tells the story of the Indian Air Force. The documentary has been made to mark the completion of 60 years of IAF.

For what purpose has the government decided to set-up the *Rrashtriya Mahila Kosh* (National Credit Fund for Women)?

To provide access to easy credit to working women.

What are *Scientoons*?

There are scientific cartoons developed with the use of latest computer graphic technology.

Which country was the leading foreign investor in India in 1992?

USA.

***Alto* is the brand name of which product?**

Alto is the brand name of the new car being manufactured by Maruti Udyog Limited for export to European market. In India the car will be marketed by the name of *Zen*.

What was the total number of foreign tourists in India in 1992-93?

18,20,239. In 1991-92 the figure was 17,81,892.

At which place in India is the one-horned rhino found?

Kaziranga National Park in Assam.

At which place in India is the biggest Cotton market of Asia situated?

Kotkapura in Faridkot district of Punjab. The city is also known as the "city of white gold".

What does *Open Skies* treaty envisage?

The *Open Skies* treaty, signed in Helsinki on March 24, 1992, seeks to establish a regime of unarmed aerial observation flights over the entire territory of its participants.

What world record has been created by Milind Deshmukh of Pune?

He walked 104.2 km, balancing a milk bottle on his head to surpass the 98 km Guinness world record set by Ashrita Furman of USA in 1991.

Who is the author of the book "Operation Blue Star: The true story"?

Lt Gen K.S. Brar (retd).

Name the sixth command of the Indian Army. What is its main purpose?

Training Command. This command was created on October 1, 1991 to assist the army to prepare for war. It is the "think-tank" of the army. Its main task is to prepare standardised doctrines for current and future warfare, both conventional and nuclear.

Which company has launched India's first private sector Mutual fund?

Kothari Pioneer Mutual Fund.

What was the total amount of Textile export of India in 1992-93?

$ 6.5 billion.

What was India's total gems and jewellery export in 1992-93?

Rs 9,503 crore or $ 3.27 billion. In 1991-92 the figure was Rs 7,233 crore or $ 2.93 billion.

What were India's total foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and special drawing rights) at the end of March 1993?

Rs 20,140 crore.

What were India's total foreign exchange earnings from tourism in 1992-93?

Rs 3,990 crore as compared to Rs 3,319 crore during 1991-92.

What amount of gold was produced by India in 1991-92?

2039 Kgs.

What was the annual rate of inflation for 1992, based on the weekly averages of the official wholesale price index?

11.5 per cent. In 1991 the rate was 13.7 per cent.

As per the quick estimates for the Central Statistical Organisation, what was the National Income of India in 1991-92, at constant (1980-81) prices?

Rs 1,86,135 crore as against Rs 1,84,446 crore in 1990-91. At current prices the national income has been estimated at Rs 4,73,246 crore.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant prices is estimated at Rs 2,12,316 crore in 1991-92 as against 2,09,791 crore in 1990-91. At current prices, GDP in 1991-92 is estimated at Rs 5,41,888 crore as against Rs 4,72,660 crore in 1990-91.

What was India's total defence debt as on February 28, 1993?

Rs 35,550 crore. Of this, the government has to repay about Rs 17,800 crore in the next 12 years and Rs 10,455 crore in 45 years, on soft terms to Russia. Rs 7,194 crore has to be repaid to the General Currency Area countries on commercial terms.

What were India's foreign exchange reserves as on March 31, 1993?

$ 6.40 billion.

What is India's per capita income?

Rs 2,222.

What was the total amount of oil import of India in 1992-93?

Rs 16,250 crore. 29 million ton-

nes of crude oil and over 10 million tonnes of petroleum was imported in 1992-93. The domestic production of crude was 25 million tonnes.

Which commodity is the top foreign exchange earner of India?

Gems and Jewellery.

What was the total crop production of India in 1991-92?

180 million tonnes.

What amount of loans and investment was approved by the Asian Development Bank during 1992?

$ 5.125 billion. This was 6.6 per cent more than in 1991. India was the second biggest beneficiary. Indonesia topped the list with China being third.

Which country is the single largest donor country to India?

Japan. It has pledged $ 1.11 billion for 1993-94.

Which country accounts for the largest share of foreign investment approved in India during 1992?

USA. The total investment approved during 1992 amounted to Rs 1,069.34 crore.

According to a UNESCO report, which reviewed the State of primary education based on 1990 data, which country has the distinction of having the largest number of illiterates in the world?

India. As of 1990 the total number of illiterates in India was 281 million or 30 per cent of the world's illiterates.

What was India's total long-term debt, including lease transactions and rupee-rouble credits, at the end of March 1993?

$ 85 billion (Rs 2,66,167 crore). The total long-term debt in March 1990 was $ 56 billion.

As per the latest report of the World Health Organisation, what amount per capita was spent by India on health in 1990?

$ 21 per capita. Out of this $ 16.5 was spent privately and rest was spent by the Government.

Name India's leading credit rating agency?

The Credit Rating and Information Services of India Ltd (CRISIL).

Name the bank which has been merged with the Punjab National Bank in September, 1993?

New Bank of India.

Name the two financial institutes who are the first to be given permission by Reserve Bank of India, to set banking firms?

Unit Trust of India (UTI) and the Housing development Finance Corporation (HDFC).

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has changed its formula for calculating the size of the economy of member countries. Now it is calculated on the basis of the purchasing power of a country's own currency at home, rather than the currency's value on international exchange. On this basis where does Indian economy stands?

India has been ranked sixth largest economy of the world behind the US, Japan, China, Germany and France. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been calculated at one trillion dollars and the per capita income has been assessed at $ 1,150 as against $ 330 on the old basis.

How many waterways in India have been declared National Waterways by the Parliament?

Three. These are: Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Haldia to Allahabad; Brahmaputra river from Sadiya to Dhubri; and west coastal canal system between Kollam and Kotapuram in Kerala.

What is CAPART?

CAPART or the Council for People's Action and Advancement of Rural technology, is a semi-autonomous body under the ministry of rural development which help the rural and small-town artisans to meet the demand of their products.

From August 2, 1993 the foreign exchange markets in India adopted the direct quotations? What do you understand by this?

Foreign exchange quotes, the world over, are usually expressed in direct terms. The foreign currency unit is kept fixed and its price or the

MILESTONES

Review of last six months

Abu Mazen: Number two in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he engineered a breakthrough peace deal with Israel in secret talks in Norway.

Amartiya Sen: Eminent economist of India, he has been nominated to a 17-member advisory board to the environmental division of the World Bank

Anwarul Hoda: He has been appointed Deputy Director General of GATT. Before being appointed to the post he was working as the acting Commerce Secretary in the Indian government.

Hardev Singh: He is the first person in the world to travel on 50 cc moped to an altitude of 18,380 feet (Khardung La Pass near Leh).

Homai Vyarawalla: Eighty years old Ms Vyarawalla is India's first woman photo-journalist.

Ilayaraja: The most sought after music director in the world of Tamil films, he has the distinction of being the first Indian to compose a full symphony for the Britain's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. The work is an amalgam of Indian and Western music. It has been called Fusion. But, no Indian instruments were used.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi: Chief of the Inkatha Freedom Party of South Africa.

Medha Patkar: Leader of the Save Narmada Movement.

Mohamed Farrah Aidid: Somali warlord whose forces had killed 23 Pakistani UN troops.

Robin Raphel, Ms: Chief of the South Asian Bureau in the State department, USA. Her statement on Kashmir on October 29, 1993, that "USA does not recognise the instrument of accession as meaning that Kashmir is an integral part of India", had led to a lot of controversy and strain in relations between India and USA.

Soli Sorabjee: A leading lawyer of India, he has been nominated as prosecutor of the international war crimes court for the former Yugoslavia, by the UN Secretary-General.

V. Kurien, Dr: National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Chairman, he is the first Indian to be conferred the "international dairy person of the year" award.

Yvenne Bayer: A French missionary, better known as Mother Bayer to many of her wards who suffer from Leprosy. At 100 years of age, she is one of the oldest missionaries in India.

exchange rate expressed in variable units of the domestic currency.

The exception to this rule, till August 1, 1993, were Indian rupee, the pound sterling, the Irish pound, the Australian Dollar and the New Zealand dollar. This method is called indirect quotation method. For example in indirect method the foreign exchange rate was quoted as Rs 100=US $ 3.1830. Thus the rupee cost of a single unit of foreign currency could be obtained only by division or indirectly.

The advantage of direct quotes is that they are much easier to understand. When direct quotes are used, the guiding principle is the age-old simple trading rule of buying cheap and selling dear. For instance, if the quotes are US $ 1=Rs 30.25 and Rs 30.50, it is evident that the buying rate is $ 1 = Rs 30.25 and the selling rate is $ 1 = Rs 30.50.

What is cryogenics?

Cryogenics refers to study of materials and phenomena at temperatures close to absolute zero.

What is *dumping*?

The classic definition is selling a product abroad for less than you sell it at home, the alleged intent being to drive competitors out of business by selling at loss.

What was operation *Saluyata*?

This operation was the biggest ever rescue and relief task to be undertaken by the army, since independence. It was undertaken in the earthquake-hit areas of Killari and Umarga, in the Marathwada districts of Maharashtra.

What is Serendip?

It stands for Search for Extra-Terrestrial Radio Emissions from Nearly Developed Intelligent Populations. It is a $ 400,000 project to search for any signals that might have been emitted by radar or communication systems of an alien world.

What is South Investment Trade Technology Data Centre (SITTDEC)?

The SITTDEC project has been undertaken by the G-15 member countries to provide essential inputs in the area of trade, technology and development. It is being coordinated by Malaysia.

What is a 'Balanced Fund'?

A Balanced Fund, floated by a financial institution, is a fund that invests the money, collected from the public, in common equity shares, preference shares and bonds in an effort to obtain the highest return consistent with a low risk strategy. A Balanced Fund offers a higher yield than that offered by a pure equity fund and performs better when the equity prices are falling.

What is *Kalaripayattu*?

It is the ancient martial art form that is part of the rich cultural ethos of Kerala. *Kalaripayattu* originated in the erstwhile Kadathanadu region of north Kerala (now Vadakera) where the heroic deeds of *Kalaripayattu* experts are still remembered.

What is RDX?

It is the most powerful explosive known with the rate of detonation as high as 9,300 metres per second. It is white in colour and used as a booster or mixed as the main charge.

What is SOS movement?

SOS movement, which took shape in India in 1970, looks after the orphans and destitute children. At present it is looking after more than 10,000 children.

What is committee system in a parliamentary form of government?

Parliamentary committee system envisages detailed consideration of the demands of grants of various Ministries by the committees concerned rather than the Lok Sabha.

What would be the implications if India is named under Special 301 Article of USA?

Under 301 the USA would withdraw the duty concessions on imports from India. This would mean that bilateral trade would be heavily effected. A loss of US support for India in the multi-lateral financial agencies is also possible. USA has put India under Article 301 for not making "adequate" progress on the issue of patents.

What do you understand by the term "transparency in arms deals"?

The UN is making an effort to maintain an international register to record the sale or transfer of arms. This is referred to as "transparency" in arms deals. It is also favoured to impose sanctions against nations that fail to report to UN arms register.

What is Net Reproduction Rate (NRR-1)?

NRR-1 corresponds to a birth rate of 21 per thousand, death rate of 9 per thousand and natural population growth rate of 1.2 per cent. The National Health Policy of 1983 had stipulated that NRR-1 be achieved by 2000. This is the first step towards achieving zero growth rate. The

Important Appointments

(Review of last six months)

Benazir Bhutto: Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ong Teng Cheong: First directly elected President of Singapore.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk: Re-installed as the King of Cambodia.

Norihiro Hosokawa: Prime Minister of Japan. He is the leader of the coalition that toppled the Liberal Democratic Party from 38 years in power.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar: Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Agathe Uwilingiyimana: First woman Prime Minister of Rwanda.

Juan Carlos Wasmosy: First democratically elected civilian President of Paraguay.

Jean Chretien: Prime Minister of Canada. His Liberal Party put an end to the nine years rule of Conservative Party.

Andreas Papandreou: Re-elected as Prime Minister of Greece after being thrown-out, four years back.

Waldemar Pawlak: Nominated as Prime Minister of Poland.

L.K. Advani: President of Bharatiya Janata Party.

A.B. Vajpayee: Leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha. He is a senior BJP leader.

Justice Ranganath Mishra (retd): Former Chief Justice of India, he has been appointed Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission.

Claude Martin: Director-General of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Rama Devi: Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

latest reports indicate that NRR-1 can only be achieved by 2011-2016 and it would take many more decades to achieve zero growth rate of population.

Name the Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Restructuring?

Dr Omkar Goswami.

Who is head of the eight-member committee to examine the issue of reform of the insurance sector of India?

Mr R.N. Malhotra, former RBI Governor.

For what purpose was the Janakiraman Committee formed?

To enquire into the multi-crore securities scandal. The committee was set-up on April 30, 1992 under the chairmanship of the RBI deputy governor, Mr R. Janakiraman.

For what purpose was the Rekhi Committee formed?

To look into the system of indirect taxation especially for simplifying and streamlining of laws and procedures for central excise and customs.

For what purpose was the Verma Commission constituted?

To investigate security lapses that led to the assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbudur, near Madras, on May 21, 1991.

Where are the 1995 National Games proposed to be held?

Manipur.

Where are the 1994 Goodwill Games proposed to be held?

St Petersburg (Russia).

Which company has bagged the domestic logo rights for Indian Cricketers for the next three years?

ITC Limited. All Indian Cricketers will sport the wills logo, on their uniform, for matches played on Indian soil till March 1996.

Which Indian company sponsored the six-nation world series Cricket tournament held in India as part of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Cricket Association of Bengal?

Hero Honda.

Name the mascot of the 1994 Hiroshima Asian Games?

Poppo and *Cuccu* two doves.

Name the oldest Football tournament of India?

Durand Cup.

Who is the highest run-getter in Test Cricket?

Allan Border of Australia. On February 26, 1993 he overtook Sunil Gavaskar's aggregate of 10,122, during his knock of 88 against New Zealand at Christchurch. Border also holds the records for the highest number of 137 catches in Tests and has played a record 136 successive Tests.

What record was made by Vinod Kambli in the one-off Test match against Zimbabwe, played at New Delhi in March, 1993?

He became the third batsman in the world and the first left-hander to score two double centuries in successive Test matches.

Which day is observed as World Population Day?

July 11.

Which day is observed as International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking?

June 26.

When was the National Postal week celebrated?

October 9 to 15, 1993.

Which day is observed as World Aged Day?

October 1.

Which year is to be celebrated in India as the *Rashtra Chetna Varsh* (Year of National Awakening)?

1993.

Which day is celebrated as 'Pollution Prevention Day'?

December 2.

Which day was celebrated as Anti-Terrorism Day in India?

May 21.

Important Events

(Review of last six months)

JUNE

14—The first global human rights conference, in 25 years, opens in Vienna

27—US missiles pound Baghdad in retaliation for an alleged plot to kill the former President, George Bush.

JULY

16—Bowing to the US pressure, Russia cancels the cryogenic engine deal with India.

23—INSAT-2B, India's multi-functional, indigenously built satellite, is launched successfully.

AUGUST

18—The Supreme Court of India holds the admission of non-criminal mentally ill persons to jails as illegal and unconstitutional.

31—Israel approves plan for autonomy to Palestine.

SEPTEMBER

6—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrives in China. An agreement to respect and observe the Line of Actual Control, is signed.

10—Israel and PLO formally recognise each other.

13—Israel and the PLO sign an historic agreement on limited Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories.

15—Cambodia's elected assembly turns the country into a kingdom.

25—India lifts sanctions against South Africa.

30—Over 20,000 people are killed as earthquake rocks Latur district of Maharashtra.

OCTOBER

3—Emergency is clamped in Moscow. Russian hardliners surrender to forces loyal to President Yeltsin (Oct 4).

5—Pakistan goes to polls to elect its 10th National Assembly.

8—UN lifts economic sanctions against South Africa.

16—Troops lay a siege around the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar, following overnight gun-battles with the militants holed-up inside the shrine.

21—The five-day Commonwealth Summit begins at Limassol in Cyprus.

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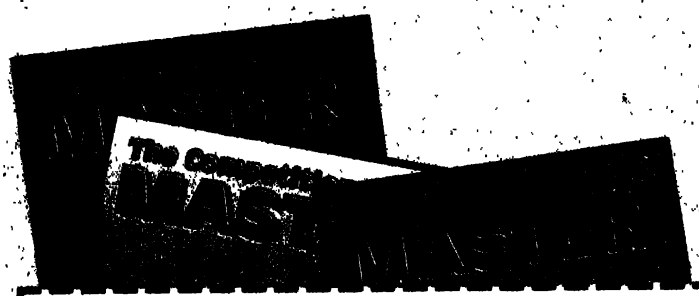

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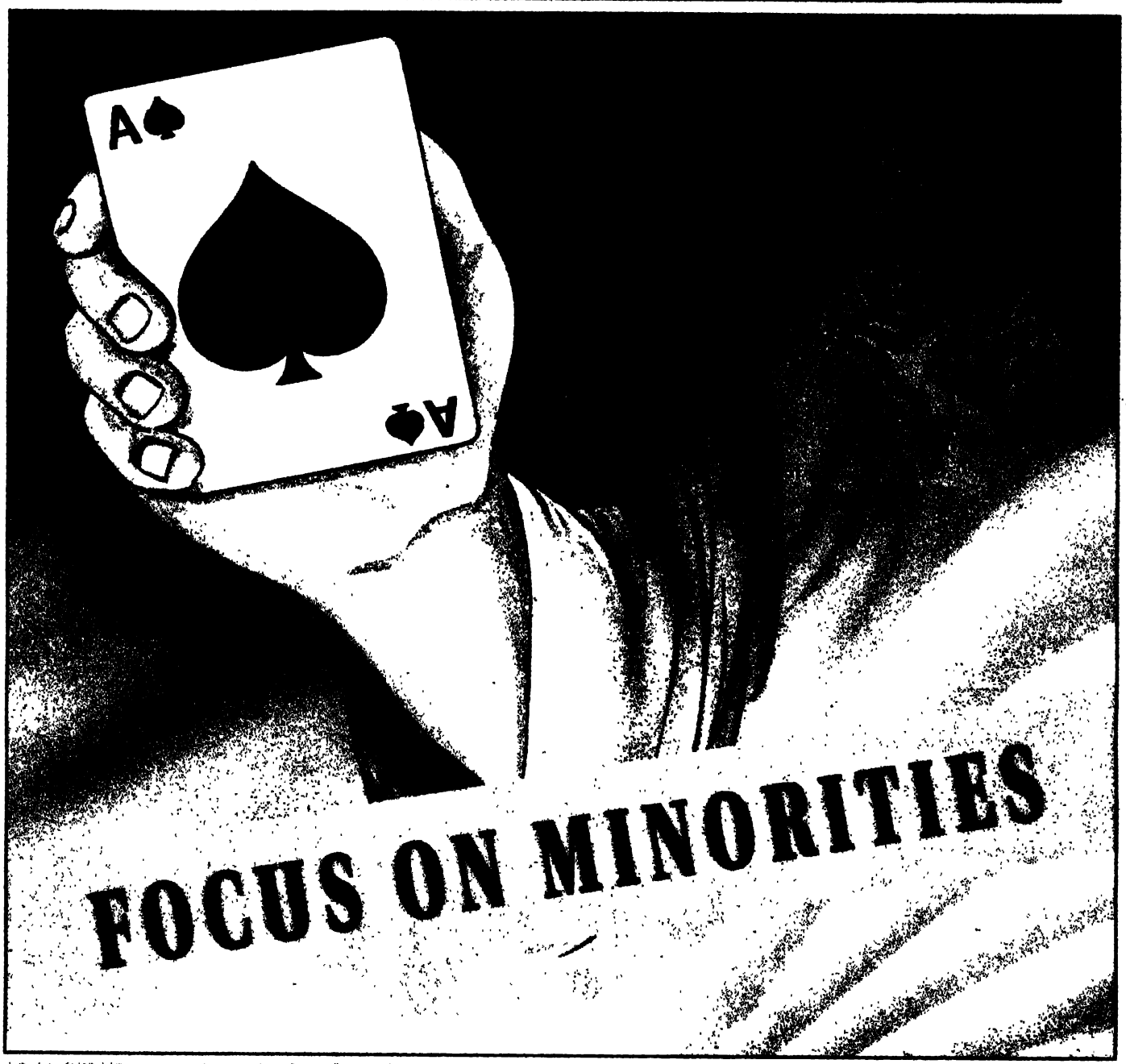

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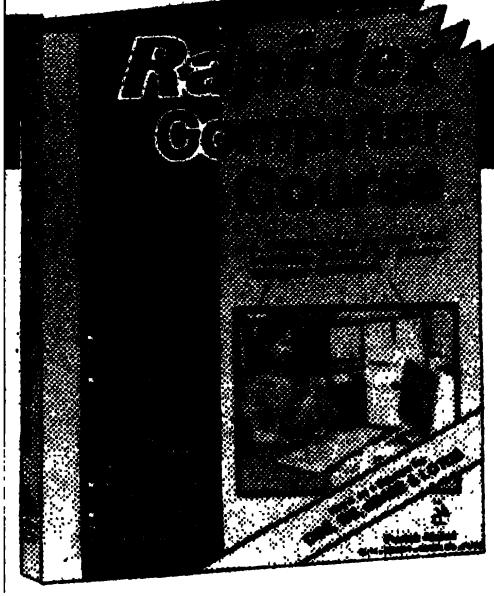

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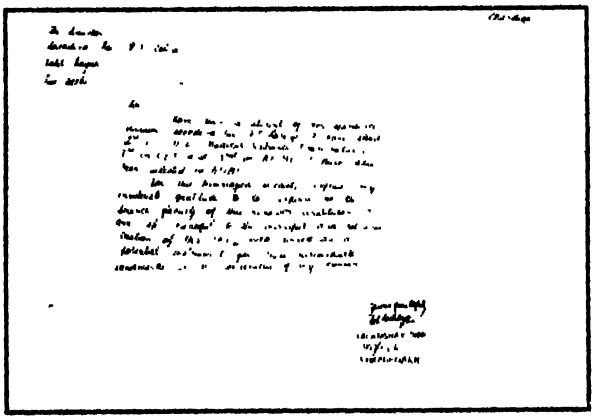

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Dear Reader,

Life is certainly worthwhile as it represents struggle for worthy causes. To do anything worthwhile in this world, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as best as we can.

It is only the constant exertion and working of our sensitive, intellectual, moral and physical machinery that keeps us from rusting and so becoming useless. Experience shows that success is less due to ability than to zeal. The winner is he, who gives himself to his work, body and soul.

Our constant endeavour is to keep up your enthusiasm and confidence, through the pages of the CM, to prepare you for a successful life. Achieving success in life is your mission and assisting you to achieve it with distinction is ours.

With our best wishes for your success in 1994.

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

CRUCIAL ELECTIONS

The recent Assembly Elections were a victory of secularism over communalism and religious tolerance over religious bigotry. It is a victory for social justice, communal harmony, equal rights and peaceful co-existence.

Md Anwarul Haque
Jamshedpur

T.N. SESHAN—THE IRON MAN

The mini-General Election in the country was held more or less peacefully. Very few cases of booth capturing, rigging and violence were registered as compared to the elections held earlier. The credit for this goes to Mr T.N. Seshan.

Anis Ahmad Ansari
Garulia

DEMOGRAPHIC EXPLOSION

You have rightly pointed that there is an urgent need for political will to tackle the problem of population. Rapid increase in the population nullifies the benefits of the improved economy and agriculture. This leads to discontentment among the masses, who in turn become easy targets of the fundamentalists and the secessionists, who exploit them for their nefarious ends, which are inevitably against the interest of the country.

Paras Bist
Patna

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Kashmir is an integral part of India and the legality of its accession cannot be questioned. Maharaja Hari Singh had willingly accepted the accession of J & K to India.

Even the legal advisor to the UN Commission on Kashmir had concluded that the State's accession to India was legal and could not be questioned. This position was further recognised in the UN Resolution of August, 1948 and January, 1949.

Binay Kumar Mishra
Jamalpur

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

It is a matter of great irony that an honest officer has become the odd man out, as the prevalent political culture tends to ignore, neglect and even punish him for not falling in line.

Corruption can only be controlled by a committed political leadership which swears by integrity. The Central vigilance commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation should be given more powers and freed from political influence. The redressal of citizens' grievances should occupy the top-most priority. At the same time there should also be adequate reward for honest work. These measures can help in checking the rot to a great extent.

Amitabh Ranjan Shukla
Delhi

GROWING EXTERNAL DEBT

Growth of public debt is now a major problem for the developing countries. The solution depends on effective collaboration among debtors, commercial banks, creditors and international agencies. It is hoped that through collective effort and on orderly and co-operative approach, a new international economic order is established, in which the relation between the developing and developed countries are based on equality and justice.

Ashwini Shukla
Gorakhpur

ROLE OF NAM

NAM was established to harness the energies and potential of the Third World countries, to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, human rights abuses, unemployment, etc. The other main objective was to prevent exploitation by the super-powers. NAM was not formed as a bloc to prevent war or maintain peace. Its role can be best played during peace and today is the best time for NAM to achieve its goals. With proper coordination among themselves, NAM member countries can do a lot for the upliftment of their people.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

CM FEATURES

I am glad to say that I have been selected in the Probationary Officers' Exam, conducted by BSRB. The credit for my success goes completely to "C.M.". This magazine helps to promote all-round development of a person.

Putu Patra
Deogarh

I have been reading your magazine since 1990. The Articles, Special Features, etc are extremely useful for written examinations as well as interview tests.

Arjuna Charan Behera
Bhubaneswar

I have been a regular reader of "CM" for the last two years. All articles and current topics are very useful for every U.P.S.C. & P.C.S. examination.

Ashok Kumar Ashque
Pusa

The worth of the magazine is immense. It is very useful for candidates appearing in various competitive exams. With the help of CM I have got through the MBA written exam conducted by the All-India Institute of Management, New Delhi, on behalf of Madurai Kamaraj University.

Chitra Ranjan Dutta
Balurghat

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Leaders and Myths

RECENT political happenings in the country have shown that leaders and super-leaders are but men and women of flesh.

It has also been revealed that the so-called super-leaders are built up through high voltage publicity. Myths about them are assiduously cultivated. The layman hardly suspects he is being taken for a ride. He believes all that is churned out by the mass media about them.

If the Hero was the great figure of the past, the "leader" is of the present. The country has never had more "leaders". In the past, it was believed that leadership grew out of merit. That the most capable men put aside their personal interests and assumed leadership of the masses for common good This concept has been thrown to the dustbin of discarded ideas.

Leadership is now looked upon as a trade to which any bright or brisk lad, semi-educated, well-read in crime thrillers and comic strips, unsuited to other occupations, can be yoked for a brief spell, and then catapulted into limelight.

It is often trotted out on behalf of "leaders" that they are goaded by the burning desire to serve the country. This is done to make others believe that the desire to lead and the ability to lead are the same thing. The fact is that there is no connection between the two. A craving for public attention does not mean qualification for public responsibility.

Vital decisions about the country are taken on considerations which are petty and personal. Law is reduced to suit the whims of the "leader".

The new concept of leadership has had some alarming effects, and portends worse. Politicians of less than average intelligence, no commitment except to themselves, have basked in prosperity, amassing wealth and power staggering even the stagnant imagination of the most supine. Many of them, and their sycophants who have feathered their nests, are to be seen to be believed. A cultured selfless "leader" is as rare as a dodo.

The ability to "lead" is wrongly confused with the ability to exercise judgement and wisdom in all spheres of activity. It is often overlooked that ability to talk or push into a cushy, commanding position does not mean the ability to run the country efficiently. This is achieved in conditions so different from running the country that the application of the former's principles to the latter, is certain to result in corruption of the system. We have witnessed it in ample measure in the recent past.

The image of mediocrity has to be brightened through adulation. The greatness of the leader has to be acclaimed. Fake greatness is a cover for mediocrity. That this is lack of ability is never admitted. It is sought to be compensated by building a strong team (word in current usage is caucus) around the 'leader' Strong team, it is said, comprises brilliant men.

Nothing could be farther from truth. First, it is doubtful if a mediocre leader, struggling for survival, has the inclination or the ability to hunt for brilliance. Second, it is most unlikely that the 'leader' will bear the humiliation that comparisons with brilliance bring

The great leader, like the hero of yore, is always endowed with super qualities. He may not descend into the under-world to slay dragons but he possesses supernatural stamina to work, an unusually large heart that bleeds for the poor. Sensibilities that deprive him of sleep, an astonishing memory that never forgets a face, a camera eye that enables him to read six books a day and so on.

In newspapers, controlled or free, radio, T.V. and other platforms, it is proclaimed that the leader is a man of vision who looks ahead and plans for the future. In other words, he is several cuts above the led.

This is a carefully foisted myth Most leaders show no imagination even while dealing with commonplace matters in office or politics. The so-called imagination they are said to have is nothing but ability to manipulate and adjust according to prevailing, changing political winds.

An agency to look into charges of corruption against the highest in the land is a case in point. Past rulers were apathetic, if not hostile to it. They knew that their reputation as well as their livelihood depended on stalling the move.

The entrenched leader is conservative and close to conviction. His future betrays an increasing fragility and his estate demands defence, not debate.

Seshan Episode : A Success Story

During the past two years or so, Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan frequently acted in a curt, abrasive manner. As a result of his autocratic style of functioning he became a highly controversial figure. He gave sleepless nights to several Chief Ministers. There was even talk of impeaching him for his actions. But ultimately he has emerged triumphant. The conduct of the Assembly elections in November, 1993, established his bona fides, and a favourable Supreme Court verdict upheld his claim of being the highest authority in the legal machinery for supervision of polls.

THE November elections to five States and the Union Territory of Delhi were largely peaceful and free of electoral malpractices such as booth capturing. There were only a couple of murders in UP against over 100 last time. The polling and the counting of votes were free and fair, and the result reflected the views of the electorate in the States. Whatever the faults of the Chief Election Commissioner, there is no doubt that the firmness he displayed and the labours he put in his bid to ensure free polls yielded good dividends and served the national interest.

Countless people, fully aware of the ground realities, agree with the tell-tale comment by one of the country's capable and experienced commentators: "The manner in which these elections have been managed with much less of disorder and violence than was apprehended, goes undoubtedly to the credit of the Election Commission, particularly to the controversial C.E.C. It is extraordinary that Mr T.N. Seshan has annoyed practically all political parties some time or other, and yet one has to concede that without his exerting the authority of his office, it is doubtful if the elections could have been conducted at all". He fulfilled his commitment to hold a free and fair poll whatever the odds.

Notable achievements: Quite a few solid achievements stand to his credit:

(*a*) The Election Code was enforced as strictly as he could. He put the fear of the election laws into the minds of politicians and others. He emerged as a keeper and guardian of the electorate's morality.

(*b*) Central Ministers, Governors and others holding positions of power, refrained from making tall promises on the eve of the elections (such as construction of development projects, buildings, roads, and canals, higher salaries and allowances, etc.). Such promises on past occasions amounted to misuse of power since they were pre-poll allurements and temptations to the voters.

(*c*) He promptly intervened in the Satna (Madhya Pradesh) complaints of official pressure by the Himachal Pradesh Governor, Mr Gulsher Ahmed, who was said to have tried to promote the election prospects of his son. The postponement of the election following the complaints led to the Governor's resignation.

(*d*) Mr Seshan's warning to State governments against succumbing to the pressure tactics of Central Ministers attempting to further the interests of party candidates and exerting unfair influence on the district administration was timely. Such pressures had become common in past years. This time the misuse of official machinery for political purposes was certainly less.

(*e*) He acted promptly on complaints of irregularities, and showed that he would not be carried away by unconfirmed reports (in the case of the U.P. Governor, Mr Motilal Vohra) he declined to intervene. The "no-nonsense Commission" not only told the State governments that it was keeping a watch on all such events, it also assured the officials that it would protect their interests if they stood against any pressure from Ministers and others.

(*f*) In the past several institutions and injunctions of democracy were either exploited or misused. The election laws bar communal propaganda. If the laws are inadequate, they can be strengthened or amended. Mr Seshan was able in certain ways to check caste and communal propaganda. There were hardly any cases of defiance of his directions.

Moreover, the election expenditure this time was not very heavy. Money and muscle were not much in evidence, though at some distant places they did play a part. Some of the credit for this goes to Mr Seshan.

Supreme Court Backs Seshan: On November 15, 1993, the Supreme Court upheld the supremacy of the Chief Election Commissioner over the two newly appointed Election Commissioners and ruled that the CEC alone would issue directions and be in complete and overall control of the functioning of the Commission.

Bringing to an end the squabbling between the Election Commissioners on the one hand and Mr Seshan on the other since the Centre promulgated the Ordinance enlarging the strength of the Commission on October 1, the court directed that the two Commissioners, Mr M.S. Gill

and Mr G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, would not issue any direction on their own regarding the conduct of elections.

In its interim order passed on Mr Seshan's writ petition, the court issued notices to the Union of India and the two Election Commissioners. The Court said the order had been passed to ensure "smooth functioning of the Commission and to avoid confusion" on whether the CEC's word would prevail over the two Commissioners.

The Court admitted for hearing the three writ petitions filed by Mr Seshan, Mr Cho S. Ramaswamy, editor of Tamil weekly "Tughlak", and Mr B.K. Rana, a functionary of the National Democratic People's Front. All the petitioners had challenged the constitutionality of the October 1. Ordinance on several grounds the prime one being that it infringed upon the independent functioning of the Commission. The petitioners submitted that Article 10(3) of the Ordinance making Commission a multi-member body and stipulating decisions by consensus was ultra vires the Constitution. The court ordered that the CEC may ascertain the views of the two Commissioners but their views would not be binding on him.

The judges also granted Mr Seshan's prayer seeking a direction to the Centre to produce all documents relating to the appointment of the two ECs. His contention was that they had been appointed for "collateral and extraneous" purposes and that work in the Commission did not warrant their appointment.

Not satisfied with the Supreme Court's verdict upholding his claim for the supreme position in the Election Commission, Mr T.N. Seshan stated on November 28 that he was determined to carry on his fight to the finish. He would not quit office because two more Election Commissioners had been appointed. He claimed that he had shaken the complacency and the totality of the system by bringing into sharp focus the wrongs done after the election process had begun in the five States and Delhi. Referring to the transfers, appointments and use of official machinery by Governors and Central Ministers, Mr Seshan conceded that these were not "new wrongs" but earlier Election Commissioners believed in the "good behaviour" of others.

"I have firmly and gently said nobody is above the law", Mr Seshan said. He had no complaints against anyone; however, eternal vigilance on the part of the Election Commission was an absolute necessity. "People have to be reminded that there is a Lakshman Rekha; all those who believe that everything goes have to be cautioned. There must be vigilance against the civil servants, the Government and the political structure."

New Bill on Poll Commission: The Union Government on December 6 introduced in the Lok Sabha a controversial Bill equating the Chief Election Commissioner with the other Election Commissioners amidst stiff opposition from Janata Dal and BJP members and an unusual division at the introduction stage. Mr George Fernandes (J.D.) and the other Janata Dal members also voted "no" for the Bill along with those belonging to BJP. The left parties voted for the measure.

The opposition to the measure on the ground of competence of the House was lost in the division with 43 voting against and 70 supporting the bill. The Janata Dal had earlier given notice of an impeachment motion against the Chief Election Commissioner.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill said the President, in the exercise of his powers under Article 324 of the Constitution, appointed two Election Commissioners. To provide for better transaction of business in the multi-member Election Commission, as also to bring on par the conditions of service of Election Commissioners with that of the Chief Election Commissioner in matters relating to salary, term of office, pension and other conditions of service, the President promulgated the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance on October 1, 1993. The new appointments of two Election Commissioners will involve recurring expenditure of Rs 26 lakh a year and additional non-recurring expenditure of Rs 11.70 lakh.

On December 15, the Supreme Court confirmed its November 15 order putting the Chief Election Commissioner in overall control of the Commission's work vis-a-vis the two newly appointed Election Commissioners until further orders but referred the CEC's challenge to the Presidential Ordinance to a constitution bench. The court gave the verdict because "it did not want any chaos in the functioning of the Commission".

Expenditure and audit: Yet another arena in which the Chief Election Commissioner has decided to eliminate the prevalent malpractices and facilitate the creation of a cleaner electoral atmosphere is that of excess election expenditure. The candidates' expenditure on election campaigns almost always exceeds the prescribed limits and the returns filed by them are, with rare exceptions, patently false. In fact, the filing of such false statements of election expenditure has been a scandal—legislators starting their career with false statements of accounts. With a view to verifying the figures and correcting this flaw, the Chief Election Commissioner intends to conduct an enquiry after a random survey. Those found guilty, he said, would face action. If duly implemented, this plan would introduce a long overdue and eminently described electoral reform.

In pursuance of his all-out drive to ensure a cleaner election scene, Mr Seshan also disclosed on December 17 his intention to persuade the political parties to subject their accounts to audit. He suggested that Parliament should give adequate powers to the Election Commission to enforce detailed audit of election expenses "to make elections better."

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Stunning Blow to Yeltsin

President Boris Yeltsin, who was confident of victory in the December 12 elections, suffered what has been described by many observers as a "stunning blow", even though 58 per cent voters approved his November 10 constitution which confers wide powers on him. The Russians exercised their franchise against the backdrop of the threat and warning by Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin that the alternative to the Constitution would be President's rule, that is, arbitrary exercise of authority in the style of a dictator. In effect it would mean power without accountability and a possible prelude to chaos and disintegration.

THE Russians have indicated, through a mixed, dubious verdict, their disillusionment and disappointment with Mr Yeltsin's rule, especially his economic reforms programme. They are now a confused, impoverished and frustrated nation. There are indications that the Presidential elections, scheduled to be held seventeen months from now, might not go the way Mr Yeltsin wants. The field is no longer clear for him. He now has a strong, arrogant and confident rival, Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky, leader of the extreme right-wing Liberal Democratic Party, which scored notable success in the elections—80 seats in the 450-member house. It is also feared that the Liberal Democratic Party, the Communist Party and other anti-democratic groups might dominate the Duma (the legislature). Efforts are already in progress for an alliance since no party has secured an absolute majority in parliament.

Russia has a complicated system under which half of parliament's 450 seats are chosen directly while the rest are allotted proportionately to the political parties according to their share of the votes. Three days after the poll, it was feared that hardliners might swamp parliament. Most of the 225 seats (half of the total membership) were won by Independents, many of whom were likely to back the hard-line groups. All the parties were naturally wooing the Independents for support. The Communist Party and the Agrarian Party have won about 120 seats, while the pro-Yeltsin "Russia's Choice" has about 100.

The referendum created a curious situation—a "historic victory" for Mr Boris Yeltsin through approval of his Constitution proclaiming "a new dawn of democracy", and also a distinct setback for the all-powerful President through an adverse vote in the parliamentary elections. According to official figures, the turnout was 54.8 per cent, implying that the Constitution was legally valid under the electoral rules by which half of the electorate had to take part. The Russian electorate thus gave a mixed verdict. The implication is that Mr Yeltsin, though armed with wide powers as he desired, may have to face a hostile parliament the composition of which is no better than the one he dissolved.

A recurring conflict between the Executive head and the legislature will consequently become a familiar occurrence in Moscow. To that extent, Mr Yeltsin's hopes have been shattered, especially because communism and reactionary elements, whom he sought so consistently to eliminate, have raised their heads again.

Communism gets a new lease of life. The Russian Communist Party, the largest and most influential of more than a score of communist parties founded after the Soviet collapse, made an impressive show.

The top vote getters in the election were: Liberal Democratic Party (an ultra-nationalist, openly racist group, led by Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky); Russia's Choice, a pro-Yeltsin bloc that favours fast-paced reforms, which includes many high-ranking members of the Government (such as the First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister); Russian Communist Party, 10.78 per cent. Agrarian Party of Russia (which favours maintaining Russia's huge State farms and propping up State-run industries) representing the farm lobby, 8.82 per cent. Women of Russia (it opposes the economic shock therapy, and seeks better government benefits for single parent and poor families, led by a former Soviet Communist Party official), 8.67 per cent. The remaining votes were divided among eight other parties.

Promises and Inducements: Fully realising that the December polls were crucial for his and Russia's future, Mr Boris Yeltsin did everything he could to tempt his countrymen to vote for him and accept the constitution he had drawn up. His tactics included alluring promises, several inducements and even threats of serious consequences, if his proposals were not approved.

Among the promises were doubling of salaries of all citizens. Doubling of the minimum wage was particularly aimed at the undecided voter in the rural regions which had so far been neglected by the predominantly urban opinion polls and which account for about 38 per cent of the electorate and could significantly affect the outcome.

In November, 1993, President Yeltsin had increased the salaries of army personnel. This gesture, it was expected, would serve as an impetus to them to come out in large numbers to exercise their franchise. According to a senior army officer, the turnout of voters would be the highest among the military forces. Observers were of the view that the President's gesture

to army personnel was prompted partly by the support the army and security ministry officials had given him to help crush the October revolt against the Parliament (since dismissed by the President).

Despite the increase in wages, the miners in the northern region continued their strike against the Government, demanding better working conditions and full arrears of salary. The Deputy Prime Minister met the miners and promised that all their demands would be conceded. Even so, the miners were disappointed by the President's policies.

The President also promised tax breaks, protection from foreign competition and exemption of military personnel from income taxes. He proposed to levy higher taxes on imported food which were expected to delight the embattled food industry.

These "goodies" were reminiscent of the gestures made on the eve of the April, 1993, referendum on Mr Yeltsin's rule and economic reforms. He had improved the benefits for students, State employees, the disabled people and pensioners.

On the day of the election, Mr Yeltsin signed a series of measures aimed at softening the impact of economic reforms on the people. The measures included retrospective increase in pensions and subsidies for children below 18 months of age.

But the tragic aspect of the situation was the widespread impression, confirmed by the Prime Minister that the reforms had reduced the standard of living of a majority of the Russians. Over one-third of the people are still below the poverty line and nearly the same number are on the brink of poverty. The main opposition to Mr Yeltsin came from these sections. The administration feared, and rightly, that their dissatisfaction and sorry plight would be exploited by the opposition groups during the polls. The fear proved true.

Early in December, 1993, Mr G. Burbulis, a close adviser to Mr Yeltsin, in a totally unexpected but, as later events proved, a justified action, strongly criticised the President and dropped a "political bombshell". He was highly critical of Mr Yeltsin's style of functioning and his manipulation of situations which led him to single-handedly and arbitrarily rule the nation. He contended that Mr Yeltsin had failed to create a stable party structure for the country. The result, he correctly forecast, would be a "new parliament where the President will have more trouble than with the old one".

Defective Constitution: The draft of the Constitution, which has been approved by about 58.4 per cent, is not a wholly satisfactory or well-balanced document. It is basically authoritarian in nature; it gives the central government and President excessive powers to overrule parliament and to dissolve it if it acts continually in a manner that does not accord with the letter and spirit of the basic framework. The judge would of course be the President. It aims at ending the power struggle between Parliament and the Kremlin. Worse, it eliminates the sovereignty which the national autonomous republic acquired in 1990-91 as a result of Mr Yeltsin's policies (these policies were admittedly a useful weapon in his struggle against the then President, Mr Gorbachov).

The critics of the constitution have also pointed out that the draft includes some of the most disliked features of the Stalinist system, such as suppression of autonomy for the 16 per cent ethnic minorities. Besides, it gives overwhelming control to the central authorities over the smaller regions, especially those rich in resources (the Urals, eastern Siberia and north Caucasus) which would be subordinate to Moscow and pay "tribute" to it.

It seems that the voters, at any rate a large section of them, fully realised that the draft constitution was lopsided and weighted in favour of the Executive. But they voted for it for fear of the alternative—confusion and drastic steps by Mr Yeltsin. In any case, the vote for the Constitution was a qualified one.

Verdict alarms West: The Russian election results have alarmed several countries of the West because of the implications. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, said the extreme right wing's success was "alarming", but he also felt that Mr Yeltsin's victory should not be underestimated. The German Foreign Secretary was surprised by the results; according to him, it showed that people were exploiting both social protest and the identity crisis in Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Norwegian Foreign Minister warned that the results were a "sign of danger"; for many in Europe, including the Swedish Prime Minister, the results were frightening.

However, Mr Bill Clinton, the US President, was not particularly surprised. He did not anticipate any change in U.S. policy as a sequel. Interestingly, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov said the verdict was "a grave development" for the country's reforms programme.... it showed discontent with the government forces and the process of reform. "An extremely grave event has occurred.... Mr Yeltsin has suffered a setback", he said.

Conclusion: Mr Yeltsin has not scored the victory he envisaged. The electorate's verdict is a dubious one, (it is described "alarming" in the West) though the threat of a rejection of the Constitution by an increasingly hostile opposition has not materialised. A strong and ambitious rival has emerged on the scene in the shape of Mr Zhirinovsky. Besides, communism is still on the scene.

Mr Yeltsin's reform package has not made the desired impact and there is considerable disappointment over the package. The Prime Minister admitted that the people had voted against the difficulties and mistakes of the reforms. The pro-reform groups have been rebuffed. There has been a substantial fall in industrial production. Therefore, IMF-ordered "shock methods must be precluded in the future". The Government's economic reforms programme will have to be slowed down.

Travails of Indian Agriculture

In India agriculture is much more than just an occupation. It is the natural profession that feeds the vast majority of Indian population. Traditionally described as the most honourable occupation, agriculture and its allied sectors like horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc are a way of life in rural India. Performance of Indian economy also largely depends upon the performance of agriculture. Even the culture of India revolves around agriculture, as most of the traditional fairs, festivals, etc are centred around it. In other words, agriculture is the life-line of Indian economy.

ACCOUNTING for about 1/3 of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), agriculture and the allied subsectors are the largest contributors to the GDP. Yet, this sector is not getting the required attention of the policy makers. Elite and urbanite bureaucrats, responsible for policy making, treat agriculture just like any other sector of the economy. Over the years they have failed to appreciate its tremendous economic, social, cultural and psychological contribution to the Indian sub-continent. As a result, the outlays for agriculture have been dwindling, notwithstanding the stupendous socio-economic as well as political importance it enjoys.

Alarming Neglect

NEGLECT of agriculture in India began with the advent of the Britishers. Englishmen exploited Indian agriculture by making it subservient to their broad objective of promoting industries back home in England. Contrary to the expectations, the neglect continued even after the independence, as the country decided to go in for heavy industrialisation in a big way. It was only after the country had to import foodgrains in huge quantities, during sixties, that the importance of promoting agricultural sector was realised. Green Revolution, which heralded a new era of agriculture in India, was a direct result of such realisation. Land reforms, use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, expansion of irrigation facilities, use of chemical fertilizer, etc were some of the areas which were taken care of by the Green Revolution.

Green Revolution had its own shortcomings. Its spread was uneven and lopsided. The spread was mainly confined to North-Western and Southern regions. Eastern region remained untouched. Moreover, availability of irrigation facilities was a pre-requisite for the use of HYV seeds and chemical fertilizers In addition it was confined to the production of only a few crops

Even the new economic policy initiated the process of reforms in almost all sectors except the agriculture sector If the present trend continues, it appears that the following decades will put undue pressure on agriculture, which this sector may not be able to withstand. As per the projections made in the Eighth Five Year Plan, the requirement of foodgrains will be 208 million tonnes in 1997, which will increase to staggering 245 million tonnes by the turn of the century. Although the likely figures of foodgrain production have been projected a bit higher than the expected demand, considering the continuing population growth and the erratic annual growth rate of agriculture, it seems highly unlikely that the projections of production will be matched by actual production in these years.

Limited Success

DESPITE several odds and utter official neglect, Indian agriculture has several landmark achievements to its credit. From a miserable level of foodgrain production of 50.8 million tonnes during 1950-51, the total foodgrain production rose to 176.39 million tonnes in 1990-91 and to 178.5 million tonnes in 1992-93. Yet it may fall short of the ambitious target 188 million tonnes during the year 1993-94.

Another area which has revolutionised the agriculture scene after independence is the land-reforms. Without a strong backing of the land-reforms, Green Revolution would not have been possible to achieve The foundation of the concept of equitable distribution of land was laid by the Bhoodan Andolan of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Taking cue from Vinoba's novel idea, Government introduced land ceiling acts and attempted the distribution of surplus land to the landless people Tendency Acts, passed by all the State Governments, provided the proprietary rights to the tillers of the land, thereby abolishing the middlemen from the agricultural scene. These steps resulted in reducing the average size of the land holdings to the more economic levels It is well established fact that the productivity in agriculture is conversely related to the size of land-holdings Hence the smaller holdings helped in increasing the per-hectare productivity of the land holdings Although, land reforms are yet to be concluded in several States, the success achieved in this field is more than satisfactory

The above mentioned factors helped the agricultural sector in India to maintain a reasonably good growth rates, despite the utter neglect at the hands of policy makers. As a result, the annual average level of production of the food grains, which was 138 million tonnes during the Sixth Plan period, rose to 155 million tonnes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This average is likely to be well above 175 million tonnes during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

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- Very useful for my B Sc and ICWA examinations Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minutes *-S Jayaprakash, ICWA student, Madras, Tamil Nadu*
- Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute My son (in class 4) improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100. *-Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA*
- It is lucid, simple, powerful. *-Prof I J Nagrath, Deputy Director, BITS Pilani*
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BIO-DATA

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kgp. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 books in USA including my best selling book " Tricks of MS-DOS Masters", 721 pages, $27.95 by SAMS/Macmillan.
- Increased my reading speed from 72 to as fast as 1037 words per minute. Was a member of Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA.
- My first job as an engineer paid only Rs 1000 per MONTH. Just 7 years later, I earned $50 per hour (Rs 1500 per HOUR) in USA as computer expert.
- USA companies paid for me upto $18,002 in one month (over Rs 5 lakhs in one month). At peak of success, I left USA to return to India to teach my mind power study techniques. Now I spend my full time to research Mind Power in India.
- I am expert in computers, mind power, and study techniques. I am co-inventor of Bapna's Mind Machine 777.
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.

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Ailments

EVIDENTLY Indian agriculture suffers from several ailments First and foremost is its heavy dependence on rain. It is said that Indian agriculture is a gamble against monsoons. This statement is no exaggeration. More than 60% of the total area in India is rainfed and the total agricultural production mainly depends on rain to this extent. Every year additional irrigation potential is created and at the end of 1991-92, out of the total created irrigation potential of 81.2 million hectare, a total of 73.1 million hectare was utilised. Rest of the potential could not be utilised due to the lack of field channels, land levelling and shaping, etc.

Another ailment is the confinement of the Green Revolution to a particular geological region as well as to a few specific crops. The Green Revolution has remained restricted to the production of wheat and wheat producing regions. Moreover, creation of irrigation potential has also remained restricted to North, North-West and parts of Deccan. Southern Peninsula, Central, Eastern and North-Eastern parts have, by and large, remained untouched by irrigation facilities.

Although land reforms were fairly successful in abolishing the intermediaries, except in the States like Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan, the laws imposing the ceilings on land holdings have left much to be desired in their implementation. As a result, the average size of the land holdings has remained fairly large, which has restricted the overall productivity of the agricultural sector. This is also evident from the fact that in 1980-81, the proportion of marginal and small farmers was 75.3 per cent of the total farmers, but the total land holdings with them were barely 28.1 per cent.

Another factor which has had serious repercussions on the agriculture sector is the primitive nature of agricultural methods, implements and tools used by majority of farmers. Mechanisation has taken place to a very limited extent Even in the areas where the ground water is available in plenty, the poor farmers are not able to harness it due to lack of resources and credit facilities. Widespread illiteracy, coupled with evils like high incidence of rural indebtedness, absentee landlordism and utter lack of irrigation facilities, have adversely affected the agriculture in India.

Remedies

THE problems are diverse but not incurable. One most effective solution is to increase and improve the existing irrigation potential. It was expected that an additional potential to the tune of 2.7 million hectares was to be added during 1992-93, in addition to the existing 81.2 million. There has, however, been a big lag in utilisation of the created potential. For example, at the end of 1991-92, utilisation of irrigation potential was 73.1 million hectare, leaving a gap of 8.1 million hectares. This gap marginally increased to 8.2 million hectares. Main reasons for this gap are delays in construction of field channels, land levelling and the time taken by the farmers in switching over from the dry land farming to the irrigated farming. The need, therefore, is to rapidly increase the created potential as well as to reduce the gap between the created and utilised potential

Another factor which can substantially improve the productivity of agricultural sector is more use of chemical fertilizers. This needs to be augmented substantially with the increase in area under irrigation It is a matter of grave concern that the use of chemical fertilizers is not increasing at the desired rate In 1985-86, 8.5 million tonnes of fertilizers was consumed which slowly moved upto 11.1 million tonnes during 1988-89 and to 12 7 million tonnes during 1992-93. In a huge country like ours, where 3/4th of the total population is dependent upon agriculture, the consumption of chemical fertilizers is very less. The recent decontrol of chemical fertilizers may also turn out to be counter-productive.

There are several other areas which too need immediate attention. Notwithstanding the tall claims of the banking sector, regarding priority sector lending, it is a well known fact that agricultural credit needs to be directed towards really needy and poorer farmers. This factor alone has kept the farming sector, by and large, deprived of using the modern tools and implements, thereby adversely affecting the productivity. At the same time, a time-bound programme needs to be launched to fully enforce the land reforms to enhance the productivity of agriculture considerably. Yet another area which needs immediate attention is the extension of the Green Revolution to the Eastern parts of the country, by creating irrigation potential and tapping the vast sources of ground water.

The task before the agricultural sector, therefore, is formidable. It is a pity that the sector that supports 3/4th of the total population does not get adequate allocation of the planned funds. In the hi-tech age of science and technology, our agriculture still uses primitive methods and huge manpower. Lower productivity of agriculture also results in lesser contribution by it to the national kitty. With the increased population, industrialisation and urbanisation, more and more cultivated land will be required for non-agricultural purposes and will put additional strain on agriculture in the years to come Emphasis, therefore, will have to be placed on augmenting the productivity of land rather than bringing more areas under cultivation. This is only possible if the traditional and unproductive methods and tools of production are replaced by modern methods, revised cropping pattern, increased mechanisation, enhanced use of HYV seeds, increased use of chemical fertilizers and huge investments in creating additional irrigation facilities.

If the agricultural sector fails to adopt the above methods, the dawn of next century may witness the decades old situation of foodgrain imports, which may upset the growth perspective of the country Time is, therefore, ripe for introduction of a new agricultural policy. It has already been delayed considerably Proper implementation of a pragmatic agricultural policy only can save the Indian agriculture from impending ruin.

Focus on Minorities : Vital Role

Like the Soviet Union, India has numerous minorities—religious, ethnic, political, educational and linguistic. The Constitution provides adequate safeguards for the protection and promotion of their interests. Several programmes have been drawn up with the aim of redressing their grievances in various arenas, but many of these plans remain on files of the faulty implementing machinery.

With the passage of years and certain developments, such as the recent elections to some State Assemblies, for which there was a wholly welcome alliance of certain forces in sensitive regions, the minorities are gradually coming into their own. They have established their strength and registered notable achievements in the political arena. It is now clear that by pooling their resources and avoiding splitting of their votes, they can make a significant impact and push back the parties which have over the years blocked or hindered their advancement.

This Special Feature presents a graphic portrayal of the state of minorities in this country, their emergence as a force to be reckoned with and outlines the future trends.

For the first time a new ruling class, mostly comprising the Scheduled Castes, the Dalits and other backward classes and supported by the country's most important minority—the Muslims—has emerged on top of the political scene. In the recent elections this combine virtually dislodged the high-caste elite which had monopolised the positions of power in certain areas for several decades.

The new alliance in U.P., for example, did not play the religious card and, instead, focussed public attention on economic and political backwardness which had done indescribable damage to the country. If the Muslims had not voted for the new Samajwadi-Bahuguna Samaj alliance, the shape of things in U.P. might have been different. The Muslim minority proved decisive at a crucial time.

The elections have clearly shown that the Congress has lost its traditional vote banks with the alienation from it of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Muslims and the weaker sections of society.

THE consolidation of important minorities under the banner of the SP-BSP combine is undoubtedly a new phenomenon on the country's political horizon. If it continues and gathers momentum as the years pass, it may displace one or the other major political parties. In any case, it is likely to play a decisive role in national affairs. Until now the Muslims and other minorities had played only a marginal role.

But it was not the first time that Muslims joined hands with other backward classes, in U.P. at any rate. In many constituencies it was the Muslim vote that made all the difference. For instance, in Kanpur, which witnessed the first major case of pre-poll violence, the BSP candidate won primarily because of the *en bloc* voting by the 21 per cent Muslims and the 18 per cent Scheduled Caste segments of the electorate in the area.

No effect of "fatwas": The Muslims are, by and large, conservative and religious minded, more or less like the Sikhs. They belong generally to the same socio-economic category as the backward classes. The percentage of progressive and liberal-minded persons in this community is still low. The recent elections demolished many myths and also the credibility of the pre-election opinion polls. One myth regarding the Muslim voters, which has been completely demolished, was the importance of "political fatwas" frequently issued by Imams.

The Imam of the Delhi Jama Masjid, Syed Abdullah Bukhari, issued an "appeal" in favour of the Janata Dal. But the Samajwadi Party obtained more than 90 per cent of the Muslim votes in central and eastern UP. Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav, SP leader, had publicly snubbed the Imam just before the elections. Mr Yadav had advised the Imam at a public meeting "to concentrate on religious matters and not on political issues".

Role in Delhi Poll

ALTHOUGH the concerned party leaders did not play up the role of minorities in the elections held for the Delhi Assembly early in November, 1993, later assessments showed that they played a crucial part in determining the fate of some candidates of the two major contending parties for power—the BJP and the Congress. The BJP succeeded in cashing in on the anti-congress stand vis-a-vis the Akali groups. They however could not, for obvious reasons, woo the Muslim votes. Proof of this came through the failure of the BJP's two Muslim can-

didates who lost to candidates of their own community put up by other parties, by big margins. In fact, the Muslims, by and large, seemed to regard the BJP as their principal enemy despite the assurances given by that party's leaders of equal treatment to all sections of society.

On the other hand, the Sikhs, who have a sizable presence in at least six Assembly segments and good influence in 14 others, owing allegiance to Akali groups had openly supported the BJP during their poll campaigns. Sikhs and Muslims constitute about one-fifth of Delhi's total 58,35,072 votes.

Reports also show that Muslims preferred to go in for the third alternative—the Janata Dal—wherever it appeared to them to be a viable choice. In the absence of such a choice, the community, by and large, seems to have voted against the BJP.

Further, in the Muslim-dominated Jama Masjid area in the walled city, and Okhla in South Delhi, the electorate showed a clear preference for the third alternative (Janata Dal), presumably because of the latter's secular image.

According to a Muslim leader, the danger for the Muslims, happy over their success in tactical voting, will come from complacency The Muslim intelligentsia, which had their creativity stimulated by the Ayodhya trauma, may lapse back into hibernation. But their job is hardly done. More urgent than even pushing for social and legal reform within the community is a political task that remains unfinished.

Definition and Scope

THE term "minorities" refers to groups and sections of society which number less than the majority, not in the political concept but in the purely demographic sense In India the Hindus constitute the majority of the population, and all other communities—the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Jains, the Buddhists, the Christians and others form the minorities. The happiness and welfare of these groups should be the responsibility of the majority constituting the Government, but often it is not so. Consequently, there is much discord and conflict Jawaharlal Nehru made some significant observations on the status of minorities "Many of us are apt to imagine that India is particularly unfortunate in having to face a complicated problem of minorities and different communities. As a matter of fact many other countries have faced and solved this problem."

Russia specially is a country with numerous national minorities with different languages and cultures and it is interesting and instructive for us to study the methods of the Bolsheviks in regard to the minorities Properly tackled, the problem of minorities can be solved with rapidity and ease But the British did not want the problem to be solved

As Nehru said, no majority can crush a determined minority and no minority can be sufficiently protected by a little addition to its seats in a legislature. In the world today, almost everywhere, a very small minority hold wealth and power and dominates over the great majority

We should work for cohesion and make it clear to our minorities that it is our proud privilege to give them the fullest protection and opportunity

The Government of India has repeatedly affirmed its policy of safeguarding the interests of the minorities, apart from the legal and Constitutional guarantees in all spheres of life. Although wooing of the minorities has become a political game for electoral advantage, these sections of society are at times maltreated, and subjected to discrimination and even oppression by self-seeking people, especially in the rural areas.

Mrs Gandhi launched a 15-point programme for the welfare and upliftment of the minorities This programme is administered by the Central Government and is implemented through the State governments and Union Territory administrations with the help of machinery operated by the nodal officers appointed for the welfare of minorities.

The Minorities Cell of the Union Government ensures fuller participation of minorities in all aspects of national life, for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the 15-point programme and for expeditious action on minority grievances. Some of the States and Union Territories have also set up Minority Cells.

The programme broadly aims at: prevention of communal violence and promotion of communal harmony; laying special emphasis on the educational needs of the minorities; according special consideration to the minorities in the matter of recruitment to services, especially in State and Central police force and ensuring fair and adequate share to the minorities of the benefits flowing from various development programmes, including the 20-point programme

In March, 1993, Parliament was informed that the Central Government had decided to modify the 15-point programme in order to make it more effective and job-oriented and to eradicate educational and economic backwardness among the minorities

The Welfare Minister, Mr Sita Ram Kesri, disclosed that there was a consensus among the Chief Ministers to recast the programme. The Centre was also considering a proposal to set up a financial committee or commission that would render assistance to the minorities in starting business establishments.

But the tragic aspect of the situation is that even the original 15-point programme of Mrs Gandhi could not be fully implemented because of attempts by some short-sighted and biassed forces to scuttle it.

The Central Government often finds it necessary to remind the States

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that there has been slackness in safeguarding the interests of the minorities. Disquieting reports pour in about the injustices done to the minorities; the promises made to them often remain unfulfilled. Their economic condition, their standard of education and the opportunities made available to them for social, economic and political progress are inadequate. Much remains to be done for their economic welfare. The major sections of the minorities have remained where they were, educationally and economically, decades ago. The National Integration Council suggests, time and again, speedy measures for the uplift of the minorities, but these resolutions remain on paper.

India's problem of the minorities consequently remains unsolved, despite all the declarations and pronouncements. The representation of the minorities in the services is unsatisfactory. Nor have the States succeeded in evolving a national consensus against political, cultural and social organisations which undermine the basic character of the Indian polity by ill-treating the minorities and regarding them as second or even third-rate citizens. These people are denied equality in all respects as required by the Constitution. No wonder they continue to harbour grievances against the administration and society as a whole.

Militant communal elements have rendered meaningless the various assurances of full justice held out to the minorities by the Government. It may be recalled that in January, 1984, the Centre sent out a circular to the State governments seeking information on the measures taken to tackle communalism and safeguard the interests of the minorities in their States.

An informed source stated that behind the anxiety thus expressed about the plight of minorities was the fear that the opposition parties would probably succeed in weaning away sizable sections of the minorities from the Congress. According to the ruling party sources, in various parts of the country substantial sections of the minority communities had been dissuaded from voting for Congress candidates in recent elections.

It is also unfortunate that the communal harmony cell in the Union Home Ministry and the special cells for the minorities in the Congress party organisation did not make any notable progress in promoting the welfare of the minorities.

There are minorities in every country, big or small. These may be religious, ethnic, linguistic and other, apart of course from the political minorities in almost all legislatures, generally constituting the Opposition to the ruling party in democracies. Religious and linguistic minorities are recognised even in countries where there is arbitrary rule and a fake or deceptive democratic set-up.

Amnesty International, in its frequent reports on human rights violations (the sufferers are almost always the minorities of various categories, religious, ethnic, racial, linguistic and political), accuses various countries. The guilty countries include even the world's most advanced nation—the USA. In its latest report, published in December, 1993, Amnesty has strongly criticised the USA for its unsatisfactory record in this arena. Two leading groups blasted the Clinton administration for its hypocrisy and double standards on human rights issues.

The United States Government regularly condemns human rights abuses in other countries but has done little to apply international human rights laws in the US itself, according to the Human Rights Watch Executive Director. He made this scathing comment while releasing a devastating study that enumerates numerous civil rights violations by the US Government. The 128-page document was jointly produced by Human Rights Watch and Left-leading American Civil Liberties Union. It has condemned police brutality in the US, racial discrimination and the administration's repeated failure to protect minority rights.

Amnesty had reported that Blacks and Latinos have consistently borne the brunt of such brutality and that the concerned officers and deputies have rarely been disciplined or prosecuted. "We issue this report", (the watchdogs of human rights wrote) in the hope of breaking the cynical view of international human rights law as a source of protection only for those outside the US borders.

As for minority rights, the observers found that minority language speakers in the US face discrimination in health and social services, employment and education, as well as overt hostility, as manifested by the "English Only" movement that was started in the 1980s.

The administrations preceding Mr Clinton's were equally guilty of such blatant violations.

Composition in India

'IN India, which is the world's second most populous country, the Hindus form about 82 per cent of the total population. They constitute the preponderant majority in most of the States and Union Territories. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form about 22 per cent of the population and are a part of the Hindu community. The Muslims form the second biggest community in India, nearly 12 per cent of the total. The Christians, the third biggest community, are only 2.60 per cent of the population; more than 60 per cent of the Christians live in the southern States—Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Sikhs form less than 2 per cent of the population, concentrated in Punjab where they constitute a majority (over 55 per cent of the population). Lately, owing to internal squabbles and sharp differences among the leaders of various groups of Akalis, the Sikh community has not been playing its rightful role at various levels.

The other minorities are small in

number and count for little in the country's political and economic life, though they have an identity of their own and are given all possible facilities and rights under the Constitution. These are: Buddhists (0.73 per cent), over 85 per cent of whom live in Maharashtra; in Arunachal Pradesh a little over 13 per cent of the people are Buddhists. The Jains make up only 0.5 per cent of the country's population, spread mostly in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Zoroastrians (the Parsees) number less than 80,000 and are concentrated in Bombay.

The rights of the Muslim minority in India flow from the Constitution. They can be compared to the norms adopted by the international community as reflected in the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Minorities. Article 29 of the Indian Constitution makes specific provisions for protection of the interests of all minorities. According to this Article, any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India, or any part thereof, having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve it. No citizen, according to Clause 2 of the Article, shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving aid out of State funds, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Together, Articles 29 and 30 confer four distinct rights on the minorities: the right to conserve its own language, script and culture; the right of all religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; the right of an educational institution not to be discriminated against in matters of State and on the ground that it is under management of a minority, and the right of a citizen not to be denied admission into State- maintained or State-aided educational institutions on ground only of religion, race, caste or language. Thus cultural, educational and other rights are guaranteed to all minorities in the country.

Minorities Commission

OUT of the several minorities in this country the principal aggrieved ones are the Muslims and the Sikhs. The Government of India appointed a Minorities Commission in 1978, when the Janata Party was in power, and then a special panel (under the chairmanship of Dr Gopal Singh, former Ambassador and former Member of the Rajya Sabha). The Minorities Commission chairmanship and membership has changed several times over the past few years, some members having resigned for one reason or other. The Commission has been submitting annual reports to the Central Government.

On May 14, 1984 the Government of India announced rejection of the Commission's proposal to set up a national integration cum human rights body. The Muslims and the Sikhs have long-standing grievances in respect of their share in the services, including the senior posts in the army, in educational institutions and other areas of State activity. Statutory provisions exist in the Constitution providing for reservations in the legislatures and the services for the Scheduled Castes -and the Scheduled Tribes.

The low share of Muslims in India's set-up is obvious from the following figures: Employment in Central Government services 4.41%; education (class X examinees) 4%; amount of loans given by banks 5.06%. The poor and largely illiterate community is regarded by the political parties mostly as a vote bank.

Legal Safeguards: Through the chapter on Fundamental Rights and Article 29 of the Constitution, the founding fathers of the Indian Republic provided special safeguards for all minorities in the country. In fact the Constitution was criticised by some commentators for the special safeguards that it provides for minorities and certain classes who are socially and educationally backward. But Dr B.R. Ambedkar, a true realist, had no doubt that the Constituent Assembly had done wisely in providing such safeguards for minorities. In this country, according to him, both the minorities and the majorities have followed a wrong path: "It is wrong for the majority to deny the existence of minorities. It is equally wrong for the minorities to perpetuate themselves. A solution must be found which will serve a double purpose. It must recognise the existence of the minorities to start with. It must also enable majorities and minorities to merge some day into one."

Minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the State. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority....They have loyally accepted the rule of the majority which is basically a communal majority and not a political one. It is for the majority to realize its duty not to discriminate against minorities. Whether the minorities will continue or will vanish would depend upon this habit of the majority. "The moment the majority loses the habit of discriminating against the minority, the minorities can have no ground to exist. They will vanish."

In the summer of 1992 the Minorities Commission was given a statutory status. The passage of the Bill for the purpose fulfilled a long-standing promise of India's secular political establishment. The BJP favours an omnibus National Integration-cum-Human Rights Commission to look into the grievances of all communities. The difficulty with such an all-embracing approach is that the specific problems of the country's various minority groups with their interlinked complexes would get lost in so large a charter. Since the BJP wants to dispense with Article 30 of the Constitution granting special privileges to the minorities, it cannot but oppose a measure which enhances the authority of a body concerned solely

with such groups. But the charge made by Mr L.K. Advani (at present the BJP chief), that the step would promote divisive tendencies did not carry conviction. The well-known "Rath Yatra" was stated to have created a fear psychosis among Muslims. A recent Minorities Commission report blamed the communal riots of 1990 on the Yatra.

Linguistic Minorities

A notable fact is that no State or Union Territory in the country can claim to be mono-lingual or unilingual as each of them has varying percentages of the linguistic minorities, according to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India (LMI). A detailed analysis of State and Union Territory-wise percentages of major and minority language speakers shows the existence of persistent linguistic heterogeneity in the country. In his 29th report presented to Parliament, the Commissioner pointed out that the stipulation of a linguistic minority population being 15 per cent or more of the local population is only for use of the minority languages for official purposes.

It is, therefore, imperative that States and Union Territories realise that their claim to be unilingual, or of having no recognised linguistic minority group, is contrary to the statement issued on the subject at the 1961 Chief Ministers' Conference, which specifically stated: "It must be recognised that no State is completely unilingual." The Commissioner recommended that the States and Union Territories recognise the existence of linguistic minority groups and initiate action for implementation of safeguards provided to them. The Commissioner recommended that important government notices, rules etc should be published in minority languages also at the district level and below, where a linguistic minority group constitutes more than 15 per cent of the population. Similarly, arrangements should be made for translation of substance of important laws, rules and regulations in minority languages and translation bureaus should be set up.

Referring to safeguards for linguistic minorities in the field of education, the Commissioner recommended that State governments and Union Territory administrations ensure that primary education is imparted through the mother tongue to linguistic minority pupils.

Referring to the three-language formula, the Commissioner for languages emphasised that the formula as incorporated in the National Policy on Education, 1968, and reiterated in the National Policy on Education, 1986, should be fully adopted.

Calling upon State governments and Union Territory administrations to adopt a "more sympathetic and constructive approach" towards solving the problems facing the linguistic minorities, the Commissioner suggested that machinery be set up at the State and district levels to review and ensure progress of implementation of safeguards for linguistic minorities.

Referring to protection of the interests of the linguistic minorities in matters relating to recruitment for State services, the Commissioner recommended that the knowledge of the official language of the concerned States or Union Territories should not be a prerequisite for recruitment to State services.

Wooing the Vote Bank

EARLY evidence of the leaders' resolve to give more and more attention to the weaker sections of society henceforth has come through the fact that most of the announcements made by Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav since he became the Chief Minister of UP after the November 1993 polls, are directed at the deprived sections of society who form a major chunk of the Dalit-OBC vote bank.

His decision to change the reporting time for female scavengers from 6.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m., declaration of public holidays on Balmiki Jayanti and Ambedkar Jayanti, 16 hours of power supply to rural areas and scrapping of the Anti-Copying Act are all devised to satisfy the Dalits. His decision to implement 27 per cent reservation for OBCs, as per the Mandal recommendations, with immediate effect, was hailed as a "revolutionary move".

Despite his move to consolidate the Dalit OBC vote bank, Mr Yadav has so far not made any statement to hurt the sentiments of the upper caste Hindus. He refrained even from commenting on the Ayodhya controversy. Mr Yadav appears to have undergone a transformation since his earlier stint as Chief Minister during 1989-1991. He appears mellower and more confident.

In Madhya Pradesh two Deputy Chief Ministers, representing the backwards and the Scheduled Castes, have been appointed. It is believed that this pattern will be adopted in other Congress-ruled States in a bid to win back the support of important minorities—the weaker sections of society. These sections have lately been leaving the Congress, or at any rate not voting for it.

At the Centre also more appointments of the backward classes are expected to be made at the ministerial and other levels with the same objective and in pursuance of the same strategy.

But there is a snag as well as a dilemma. If the Congress goes all out to accommodate the backward classes anyhow, it might lose the support of some "forward" sections. If this, or any other party, adopts measures to appease the "forwards", the backward groups' support might be further eroded. A neat balance has, therefore, to be struck in this arena so as to achieve dual aims.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. The ideas and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi truly render him as one of the greatest souls of this century. Briefly discuss the core ideas of Mahatma Gandhi on the issues of contemporary importance.

Ans. Advent of Gandhiji on the scene of national movement revolutionised the freedom struggle. Before he stormed the Indian political scene, the national movement was confined to the upper-middle classes only. Even geographically, it was confined to the limited territory of India. One of the major contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of national movement was transformation of it into a mass movement.

Gandhiji formulated most of his ideas on the basis of his own experiences as well as the practices of Indian socio-economic set-up during the early parts of this century. Gandhiji's exposure to racial discrimination, injustice and degradation in South Africa, for about 20 years, had made him to launch an unequal struggle against the Government. It was during these formative years that he evolved, practised and perfected his techniques of Satyagraha, Civil-disobedience and non-violence as tools of struggle and protest. Mahatma's concept of Satyagraha was truthfulness with peaceful protest by refusing to submit to the wrong. As a Satyagrahi he would accept suffering willingly during the struggle. But Satyagraha would not mean hatred towards the wrong-doer. Satyagraha would, however, essentially mean resisting the evil in utterly fearless but peaceful manner.

Second cardinal idea of Gandhiji was non-violence. In his extra-ordinary wisdom, he could foresee that the empty handed poor Indian masses could not match the awesome might of the British empire and hence called for the weapon of moral strength in the form of non-violence. Non-violence was not supposed to be a weapon of the weak and the cowardly people. Only persons with moral strength and mental robustness could practise it. Gandhiji considered the violence as the law of the brute, but at the same time also believed that if the choice was between cowardice and violence, he would prefer violence.

Another important aspect of Gandhiji's thought was that for him belief and action, and thought and practice were inseparable. He himself practised the virtue of truth, the force of non-violence and the protests of Satyagraha.

The concepts like Swadeshi and Khadi to generate more employment on the one hand, and to strengthen the traditional Indian industries against the onslaught of British products on the other. His concept of Panchayati Raj was directed at providing local self-government at the village level, so that the locally felt needs could not only be identified but also fulfilled.

Mahatma Gandhi was a great champion of the cause of social equality and justice. It was rightly observed by him that a society which itself was divided among several castes, creeds and religions could not possibly succeed in ousting an alien super-power without uniting itself as one nation. He, therefore, did a tremendous job of uplifting the untouchables and the down-trodden and gave them the name of "Harijans", meaning the people of the God Almighty. Though he never claimed that he was "Mahatma" or a great soul, yet his capability to understand the masses, his ideology, moral strength, ability to lead by own example and concern for the down-trodden rightfully entitle him to be called a "Mahatma".

Q. 2. What is the position of the Supreme Court of India under the Indian Constitution? How does the Indian Constitution seeks to secure the independence of Supreme Court Judges?

Ans. Although Indian Parliament is empowered to make laws and regulate the Constitution, even on certain issues relating to the Supreme Court, yet the Supreme Court enjoys a special and unassailable position. It has rightly been said that the jurisdiction and powers of Indian Supreme Court, in their nature and extent, are comparable to those exercised by the apex court of any other country. Indian Supreme Court is not only a federal court, but is the highest court of appeal and guardian of Indian Constitution. Various laws, declared and interpreted by it in exercise of any of its jurisdictions under the Constitution, are binding on all other courts within the territory of Indian Union. One of the examples of its supreme position is that it has specifically held that the power of the Parliament is not unlimited to amend the Constitution and it cannot alter the basic structure of Indian polity. Even in comparison to the Supreme Court of America, Indian Supreme Court enjoys a better position. Whereas the American Court's jurisdiction is confined to the constitutional issue arising out of the federal relationships, Indian Supreme Court is the highest court of law even in relation to civil and criminal cases. Indian apex court also enjoys the extra-ordinary power to entertain appeals against the orders of all the tribunals functioning in the territory of India, the power which is not available to the American Supreme Court. Another important and unique powers enjoyed by Supreme Court of India is to advise the Union Government on legal and constitutional issues. Hence it enjoys an important position as the interpreter and guardian of Indian laws and Constitution on the one hand, and as the highest court of appeal with vast original jurisdiction, on the other. Moreover, the power under Article 32 of the Constitution, providing the writ jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights, gives exclusive power to this august court to act as the custodian and protector of fundamental rights.

Independence of judiciary is part of the basic structure of Indian Constitution. To ensure this independence the Constitution provides for the complete independence of judges of the Supreme Court from the legislature as well as the executive in several ways. Some of them are:

(*a*) The President of India, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, appoints the judges of the Supreme Court. In this regard the President is required to consult the Chief Justice of India before such appointment.

(*b*) The Constitution lays down that no judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by the President. Any judge, however, can be removed on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity by way of impeachment by both the Houses of the Parliament. This provision has obviously been kept to keep the judges out of the control of executive and give them a free hand to act independently while adjudicating on any matters.

(*c*) The salaries, allowances, leave and pension of the judges are provided in the Constitution. These allowances can be altered by the Parliament from time-to-time but cannot be changed to the disadvantage of the existing judges. This provision, however, can be relaxed during the financial emergency.

(*d*) The administrative expenses, including the salary and the allowances of the judges as well as the staff of the Supreme Court, are not subject to the vote of the Parliament and are charged upon the revenues of the Union. This removes legislative and executive control over the Supreme Court considerably and ensures its independent functioning.

(*e*) The Constitution prohibits the discussions in the Parliament on the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court (and also the High Courts) except in a motion of impeachment for removal of a judge.

(*f*) After retirement, no judge of the Supreme Court is allowed to plead, act or appear before any court of law or any judicial/quasi judicial authority.

Q. 3. Recent global recession has hit the developing countries the most. To overcome this problem most of the countries are opting to join some trading blocks. In light of the above, do you think that the formation of SAPTA is a wise step? How will it benefit the South Asian Countries?

Ans. For the last about half a decade, the world economy is passing through a serious recession which has resulted in reduced outputs, increased global unemployment and dwindling foreign trade. After having tried several methods to overcome this malady, most of the countries have taken recourse to the regional groupings to safeguard their economies from the evil of recession and raise the level of economic activity by exporting more within the regional trading areas. Latest examples are European Community (EC) unification for trade purposes and the formation of North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) between the USA, Mexico and Canada. Both these groupings reveal the desperate attempts by the developed West to forge gainful free trade areas to enhance their economic activity, thereby combating the recession. Such regional groupings are mutually beneficial to the member countries, as trading within the region has tremendous advantage in terms of freight and mobility of resources. Such groupings are, however, detrimental to the rest of the world, particularly the Third World. For example, EC and USA both are important trading partners of India. But the monetary unification of EC and the formation of NAFTA may reduce Indian trade with them considerably. Most of the economists, therefore, feel that it will be in the long-run interest of India if also joins some important free trade area.

A modest beginning in this direction was made at Dhaka Summit of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) in April 1993 when all the seven member countries resolved the adoption of South Asian Preferential Trade Area (SAPTA). Formed as a result of the initiative taken by Bangladesh, way back in 1980, SAPTA has raised the hopes of fruitful economic relationship between the member countries.

South Asia represents about one third of the humanity with about 1.5 billion population. These countries are predominantly dependent on agriculture with a major ratio of their GDP (Gross Domestic Product) coming from the agriculture sector, and the majority of the population depending on it. Despite geographical proximity and advantage on account of freight, the trade within the group has remained very low. During the 1985-87 period, the intra-SAARC exports accounted only for 3.78 per cent of its total exports and intra-SAARC imports constituted a miserable 1.78 per cent of total imports.

Under such a gloomy scenario of intra-SAARC trade, the formation of SAPTA provides a silver lining. Although the finer details are yet to be finalised, with Pakistan still trying to sabotage the constructive economic cooperation, SAPTA is possibly the first positive indication of the political will of the group to foster economic cooperation. But the climate of mistrust, political instability and lack of mutual confidence among the member countries may delay the formation of a free trade area in South Asia.

However, a modest but assuring beginning has been made. A free trade area in South Asia would enable the member countries to export more tea, jute, sugar, natural rubber, coconut oil etc among themselves. Imports from amongst them will also ensure cheaper and ready availability of the products which they would otherwise import at higher prices from the other parts of the world. But, before the group arrives at the decision to forge a free trade area, the political atmosphere needs to be made more congenial. Instead of aiming at achieving the narrow political gains, the political leadership in countries like Pakistan must realise the importance of broader economic gains for their country as well as for the region. Of late, it has also been advocated that efforts should be made to lure Chinese entry into SAPTA. Such a step would revolutionise the economies of all the member countries and will enable them to compete with the developed West.

ENGINEERING

Engineering offers varied career opportunities. An Engineer in any discipline has multifarious openings available to him/her. In the wake of new economic policy, the industrial sector is likely to grow rapidly. Industrial growth, coupled with the ensuing invasion of the multinational companies, is likely to boost the existing demand for engineers from all disciplines. This demand will be in addition to the demand for civil, mechanical and electrical engineers in the government services, public sector and the armed forces. Rapid growth of the electronic sector will also require a lot of electronic engineers in the near future.

Prospects

Not only the engineers are in great demand for technical services, candidates with technical expertise are in great demand for managerial functions too. An engineer with management qualifications is expected to excel in discharge of his duties as manager, particularly in construction, project and production management. Of late engineers have also been taking lion's share in the administrative services of the government. More than one third of the total selected candidates for the civil services are engineers, as is evident from the trend in recent years. Notwithstanding the above mentioned opportunities, the engineering graduates also excel in self-employment. Be it a small industrial project, electronic business, construction activity, mechanical venture or fabrication activity, the engineers perform extremely well in their own business ventures.

Admission

One of the most important aspect of career in engineering is the admission to an engineering college or institute. To be eligible for admission for an engineering degree, the aspiring candidates are essentially required to do extremely well in their 10 + 2 examination. Minimum required marks are 50 per cent in most of the cases. In some colleges, however, no such limit is prescribed. Some of the engineering colleges/institutes also prescribe varying minimum and maximum age limits.

There are a series of regional engineering colleges at places like Durgapur, Calicut, Warangal, Srinagar, Kurukshetra,Tiruchirapally, Surathkal (Karnataka), Rourkela, Hamirpur (H.P.) etc. In addition there are hundreds of government and private engineering colleges which offer degree courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Moreover, some Agriculture Universities also run degree courses in agriculture engineering. Most prestigious engineering degree, however, is considered to be the one awarded by five Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) located at Kanpur, Kharagpur, Delhi, Madras and Bombay, as also other central institutes like Institute of Technology (Benaras - Hindu University), Birla Institutes of Technology at Pilani and Ranchi, Thaper Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala, etc.

There are several specialised fields of engineering, in addition to the routine degrees like civil, mechanical, electrical, electronic etc. Since the number of candidates completing degree courses in these specialised courses is less, the candidates can hope to find better openings. These fields include Bio-Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Ceramic Engineering, Dairy Technology, Chemical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Telecommunication Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Paper/Paint Technology, Petroleum/Oil Engineering, Textile Engineering, Fashion Technology, Naval Architecture, etc. Most of the specialised courses are conducted by specialist colleges like H.B. Technology Institute Kanpur, Institute of Technology, College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta, All India Institute of Medical Science, etc. Almost all specialised courses are confined to a particular field and must be chosen with due regard to the aptitude of the candidate. Engineers in Aeronautics find careers in civil/military aviation whereas Naval Technology & Navigation and Marine Engineering provides opportunities in Indian Navy and Merchant Navy.

Admission to IITs

The IITs at Kanpur, Kharagpur, Delhi, Bombay and Madras offer 4-year degree courses in civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics and computer science. The Institutes at Kanpur, Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras also offer courses on Aeronautical engineering. All these courses are also offered by the Institute of Technology at Varanasi. These Institutes also offer facilities of higher engineering courses like M.E. and M Tech All these Institutes have their entrance examination at all-India level. Notification for admission is issued by all the IITs generally in the month of November/December every year and the last date for submitting the application is in January/February. All the leading national newspapers carry the advertisements. Joint Entrance Test is held generally in the month of May. To be eligible, a candidate must have passed the 10 + 2 examination or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Those candidates who expect to pass the 10 + 2 examination upto 30th September are also eligible.

The age-limit is 16 to 21 years which is relaxable upto 26 years for the Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates. The two-day written entrance test judges the candidates in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. All the candidates are also required to undertake a screening test. The screening test is multiple choice objective type and includes the question on Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Rest of the papers, which are of 3-hour duration, are descriptive in nature and are evaluated only after a candidate qualifies the screening test.

Every Institute has usual reservation of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent for SC and ST candidates respectively. If any vacancies are not filled due to lack of appropriate candidates those are left vacant. Every Institute also has two seats each for the dependents of killed/disabled personnel of the armed forces/paramilitary forces and one seat for physically handicapped persons. In addition several seats are also filled by nomination from the foreign countries and such candidates are admitted on the recommendations of the Government of India, without the entrance examination.

Admission to Other Colleges

In addition to the IITs there are several other colleges/institutes that conduct entrance examination at all-India level. These include Delhi Institute of Technology, Delhi College of Engineering, Jamia Milia Islamia, School of Planning and Architecture, Roorkee University, Aligarh Muslim University, Dyalbagh Education Institute Agra, Birla Institutes of Technology (Ranchi and Pilani), National Fire Service College Nagpur, Pondicherry University, Anna University, National Dairy Research Institute Karnal and Thapper Institute of Technology Patiala. In addition to these colleges/institutes, almost all the State governments carry out an entrance examination to their engineering colleges. The dates, scheme of examination and syllabi of all such examinations are different. The dates are notified well in advance through leading regional newspapers. The norms and guidelines provided for in the decision of the Supreme Court in its decision of February 1993 on admission to the professional colleges are also followed.

How to Prepare

The competition for the entrance examination for the engineering colleges is very tough as the number of aspirants is very high. Almost all the entrance examinations have the elements of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry of the 10 + 2 level examination. It is, therefore, imperative that the candidates prepare thoroughly in these subjects. Some of the entrance examinations are descriptive type whereas others are objective type. Hence the candidates must master both the methods by regular studies and constant practice. There is no substitute to acquiring more knowledge by hard work. If the candidates get hold of previous years' question papers, it would certainly help them in preparing methodically and thoroughly. It is also advised that the candidates appear in as many entrance examination as possible. It would not only make them study hard, but will also provide more chances of success.

Combined Engineering Services

The most prestigious examination to recruit engineers is the Combined Engineering Services which is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. The examination seeks to recruit civil, mechanical, electrical and electronic/telecommunications engineers for Group-A services/posts in several departments of the Government of India. The selection is made among others, for Indian Railways Engineering Services, Indian Railways Stores Services, Central Engineering Services, Asstt. Executive Engineers, Central Water Engineering Services, Indian Naval Armament Services, Drilling Engineers in the Geological Survey of India, Indian Railways Signal Service, Indian Inspection Services, Indian Broadcasting (Engineering) Service, Indian Supply Service etc. These services seek to recruit civil/mechanical/electrical/electronics engineers as per the requirement given by the respective departments.

The examination is usually held in the month of August every year, and the advertisement for the examination appears somewhere in December/January every year. The candidates must be less than 28 years of age to take the examination. Age limit is, however, relaxable by 5 years in case of SC/ST and departmental candidates. The candidates appearing in this examination must have obtained a degree in engineering from a university or educational institute set up/recognized by the Government.

Plan of Examination

The competition consists of two parts—written examination and the personality test. The written examination also has two parts. First part consists of 3 papers of 2-hour duration for 200 marks each. These three papers are objective type in nature. First paper is General Ability test consisting of General English and General Studies. Second and third papers are on the concerned field of civil/mechanical/electrical/electronic and telecommunication engineering. Second part consists of two papers in the concerned field of engineering. These papers are descriptive type and are of 3-hour duration each and carry 400 marks (200 marks each). The standard of papers in the General Ability Test is as may be expected of an Engineering graduate. The standard of other papers is that of the engineering degree level.

All those candidates who qualify the written examination are then required to undergo a personality test in the form of a personal interview carrying 200 marks.

The preparation for this examination can be made by in-depth study of the subject and also by practising and solving of both conventional as well as objective-type questions. To have an edge the candidates must prepare thoroughly for the General Ability Paper. For this paper, regular reading of "The Competition Master" is recommended, both for General English as well as General Studies. This will also help the candidates in the interview.

Happiness is the State of Mind

LIKE youth, happiness too is the state of mind. It is neither the hand-maid of pelf and power nor that of pride and possessions. It is not something cogent or concrete that one can lay hands on, taste or smell. It is an inner experience, very close to the thrill of trance that comes about in a state of mental serenity and emotional equilibrium. Free from the bondage of triumphs and trophies that victory brings in its trail, happiness reflects the health of mind. The healthier the mind the higher is the level of ecstasy that one experiences In their excessive exuberance most people confuse happiness with physical pleasures or loud laughters

Mind travels faster than light and it requires a Herculean effort to bridle its multi-pronged movements if the aim is to enjoy some moments of happiness. In fact the halo of happiness in life does not come by accident It is a creative content of human mind that has to be cultivated and cultured in the mind—the centre of all our fancies and flights It occupies such an important place in human psyche that it can make a heaven of hell and *vice versa*.

Most of the ills of modern life, like mental tensions and traumas, neurosis, broken homes, drug addiction, violence, etc, originate from the cob-web of illusions and delusions that we weave in our minds The ever-escalating graph of our desires and demands plays havoc, not only with the nervous system within, but also with the fragile eco-system outside. Like an endless merry-go-round, we keep moving in cycles and whirls to satisfy the monstrous moves of our material requirements. Since mind is the womb of all images, whether worldly or spiritual, it is here the crux of happiness or unhappiness lies.

Having succumbed to the all-powerful passion of 'success syndrome', all and sundry, the world over, have lost the vibrant vitality of their mind. Most people today hardly have any time to stand and stare around and soothe the ruffled mind. The cult of the "Hippie" was an open admission by the discontented youth and others, that their minds were ill at ease with the lure of the materialistic life The ever-increasing number of those seeking the help of psychiatrists on the one hand, and the shelter of so-called god-men or spiritual wheeler-deelers on the other, is a painful pointer to the fact that minds afflicted by worldly wonders are not necessarily happy. When the state of mind is in turmoil, no amount of glitter or glamour can pacify it and unless there is peace in the mind, the spring of happiness won't burst

In fact happiness is that state of mind when the inclinations of head and heart are in harmony and the forces inimical to the tranquillity of mind are kept at bay. Such forces as the ascending ambitions and animated aspirations cause incalculable harm to human mind and do not allow it to concentrate itself on constructive and creative expressions It is only when the mind is liberated from the bondage of material pursuits and egoistic obsessions, like conceit and pride, that one can inhale the essence of happiness Otherwise, caught in the crossfire of run-away worldly successes and frustrating failures, the victors and the victims, alike, are left in their respective moulds with happiness eluding both. This is the irony of today's age, in which we are all moving in a hazy and crazy manner, without thinking for a moment as to why our minds are so disturbed.

There is nothing more fallacious and frivolous than the baneful belief among the ignorant and the innocent, that happiness is the natural offspring of material prosperity. On the contrary there is enough evidence to convince one and all that the passion of selfless service and unsolicited compassion towards the less fortunate mortals, can enrich human mind and fill it with happiness beyond measure. As civilisation advances, poetry declines and human mind flutters like a wounded bird, with no harbour of happiness anywhere in sight. To a pessimist, happiness is a passing episode in the general drama of life, but to an optimist, happiness is an experience of elation, when one is at peace with oneself and others.

All said and done, the need of the hour is to strike a balance between mounting materialism and sagging spiritualism, if mankind is to come out of the morass of moral crisis and emotional emptiness. The fearful forces of paranoid, schizophrenia, distrust, despondency and the like, are waiting in the wings to sap and swallow the sources of happiness and leave mankind in a state a perpetual poignancy. Even now it is not too late to mend. Let us hasten to chisel and chasten the corrupted contours of mind, for it is mind alone that is the abode of human health, happiness and harmony.

Lawless Legislators

Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are entrusted with the task of framing laws on various matters of public importance These laws regulate the people's conduct and are designed to help maintain law and order But recent disorder, flouting of rules of conduct and exchange of blows by the legislators on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in UP indicate that some of them are not worthy of the position they hold. The proposition for discussion is "Law-makers and others who create disorder and defy the rules of conduct should be debarred from membership of legislatures"

Mr A Sir, the shocking and disgraceful conduct of several M.L.A.s in the UP Assembly on December 16, and earlier in some other States, such as Tamil Nadu, have set many people thinking about the future of parliamentary democracy in this country. Rowdy scenes, exchange of blows, blatant defiance of the Speaker's directions, throwing of various missiles at each other, tearing off of agenda papers and reports and use of unparliamentary language against adversaries have lately become frequent in our legislatures. In one case shoes were hurled at rivals. But the prolonged and violent skirmishes between two groups of UP legislators on that day were undoubtedly disgraceful. It was a "no holds barred" fight with a vengeance and was rightly described by observers as the most shocking and the blackest day in India's parliamentary history. The intensity and duration (nearly half an hour) of the violent fighting resulted in injuries to no fewer than 33 legislators, six staff members of the Assembly and a few Home Guards in the public galleries were injured in the scuffle, some of them seriously. A former Speaker's nose was broken; another M.L.A. was treated for fractured fingers. Wordy duels over the arrest of some BJP leaders and the demand for their immediate release soon led to exchange of fisticuffs among the members and the hurling of all kinds of missiles, including glasses, files, microphone rods and other articles at each other. Several M.L.A.s tried in vain to pacify those who were indulging in gross violence, but to no avail. Reports show that only 16 of the 221 microphones installed in the House remained intact; the others were uprooted and used as missiles The situation seemed uncontrollable and the police had to be called to restore order. It was all unbelievable that MLAs would go to the extent they did Advocates of popular rule in this country shook their heads in utter dismay and wondered whether the legislators who thus disgraced the chamber were worthy of being elected as MLAs—responsible representatives of the people. I don't think anyone, not even the most zealous members of the political parties that were responsible for the ugly scenes, would defend such conduct These people should certainly be disqualified from membership of the House and replaced by responsible persons.

Mr B While I have no desire whatever to defend the behaviour of the guilty legislators, I would urge that whenever such occurrences take place, we should probe the causes that lead to the defiance of the rules of conduct. When politicians are provoked by wrong decisions and policies of the party in power or of some power-obsessed officials, furious reactions leading to loss of temper, resort to violence and adoption of such actions as throwing of missiles at political rivals are natural. These erring legislators are, after all, a part of the present society; they reflect the trends in various sections of the people. Wherever we look, we find some sort of disorder, defiance of discipline, gross violence and crossing of the limits of decency. Who can deny that in recent years there has been a notable and continuous fall in the standards of parliamentary etiquette in various legislatures, both at the Central level (Lok Sabha) and in State capitals (Legislative Assemblies). Things seem to have gone out of control. Instead of blaming the MLAs who indulged in gross violence, we should radically improve the public conduct of everyone. This aim can be achieved if we ensure that legislators are educated, intelligent and responsible people having a good background and known for honesty and integrity. In my view the blame for the disgraceful happenings in the UP Assembly lies on the electorate which voted for such irresponsible people. It seems that the voters are carried away by sheer rhetoric, tub thumping, rabble rousing, money and muscle power and other factors. Defiance of the law has evidently become common, and good behaviour in public is becoming uncommon. This is a pity but it is a harsh reality which seems to perpetuate itself. We are all responsible for creating an atmosphere in which the lawless elements flourish. Is it not a fact, I ask, that about 100 of the elected legislators in UP are people with a criminal history. Some have criminal cases registered

against them and are among the history sheeters. Those who are adept in committing crimes of various categories indulge in lawless activity in legislatures too. But the surprising aspect is that although the names of the history sheeters in the election fray are well known, the voters still elect them for the Assembly. Similar wrong choices have been taking place in Bihar (and possible in some other States also to some extent). Why are the common people misled by such criminal elements? We can't expect good conduct from bad characters. So the fault lies with the electorate itself. If the people elect undesirable and incorrigible representatives, they must suffer the consequences in the shape of rowdy MLAs and utter waste of public money.

Mr C Sir, my predecessor has tried vainly to defend the indefensible deeds of rowdy legislators on the floor of the Assembly. But the proposition before the House is that such legislators should be disqualified and replaced by well qualified and responsible representatives. The system of recall of elected representatives does not prevail in India, though it does exist in some countries such as Switzerland. This means that once elected, the MLAs will continue to remain legislators until the House is dissolved. The position is indeed anomalous. The chosen MLAs have not behaved as sensible and responsible people, but they cannot be ousted. I feel that the troublemakers should have been disciplined by their leaders; if the latter have not done the needful, they have let down the party and the country. Reports about the ugly incidents in the UP Assembly indicate that two groups were responsible for the violence—the ruling BSP-SP and the opposition BJP which had several complaints to make. It is indeed a tragedy that the leaders of both these parties did not guide their members properly and allowed them to throw all decency and decorum to the winds. Oddly enough, there was no apology from anyone. Our national leaders frequently advise the people not to carry their disputes and grievances to the streets but to settle them amicably through discussion round the table. But is it not an irony that the followers of these very leaders have done worse than carrying their animosities to the streets—by grappling with each other on the floor of the Assembly itself? The danger is that the quarrels may spill over from the legislative chambers onto the streets whenever public meetings are held and slogans and counter-slogans are raised to voice their grievances against the Government of the day. I feel that every political party in a legislature should give adequate and timely training to their members regarding parliamentary conduct. The present position seems to be that the legislators, especially those who are over-zealous and fired by religious or other enthusiasm, just let themselves go whenever there is a major provocation. Obviously, those who act irresponsibly and cannot control their behaviour do not deserve to be members of a legislature. The Election Commission itself should draw up and enforce rules and regulations to eliminate rowdy elements to safeguard the public interest.

Mr D Mr C has suggested intervention and timely action by the Election Commission. He probably has the excessive enthusiasm of Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan in mind. Mr Seshan has undertaken, as part of his constitutional obligation, to conduct free and fair elections. But the question is: whose duty is it to ensure that the legislators behave in a responsible manner and the proceedings of the House are conducted in a peaceful, orderly way? The Speaker is required to regulate the proceedings of the House, but when his directions are repeatedly flouted and all he can do is to adjourn the House time and again, what is to be done? All the money and energy spent in conducting and supervising elections so as to ensure a free and fair poll virtually go down the drain when rowdyism prevails in the legislative chamber and there is confusion worse confounded. So far as I know, legislatures in other democracies are not afflicted by such misbehaviour of legislators. Wordy duels and challenges and counter-challenges are of course there in almost every legislative chamber in the world but exchange of blows and hurling of missiles, including mikes and furniture, at each other seems to be largely an Indian or Asian phenomenon. In this country there are far too many aggrieved groups, and grievances arise from utter neglect, and discriminatory or ill-conceived, short-sighted policies of the Government. If governmental decisions are taken after giving full consideration to the grievances of various political groups, there would be fewer problems and much less chance of rowdy scenes occurring inside legislative chambers. As things are, instances of appalling public misconduct occur too often. Protection of the prestige of legislatures seems to be nobody's business. In my opinion, the electorate should see to it that only well-read and fully responsible persons are chosen as legislators so that their main task is performed in a smooth, orderly manner, fully in accordance with the prescribed code of conduct. India's fragile democracy would face grave dangers if the rowdy scenes like those witnessed in Lucknow are repeated at other centres. Legislative chambers would then become subjects of ridicule.

Descriptive Questions

Measures to control drug addiction

Q. Suggest three effective measures to control the problems of drug addiction in our country. Explain how the measures suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. Today drug-addiction is being forced down the lives of the vulnerable sections of societies, both affluent as well as those reeling under abject poverty. It is a threat posed by well organised mafias working hand in glove with the under-world dons across the globe. In India the problem has assumed alarming proportions. Its geographical location between the "Golden Triangle" in the east and the "Golden Crescent" in the north-west frontier, has become an ideal conduit for drug-trafficking-cum-drug dumping. Before the problem of drug-addiction among the Indian youth becomes too intransigent to control, the following measures, if adopted in the right earnest, can go a long way in curbing the menace.

1. Without fear or favour, the nasty nexus between the international drug-barons and their local proteges should be broken with an iron hand. In order to smash the unholy links between the two intelligence agencies should be strengthened, especially in the border States. Those caught in carrying out the trade should be ruthlessly dealt with.

2. To those unfortunate victims, who have already fallen into the trap of drug-addiction, utmost care and compassion should be shown. Not contempt, but a hand of caress and a humane approach of understanding towards them are the most effective steps that can bring them back on the rails. For this purpose an ambitious but pragmatic project to train medical and para-medical personnel in drug de-addiction and the rehabilitation of addicts should be taken in hand. Since the malady is not confined to big cities only, efforts should be made to reach rural areas also, where drug addiction has started showing its ugly teeth.

3. Detection, dedication and diagnoses to bring the addicts back into the mainstream of life can prove another effective measure to counter the problem. The help and cooperation of affected families and Non Government Organisations (NGOs) should be taken in ample measure. An extensive use of print and electronic media in exposing the deadly ramifications of drug-addiction can go a long way in combating the growing problem.

Disappearance of forests

Q. If all the forests in the world vanish all of a sudden. Give three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. There is no denying the fact that forests not only breathe life into all types of species, they also add serenity and splendour to the landscape. Forests have stood by human race as their most steadfast friends, selfless guides and profound philosophers. As the most dependable companions of human beings, they have helped mankind build such a glittering and glamorous civilisation as ours. God forbid, if all the forests in the world vanish all of a sudden, the following cruel consequences will follow as naturally as the night follows the day.

1. The first and foremost consequence will be felt by the mother-earth. With forests vanishing suddenly the possibilities of deserts over-taking green and fertile farms and fields cannot be ruled out. Storms, cyclones, droughts and floods will become a routine occurrence. The entire landscape, from one end of the globe to the other, will become a vast graveyard with no birds chirping and no animals prancing. Bare and barren without forests, the land will suffer due to water-logging, soil erosion, land-slides and a host of other distortions.

2. With the disappearance of forests, there will be an acute shortage of oxygen, which happens to be the sustaining force of all life, human, animal and plant. Trees, which absorb a lot of poisonous pollution emitted by factories and vehicles, will no longer come to our rescue and as living creature we shall fall sick and become derelicts much before the onset of old age. The ecosystem, which is already under heavy strain due to excessive pollution present in air and water, shall get further aggravated if there are no forests left in the world for one reason or the other. In fact, living would become an endless nightmare for all and no amount of artificial props shall be able to take away the sting which the vanishing of forests will inject into every life.

3. Fire-wood gatherers, a majority of whom are extremely poor, will be left high and dry when there are no forests left in the world. Industries using raw materials provided by forests shall close down and thus render millions of workers jobless. Since medicinal herbs, coming from forests, will vanish, manufacture of medicines under all systems of medical science will come to a halt. Therefore, the very idea of forests vanishing all of a sudden sends paralytic chill down the spine.

President's rule for impartial elections

Q. Some people feel that for fair and impartial elections there should be President's rule in the

country three months before the General Elections. Give your views on the above statement. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your own experience, reading and knowledge.

Ans. There is no gainsaying the fact that eternal vigilance on the part of the people is the price of democracy. Coupled with this assertion are the requirements of free, fair and fearless elections held periodically. When vigilance slackens, democracy goes off the rails and gets corrupted and when an impression, rightly or wrongly, goes round that elections have been rigged, people tend to become cynical and sometimes alienated. In order to avoid such an ugly situation, some people feel that for fair and impartial elections there should be President's rule in the country, three months before the General Elections. There is no harming in giving a fair trial to the suggestion.

However, to implement this the Constitution will have to be amended so that the entire country, Centre as well as States, are brought under President's rule three months before the General Elections. Recently such an experiment was done in Pakistan where elections to the National as well as State assemblies were held under the supervision of care-taker governments headed by non-political persons of eminence. The conduct of elections, was, by and large, quite fair and free in the neighbouring country. If a similar step is brought about in India also, it can justifiably deprive all political parties from misusing government machinery for promoting party interests during elections. Such a move can also ensure free and impartial elections.

For the successful implementation of the objective of holding impartial elections, the role of care-taker government at the Centre and that of governors in the States is very crucial. The appointment of governors as the agents of one or the other political party will not deliver the goods.

Recent elections to some State assemblies have shown that if the State administrations under President's rule act according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the guidelines issued by the Election Commission, elections can be held not only freely and impartially but without violence and blood-shed. Perhaps for the first time after many years, elections have been conducted in an atmosphere of security, where only a few stray cases of booth-capturing or rigging were reported. Such aberrations were quickly rectified because the element of political interference by State bosses was not allowed to poke its dirty nose in the election process. All said and done, the recent experiences at home, and in Pakistan, amply prove that under President's rule elections are generally free, fair and fearless.

Seniority alone for promotion in services

Q. "Promotions in all services should be based on seniority alone and not on the basis of merit." Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the given statement.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. Whether the services are in public (including government) sector or in the private sector, the ends of justice demand that all promotions should not only be time-bound but also be based on seniority alone. Such an adherence to the principle of seniority would protect the interests of all employees and they would not be forced to demean themselves by carrying favours with their superiors. Promotions on seniority alone would offer job as well as ego satisfaction to all those who look forward to going up the ladder in the hierarchical order of services and thus earn the honour of promotion whenever due.

2. If seniority is made the sole criterion for promotion, much of the stigma of favouritism, nepotism, personal prejudices and likes and dislikes of the superior officers would lose their teeth and atmosphere in offices would become both congenial and tension-free. Needless to reiterate that the cardinal guarantees of security of service and promotion on seniority alone, are the crying need of the hour, when employees are highly agitated over the momentous changes being talked about in the name of 'liberalisation' and the like.

Arguments against the statement

1. The irony of Indian situation is that persons working in the public sector, tend to become lethargic and rude with the passage of time and develop vested interests in keeping efficiency and proficiency at bay. By making seniority alone as the basis for promotion in services, we would be putting premium on inefficiency, indiscipline and mediocrity. Such a policy would also kill the instincts of initiative, innovation and inventiveness among such employees as are quite junior in service and hence ineligible for promotion. The principle of equating a horse with an ass is the bane of most services today.

2. In science and technology departments, if the really deserving or meritorious employees, though junior, jump the queue before time, the heavens would not fall. Moreover, such promotions on merit would put a new enthusiasm among young scientists and other technical personnel to put their heart and soul in the job rather than look for greener pastures abroad. Those who are obsessed with the criterion of promotion on seniority alone, fail to see beyond their nose and thus play foul with the careers of budding scientists and other professionals who have merit alone on their side.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Coalition Cabinets—Best Remedy?

Q. "In view of a "hung" parliament and "hung" State Assemblies in the country, coalition governments should be formed to ensure stable administrations." Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *During the past few years no political party has obtained an absolute majority in Parliament. Instead, two large groups, ideologically opposed to each other, have emerged in the legislature and, as a result, attempts have been made to form a stable ministry by securing the support of minor groups and some Independents whose loyalty is not certain. The latter may switch their support to any leader who can offer them more allurements in some form—ministerships or other attractive posts carrying patronage and numerous perks and privileges. This inevitably leads to unstable ministries, uncertain decisions and recurring confusion in the policy making arena. In November, 1993, the former President of India, Mr R. Venkataraman, advocated a coalition government at the Centre to ensure political stability. The "queer experiment" of parties offering support from outside, he pointed out, had proved to be "a total disaster".*

Arguments *For* the View

1. "Hung legislatures" at the Centre and in some of the States have lately become common. The trend was confirmed by the November, 1993 elections in five States, some of which provided mixed verdicts, with no party being in a position to form a stable ministry and leaders of the large groups going all out to win the support of independent legislators to ensure a majority. Since this trend is likely to continue in the years to come, coalition Cabinets are the best way to avoid the formation of shaky ministries and constant horse trading.

2. Political stability at the Centre is essential for ensuring smooth economic development and uninterrupted pursuit of policies in accordance with the party programme. The hotchpotch arrangement made by the leader of the largest group in the legislature had rendered the minority government at the Centre ineffective. The country has suffered much as a result of such ministries.

3. The disinclination of some large parties to join the government because of political rivalry and to share power with like-minded parties has been mainly responsible for confused policies and lack of clear direction in official programmes. In the absence of a clear majority, firm decisions are not possible; each time a compromise has to be worked out.

4. Minority governments have been in power at the Centre in recent years. Much of the time of the Prime Minister has to be spent in efforts to maintain the party in power and shield it against onslaughts by a strong, noisy opposition. When the Prime Minister has to look constantly over his shoulders to ensure that there is no nibbling at his supporters by professional "topplers", the administration remains neglected and the country continually suffers. Hand-to-mouth political existence is not advisable in the national interest.

5. "Hung legislatures" and coalition governments exist in many countries today. The experiment of coalition governments has been successful in several democracies since it eliminates uncertainty and generally makes smooth administration possible.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Coalition ministries are generally based on unprincipled alliances. They imply sacrifice of principles and ideologies which on the basis of the political groups have contested the elections. Abandonment of principles with which a political party is associated amounts to betrayal of the electorate's confidence.

2. Whenever a situation arises in which the voters' verdict is ambiguous, the best remedy is not to go in for artificial and unlasting alliances just for the sake of seizing power or maintaining the party hold, but to hold another election. The people would then be able to give a clearer or fresh verdict. Ministries formed on the basis of confusing verdicts will generally be unable to formulate precise, sound and durable policies.

3. In a coalition the leaders of different groups or parties simply evolve a compromise or working arrangement to share power. Such ministries cannot, by their very nature, remain stable. As soon as one link in the chain becomes loose or snaps because its demands have been turned down by its larger partner, the entire set-up breaks.

4. A multi-party system always leads to coalition ministries whose tenure is generally short and which cannot implement specific programmes because of uncertain periods of power. But a re-election may facilitate the emergence of fewer groups and

formation of stable set-ups. The expenditure on fresh elections would be worthwhile.

5. An improvised combination of heterogeneous political elements cannot last long. No ministry can be effective unless it is sure of a reasonably long tenure. Coalitions in multi-party set-ups are merely "successions of starts and stops"—baffling phenomena.

India and Security Council

Q. "Since the case of aspirants for permanent membership of the UN Security Council will presumably be decided not on merit but on the chessboard of world politics, it would be advisable for India not to seek the exalted status." Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *At the end of November, 1993, the UN General Assembly opened a debate on the question of expanding the 15-member Security Council in response to suggestions made by Germany, Japan and some other large developing nations who would like to have permanent membership of this body. A U.N. working group is to make a series of recommendations on the issue later in 1994. In 1990-92, India was an elected member of the Council for a two-year term under a system of rotation. Earlier also, it had served on the Council. This time India is openly seeking permanent membership in a reshuffle on certain grounds including democratisation of the U.N. structure. What are its chances of getting elected to the Security Council? Would it be proper and advisable for this country to do the requisite worldwide campaigning for this purpose and elicit support? There are several plus points and at least an equal number of minus points in this debate.*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Germany and Japan, the world's new economic giants, have a much stronger case for membership of the UN Council than India. In the international comity of nations economic strength and influence counts, not pleas on other grounds such as the population and the need for recognition on other grounds. The existing members of the Council do not seem to think that India has a strong claim. The lack of their support virtually queers the pitch for this country.

2. India should have no illusion about the fact that almost the entire West, and also many countries of the East, would back Germany and Japan for a Council berth rather than India. This country is not regarded as a highly advanced entity or capable of making its voice felt in the U.N. and other international fora.

3. According to legal experts, for any change in the membership pattern of the Security Council, the UN Charter will have to be amended. That will require the unanimous support of the Council's five permanent members. Reports show that the Big Five would not like to go that far, not for accommodating India anyway. These powers would naturally like to prolong their virtual monopoly of power as long as possible.

4. The other important countries deserving permanent membership of the Council admittedly have global interests; they have made substantial contributions to world security and UN peace-keeping operations. They are obviously in a much better position to discharge the responsibilities of permanent Council members. Why should India, which is nowhere near the position those countries occupy, suffer the humiliation of a major defeat in the race for higher status?

Arguments *Against* the View

1. India is the second most populous country and is the world's largest democracy. Any international organisation that does not allot a permanent seat to India cannot be described as really representative of humanity. Justice demands an early corrective.

2. When the UN was formed way back in 1945, India was not an independent country and its omission from the Council's central body was understandable. But India became a sovereign entity in 1947 and its claim to a permanent seat is now quite strong. The rotational formula, according to which India gets a chance to serve on the Council for a two-year term when the turn of the Asian region comes, is grossly unfair to this country in view of its continental dimensions, its importance as leader of the Third World and an emerging power in its own right. It should not be equated with small countries.

3. The argument that India is an economically weak country is not valid because weak and much smaller countries such as Britain and even France were appointed permanent members of the Council at the time the UN was constituted. True, they were among the victors of the World War but is a war victory of sorts an adequate criterion for elevation to the Security Council on a permanent basis? Besides, India is now industrially advanced and economicably well off.

4. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, about two years ago, Russia was automatically allotted the Soviet Union's seat in the Security Council, although Russia is a pale shadow of the erstwhile USSR. United and highly progressive India certainly deserves to secure a Council seat. Why should the five permanent members continue to have a monopoly of power despite the significant changes in the international situation.

5. Pakistan and other members of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) will almost certainly oppose India's inclusion in the Council but are these countries to be allowed to halt the course of justice and fair play. Their stand is based on political and communal prejudices. It must be noted that India has more Muslims than any of these O.I.C. countries individually.

6. India is not without supporters. Third World countries such

as Nigeria, Vietnam, Brazil, South and North Korea, Cuba and Zimbabwe, for instance, are likely to back India's claim on merit. The end of the Cold War has largely lifted the veto threat which once paralysed the working of the U.N. So it is now an open, unhindered contest.

Cable TV and Children

Q. "Parents' efforts to prevent children from watching cable TV programmes are not only unwarranted but also unwise." Do you agree with this view? Give arguments *For* and *Against* it.

Ans. *During the past couple of years, cable TV has spread fast in almost all towns and cities. We find such TV installed in the homes even of lower middle class people, not to speak of the rich families. The fee for cable fittings is low and within reach of countless people. Since many of the programmes presented on the TV screen are not quite decent from the moral and ethical standards, many parents do their best to prevent their children from watching such programmes. Their effort is to "save" them from what are believed to be corrupting influences. Where a complete ban on children watching cable TV is not practicable, the attempt on the part of the elders is to reduce the exposure to "indecent" programmes to the barest minimum. But experience has shown that all such attempts prove of no avail. Would it be advisable in such circumstances to allow children to see cable TV programmes as long as they wish?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. On November 25, 1993, a US Federal Court struck down as unconstitutional a legal provision intended to protect children from indecent television programmes. The Federal Communications Commission of that country had restricted indecent TV and radio broadcasts to the hours between midnight and 6 a.m. when children are asleep. But a bench of the US Court of Appeals set aside the order arguing that in trying to shield children, the Commission issuing the restrictive order did not adequately consider the First Amendment of the American Constitution which grants absolute rights to adults to see all programmes on any medium of entertainment and information.

2. The US court also struck down the Commission's prohibition on material that is obscene and sexually explicit, or encourages illegal acts on cable channels reserved for public, educational or government use. Surely the court, comprising senior judges, was aware of the possible damage to children's mental outlook and moral conduct, when it expressed its opinion.

3. The court ruling is by no means an isolated verdict but only the latest in a series of judicial decisions aimed at defining how the Government may balance the desire of many people to quarantine offensive material while preserving the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and freedom of action in this arena. The court was of the view that the Government had not been able to establish the compelling nature of any interest in suppressing constitutionally protected material in order to safeguard abstract privacy of the home at the expense of the Constitution.

4. The Indian Constitution too guarantees freedom of thought and expression (in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights), with certain limitations, but none of these limitations mentions any restriction on anyone, young or old, watching TV programmes, whichever the sponsors or the channels.

5. We do not, in fact cannot, prevent children from buying and reading cheap or immoral literature easily available in bookshops and at bus stands. If we try to check them, the children will read such explosive material on the sly and thus learn to cheat and defy their parents secretly.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. There is all the difference in the world between elders watching cable TV or other programmes (whatever their moral and ethical standards) and letting children also full freedom to see such programmes. It is the duty of parents to save the children from developing wrong notions and learning immoral habits. Parents who do not save their children from such corrupting influences fail in their duty. Surely, they should not let the children's morals be ruined in any way.

2. Children have highly sensitive minds; whatever they see or hear has an effect on their thinking and habits. They cannot sift the truth from falsehood and mere glitter from the reality. Many cases are known of children developing wrong impressions of life, learning to commit immoral acts even committing murders, after seeing criminal and immoral actions by heroes on the screen and imitating the misdeeds of villains in film stories.

3. Films, "soap operas" and serials shown on Doordarshan are generally subjected to censorship. The Government of India does not permit obscene songs and actions on the screen and thus tries to protect the morals of children of all ages; on the other hand, cable TV, with all sorts of programmes projected on the screen, is not under constant checks and censorship. The result is that programmes, including immoral and intimate love scenes, which are not infrequent in foreign films, are shown to Indian audiences also. Some of the scenes grossly violate Indian moral standards. Surely we must not allow children to be exposed frequently to naked dances by attractive female models and actresses. The younger generation will thus get wrong notions of things.

4. While Indian TV programmes are educative and informative also; cable TV concentrates on utter trash, and cheap, demoralising entertainment. It seldom presents instructive material. Decent people in fact dislike cable TV, though the craze for it is spreading.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

♦ *JPC report indicts financial system ♦ Indo-Pak talks end without progress ♦ Janata Dal break-up ♦ Another major Scandal ♦ Chaos in Nagaland ♦ New Demand for Tribal State ♦ Caste issue in Bengal ♦ India-Uzbekistan relations ♦ Tamil Nadu: House passes bill on quota ♦ Power policy opposed ♦ EC order on I-cards ♦ "Disappearances" Scandal ♦ Soaring cost of Democracy ♦ Malhotra Committee favours opening up of insurance sector ♦ J & K: BJP blasts Clinton offer ♦ President's rule in Manipur ♦*

JPC report indicts financial system

THE Joint Parliamentary Committee on the mega securities scam, headed by Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, tabled its 474-page report in the Parliament on December 21, 1993. It has indicted the entire financial system of the country and its major supervisors. The report came down heavily on the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, the Union Health Minister, Mr B. Shankranand, the Minister of State for Rural Development, Mr Rameshwar Thakur and former Petroleum Minister in the Chandra Shekhar government, Mr S.P. Malaviya.

The JPC report has also indicted ministries of Petrolium and Fertilisers, Railways and Civil Aviation for turning a blind eye towards irregular investments made by the public sector undertakings under them. Former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr S. Venkitaramanan and the two deputy governors, Mr Amitava Ghosh and Mr R. Janakiraman have been held responsible for RBI's contribution to the scam.

The report said that if RBI had not turned a blind eye to the massive irregularities in banking transactions between July 1991 and April 1992, when thousands of crores of rupees were diverted to the stock market, it would not have been possible for some brokers to play havoc with the system.

The committee also noted that while foreign banks had treated the RBI in a casual manner, there were no traces of strong action against them. The report specifically cited Citibank as a prime culprit. "It is the excessive accommodation shown to foreign banks, by the top management of RBI, that imparted arrogance to these banks to describe as "market practice", what was infact blatant flouting of RBI directives. The foreign banks eventually emerged as the originators as also the biggest players in the scam."

The JPC has also found that the nominee directors in the RBI board had neither noticed the irregularities nor effectively discharged their role on the board of nationalised banks. The report has recommended that the RBI nominees should be dispensed with.

It has also been noted that while junior officers of the RBI had been regularly filing inspection reports, pointing out numerous irregularities, the top management failed to act over a period of several years. A stern action against erring officers has been recommended.

The committee has recommended that special scrutiny should be carried out by the RBI in all the foreign banks involved in the scam, and the question of disallowing repatriation of profits through irregular securities transactions and other malpractices be considered. It is necessary that stringent penalties, including suspension of their licences, are imposed on these banks keeping in view the extent of irregularities indulged in by each of them. Legal action should be pursued both in India and the foreign country concerned.

On Indian banks, the committee has stated that the State Bank of India hierarchy, from top to bottom, was casual in its approach, negligent in the performance of its duties and unpardonable in their collusion with brokers. It has further recommended that the CBI should pursue the cases lodged against officials involved in the scam.

The report also highlights several serious irregularities on stock exchanges and calls for tightening laws governing their operation. It has also recommended stringent guidelines for private mutual funds.

In a significant observation, the report has described the transactions behind the Rs 2 crore loan by Mr Hiten Dalal to Goldstar Steel and Alloys Ltd as "dubious in nature". It has called for a thorough inquiry to get at the bottom of the truth by a joint team consisting of the CBI, the income tax department, SEBI, the department of company affairs and the RBI.

The Committee has also questioned the so-called audit sub-committee of the board of Goldstar, and the board itself, which had given a clean chit to the Prime Minister's son, Mr P.V. Prabhakara Rao. The report has claimed that a clean bill was given to Mr Rao on the basis of insufficient audit reports prepared at short notice.

The report has also made pointed reference to a clear nexus between industry and banks.

One of the reasons pointed for the scam to have broken out, is the large amount of surplus funds available with public sector units, which were deployed for portfolio management schemes by banks, often in violation of guidelines. The report suggests that banks should be barred from accepting funds for portfolio management

schemes and other similar schemes from public sector undertakings.

The Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh has been criticised for not responding to the rise in share prices. The report notes, "it is sad that the spurt in share prices or the abnormal behaviour of the stock market had not been discussed (in the meeting with stock brokers in March 1992), despite the fact that he (Dr Manmohan Singh) was stated to be greatly concerned about the rising share prices and had remained alert to the behaviour of the stock market from even as early as September 1991."

The JPC has rejected the contention of Dr Manmohan Singh that he could not be held responsible for administrative failures of banks and financial institutions. Dr Singh had contended that he had "more direct responsibility" in the matters of revenue and expenditure.

"Such a distinction", the JPC held, "cannot be sustained by the Constitutional jurisprudence under which the parliamentary system works." Further, the JPC has clearly stated that "the responsibility and accountability of the Finance Minister to Parliament cannot be denied."

The report also held that Mr Shankranand and Mr Malaviya, both former chairmen of the Oil India Development Board (OIDB), need not have assumed the responsibilities for placement of OIDB funds. The report said that this was not a "healthy" practice and concluded that the two did not discharge their responsibilities in "consonance with the high office held by them".

As for the allegation of Rs one crore pay-off to the Prime Minister by Harshad Mehta, the report makes no recommendation except recounting the evidence placed before it. However, a recommendation has been made to the Lok Sabha Speaker to consider initiating contempt proceedings against Harshad Mehta for breach of privilege, for giving false evidence and for misleading the committee.

With regard to brokers, the JPC has recommended that the whole system of empanelment of brokers by banks, particularly public sector banks, be re-examined. The very need to engage brokers for inter-bank securities transactions has been questioned.

Resignation of Dr Manmohan Singh: On December 24, 1993, the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, resigned in wake of the adverse comments about him in the JPC report. Although there was nothing in the report that reflected on the personal integrity or credibility of Dr Singh, he resigned thus upholding the tradition of accountability. However, the Prime Minister Mr Narasimha Rao did not accept his resignation.

PM assures to take corrective action if needed: The two-day long debate in both the Houses of Parliament, over the JPC report, ended on December 30, 1993, with an assurance from the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, that the government was determined to take corrective action "wherever action was called for".

However, the debate was marked by walk-out by the entire opposition in the Lok Sabha.

The Finance Minister reiterated that the government would come back to the House within three months with an item-by-item action plan in response to the recommendations made by the JPC. He said that the securities scam was a combination of both systems failure and human failure. Putting a strong defence of himself he said: "I do not plead guilty on any of the charges levelled against me by JPC."

The Finance Minister said the JPC, which in his view produced a 'thought provoking report' and highlighted serious weaknesses in the functioning of the country's financial system, had levelled four specific types of charges. These were: Failure to anticipate the problem, failure to respond to it properly, failure to manage the consequences and failure to apply immediate corrective measures. On all these counts, the Finance Minister said, the government had taken the requisite steps.

He said that weaknesses had been persisting since the eighties and were exploited by an unscrupulous group of stock brokers in an irregular and illegal manner. "It is a matter of deep personal regret for me to say that these got accentuated during the first nine months of my taking over as the Finance Minister", he said. But he immediately pointed out that the government was determined to punish those who have thus robbed the country.

The opposition, however, felt that by putting forward clever arguments the government was hiding its negligence, inaction and cavalier attitude in taking effective steps to prevent the country's biggest-ever financial scandal. They demanded the resignation of those ministers against whom the JPC had made adverse comments. Some members even demanded the resignation of the entire government.

Indo-Pak talks end without progress

THE seventh round of India-Pakistan Secretary-level talks over the disputed State of Kashmir were held in Islamabad on January 2 and 3, 1994, after a break of seventeen months. However, no progress was made. Even after more than seven hours over two days, the two foreign secretaries couldn't even agree on a date for another round of talks.

The position of the two countries differed dramatically on Kashmir. While India talked about the Simla agreement, Pakistan said that it respected it, but this did not mean it could not utilise the UN resolutions on Kashmir.

According to the Indian side, the UN resolutions were no longer relevant.

As for the continuation of the talks, Mr Mahammed Shahryar Khan, foreign secretary of Pakistan, demanded that before there are any more talks India should end human rights abuses against Muslims in Kashmir. "We will not schedule any talks, either at the foreign secretary level or any other level, until there is a visible improve-

ment in Indian-held Kashmir", he said.

Although there were no pre-conditions from the Indian side, for continuing the bilateral dialogue, Mr Dixit indicated that the atmosphere in Kashmir would impinge on the finalisation of agreements on force reduction in Siachin, the maintenance of a stable line of control, a maritime boundary in Sir Creek and nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament arrangements.

Mr Dixit maintained that in his meetings with the Pakistani President and Prime Minister, both leaders stressed that they wanted the bilateral process to continue and that they did not want the momentum started by the present talks to be lost. This, of course, was at variance with the public statements issues in Pakistan, both before and after the talks.

Janata Dal break-up

WITH the Ajit Singh faction opting out to form a separate group, the Janata Dal, whose factions had merged to form a complete entity once again, is now on the rocks. Severing his ties with the JD (B), Mr Ajit Singh, leader of JD (A), announced on December 21 that as his party was technically still alive, he had decided to revive its political activities. His faction had decided to part company with the Janata Dal (B) as it appeared that the other side had unilaterally decided against the merger. Mr Singh charged top Dal leaders Mr Sharad Yadav, Mr Ram Vilas Paswan and the Bihar Chief Minister Mr Laloo Prasad Yadav with thwarting the reunification efforts.

Ajit Singh joins Congress (I): Mr Ajit Singh and nine MPs of the Janata Dal (A) on December 30, 1993 joined Congress giving the ruling party an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. As a result the Congress in the Lok Sabha now has a membership of 266 against the earlier 256. The merger is described as without any condition. Mr Ajit Singh said that the need of the hour was to strengthen secular forces and at present only the Congress would do it. The BJP described the merger as "another example of unprincipled politics".

Another major Scandal

ALLEGATIONS of a money laundering operation involving crores of rupees were made in Parliament on December 22, 1993, against Capt Satish Sharma, Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas. The charge was that he had received remittances from questionable sources abroad, through his brother who had settled in the U.S. It was also alleged that he had "made substantial investments abroad in various ways in violation of the country's laws". But the Minister denied all these charges. He also denied the allegation that he had been involved in banking investigations in the US regarding questionable investments abroad or had disclosed government policy to unauthorised people before any official announcement.

Capt Sharma, however, admitted that he had received remittances valued at about Rs 43 lakh from his younger brother, Mr Girish Kumar Sharma. The funds were received through regular banking channels between 1986 and 1992 and reflected in his income tax returns, he added. He pointed out that his brother had his own professional management services in the US and had no business in India.

The statement came at the end of persistent demands from the opposition for two days for a clarification from the minister. The opposition, which had been clamouring for a detailed discussion on the charges, was not satisfied with the statement. Capt Sharma told Parliament that the allegations were baseless, unfounded, politcally motivated and deserved to be rejected outright as they were intended to damage his reputation.

Chaos in Nagaland

THE law and order situation in highly sensitive Nagaland has been deteriorating despite the posting of more military personnel in the area. While inter-tribal warfare between the Nagas and Kukis continues, the stepped up activity of the Naga insurgents, led by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), has sent alarm signals to Delhi. Many factors are responsible for this development. The real problem is the political and bureaucratic failure in Nagaland and neighbouring Manipur. The administrative functioning has been so poor that the Army was compelled to deploy troops to keep the Dimapur-Kohima-Imphal road free of insurgent influence. These States have been using their capable armed police as well as some Assam Rifles formations for static duties like guarding the VIPs. This has not only enabled the NSCN guerillas to move around freely but also emboldened them to strike at the Army, which they have begun doing with alarming regularity. Local politicians also have been responsible in considerable measure for this state of affairs. But the Central government has not intervened even after the outbreak of severe rioting that has claimed hundreds of Kuki and Naga lives this year.

There seems to be a drift. In addition to the problems of ethnic and inter-tribal disputes and the resurgence of the anti-Indian Naga sentiment, the area is severely afflicted by drugs and attendant HIV. It serves as an entry point for drugs from the proximate Golden Triangle are *en route* to Europe and America via Indian and Bangladesh ports. The cult of the gun, fuelled by easy availability of weapons from Burma and Bangladesh, serves to worsen the problems.

The situation apparently calls for a Mizo-type accord with the Nagas. Reports show that a prominent Naga leader Muivah is now willing to end his decades old armed insurgency if certain assurances are given by New Delhi.

New Demand for Tribal State

WITH the passage of time and the Central Government's occasional climbdown, demands for

separate homelands have been increasing. The latest is a plea for a tribal homeland raised in trouble-torn Assam. Rabhas, a dominant tribal community, have started demanding an autonomous State and self-rule. Feeling of alienation and exploitation by the mainstream have compelled the Rabhas to demand "Rabha Hasong" or a Rabhaland in southern Assam. The 900,000 strong community is concentrated in the southern parts of the State bordering Meghalaya, but many of them are scattered around in the districts of Darrang, Nalbari and Kokrajhar.

Their main demand is to create the "Rabha Hasong (Rabhaland) Autonomous State" within Assam extending from Joyramkuchi in Goalpara district to Rani of Kamrup district.

The other demands include a "Rabha Hasong autonomous district" within Darrang district in north Assam and the creation of autonomous council in four Rabha populated districts. They have demanded a "Rabha Hasong autonomous village council" in the districts of Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Dhemaji, Nagaon, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Karbi Anglong and Demoria areas of Kamrup. The movement received a boost when they were given unexpected importance and recognition by the State Government, as the Chief Minister, Mr Hiteswar Saikia, proposed "limited autonomy" to Rabhas on the floor of the State Assembly.

Caste issue in Bengal

A new caste war threat has been posed in "red bastion" West Bengal by no less a person than the leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party, Mr Kanshi Ram. Caste has made a backdoor entry into West Bengal politics and is scheduled to become a much debated issue in 1994. The pandora's box of caste prejudices is likely to spring open when the commission on Other Backward Castes (OBCs) begins work.

While the CPM believes that there are no aggrieved backward castes, who will seek recognition and inclusion in the OBC register, several caste organisations have prepared themselves to fight for their identification as backwards. The Confederation of Other Backward Castes, with offices and activists in all the districts of the State, has launched a "Nyay Vicharmanch" to contest all future elections. The Left Front's assertion is that the Mandal Commission recommendations lose their validity in a State which has implemented the most successful land reforms programme in India.

The CPM's claim that caste identification has become subordinate to the class awareness of the masses does not hold good in the light of the demand for scheduled caste certificates in the State.

In a recent directive, the State government had derecognised the right of legislators to impress the stamp of backward caste on constituents because of the widespread misuse of the power by some legislators and panchayat members in the rural areas. Stringent verification norms have also been introduced. However, the power structure in the rural areas, which is dominated by the CPM, has grown formidable in the years of Left Front rule, with the panchayats forming the backbone of support.

India-Uzbekistan relations

Visit of President Karimov

THE President of Uzbekistan, Mr Islam Karimov, arrived on January 3, 1994 on a three-day official visit to India. He was accompained by a high-level delegation and sought India's cooperation in helping Uzbekistan develop economically. Mr Karimov said that his visit was intended to explore the possibility of larger trade between the two countries. His country had a vast potential in natural resources and would like to associate the Indian business community in their development.

Six agreements on economic cooperation, trade, joint ventures, science and technology, transport and transit and telecommunications were signed. Both countries reiterated their resolve to fight terrorism and religious fundamentalism.

Several items for bilateral trade were identified during the discussions. Uzbekistan will export urea, refined copper, zinc, molybdenum, secondary aluminium, among other commodities, and India will export pesticides, tea, medicines, packaging materials, coffee, pepper and cardamom.

Tamil Nadu

House passes bill on quota

THE Tamil Nadu assembly has passed a Bill for continuation of 69 per cent reservation in the State in jobs and educational institutions. 30 per cent seats will be reserved for the backward classes, 20 per cent for the most backward and denotified communities, 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and one per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

The bill comes in the wake of the Supreme Court order which states that reservation should not exceed 50 per cent.

To become a law the legislation would have to get the assent of the President and the State Governor, under Article 31(C) of the Constitution.

The State government has been urging the Centre to amend the Constitution to ensure the continuation of the present quantum of reservation.

Varsity Bill passed: The Tamil Nadu assembly has passed a controversial bill seeking to replace the governor with the Chief Minister as Chancellor of 13 universities in the State. The State Education Minister, Mr K. Ponnuswamy, claimed that the legislation was a step towards democratising the functioning of the universities.

The bill also provides for making the Education Minister pro-Chancellor of all universities other than agriculture, medical and veterinary universities. All concerned departmental ministers would be pro-Chancellors of

these three universities. Representatives from the backward classes, women and members of civic bodies would have representation in the senate—the highest authority for academic matters in any university.

Political circles view the new legislation as a fallout of the widening rift between the Chief Minister, Ms Jayalalitha and the Governor, Dr M. Chenna Reddy.

Power policy opposed

FORTY-one members of the Parliament have appealed to the Prime Minister to reverse the power policy as it will have serious implications on the economy. They said that the current power policy not only had a bearing on the health of the electricity boards and the indigenous power equipment manufacturing sector, but also on all other industries and agriculture.

The major issues involved are the extremely high costs which will be paid to the private companies by the electricity boards, the burden of additional losses being placed on the boards, and the extremely high return on capital being guaranteed by the government to cover all risks of the investments.

The cost of raising the power tariffs would make Indian industry globally non-competitive, create serious social dislocations and long-term de-industrialisation of the country.

The most controversial element of the power policy is the 16 per cent return being guaranteed for any private or foreign investment. In addition, the investors are being allowed complete foreign exchange compensation for any depreciation of the rupee. With the current rate of interests abroad, the returns being guaranteed are higher than the costs of international borrowings. Further there was enough evidence to show that a guaranteed rate of return on investments leads to inflation of capital costs.

Elections

EC order on I-cards

IN pursuance of its drive to check impersonation and bogus voting, the Election Commission on December 15, 1993, issued a schedule for completion of the process for compulsory supply of photo identity cards to voters for all elections to be held in any part of the country after January 1, 1995. It will be the responsibility of the State governments and the Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) to ensure that the identity cards are issued to the electors included in the electoral rolls. The final date, by which the distribution of cards must be completed, is November 30, 1994.

"It is therefore, squarely the responsibility of the State governments and the CEOs to strictly abide by the schedule and ensure compliance", the order said. Any slippage or non-compliance for any reason whatsover, would be "visited with appropriate action by the commission for which the State governments and the CEOs concerned would be responsible", it said.

The commission directed that no polling at elections, for which the Election Commission was responsible and for which a poll was taken after January 1, 1995, should be taken unless all eligible electors had been supplied with photo identity cards.

The expenditure on the first issue of the cards to the voters would be initially met by the State governments and would be shared between the Centre and the State on a 50 : 50 basis, like expenditure on electoral rolls.

Bengal to challenge Order: The West Bengal Government will challenge in a court of law the Election Commission (EC) order on introduction of identity cards for all the voters.

The State's Advocate General, Mr Narayan Gooptu, said the EC decision was impractical and involved a huge expenditure of about Rs 160 crore to Rs 180 crore. Under the rule, photographs of the voters would be taken by the government and each identity card would have two sets.

Use of official vehicles banned

THE Election Commission has ordered a "total and absolute" ban on the use of official vehicles for campaigning, electioneering and election-related travel and issued special instructions to curb the misuse of free travel passes by air and rail, during election time. This has been done in the interest of free and fair elections.

"Vehicles" include helicopters, aircraft, cars, jeeps, any automobile, boat, hovercrafts, etc. belonging to the Central government, State government, public and joint sector undertakings of Central and State governments, local bodies, corporations, municipalities, marketing boards, cooperative societies, autonomous district councils or any other body in which public funds, howsoever small a proportion of the total, are invested.

The only exception would be in the case of the Prime Minister, as he was governed by security instructions which would over-ride all other considerations.

EC Bill okayed

THE President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, has given his assent to the Bill, recently passed by the Parliament, making the Election Commission a multi-member body headed by the Chief Election Commissioner.

The Act replaces the ordinance, promulgated by the President, on October 1, 1993. The two Election Commissioners, along with the Chief Election Commissioner, have been given the status equal to that of Supreme Court Judges.

"Disappearances" Scandal

THE so-called "disappearances" of notorious suspects, including militants in certain States have lately attracted the attention of Amnesty International, the London based human rights organisation. It has urged India to set up a commission to protect detainees with effective powers to prevent future disappearances. Its report,

stated to have been drawn entirely from sources within India, states that 128 persons disappeared in Jammu and Kashmir and 80 in Punjab from security forces custody since January 1990. In Jammu and Kashmir, officials had subverted legal proceedings by refusing to respond to scores of *habeas corpus* petitions from the State High Court "which found evidence that several victims who had met an unnatural fate had in fact been tortured before being secretly killed in custody".

In Punjab, according to Amnesty International, court orders to clarify disappearance had also been ignored and the police routinely denied arrests—even though officials themselves had doubted the truth of such denials. It accused the Punjab Police of running a 'licence to kill' policy.

Amnesty International said in its report that it recognised "that the Indian government is facing ruthless and violent opposition in both Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. But it is also clear that government security forces are resorting to appalling violations themselves in their fight against these groups and that is totally unacceptable."

"Armed opposition groups in Jammu and Kashmir have been responsible for numerous and grave human rights abuses, including hostage taking, assassination of politicians and their families, deliberate killings of civilians including journalists and torture and rape", the Amnesty report noted while asking these groups to release all hostages and respect human rights and humanitarian standards.

Soaring cost of Democracy

FRESH assessments made by experts indicate that parliamentary democracy is costing India dearly. It costs Rs 2570 per minute or Rs 1.54 lakh per hour to continue the political process. A normal working day of seven and a half hours costs the exchequer about Rs 11.30 lakh. But the political parties resort to reckless measures regardless of the burden on the poor masses. In 1951 question hour cost Rs 6,000 an hour or Rs 100 a minute, according to Mr Sidhwa, then a member. Indira Gandhi had said in reply to a Rajya Sabha question on December 6, 1966, that the cost was Rs 300 per minute or Rs 18,000 per hour.

The per minute expenditure has increased in the three-year period of 1990-91 and 1992-93, from Rs 2060 to Rs 2570. This estimate is made after taking into account 255 working days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and 16 closed days) in a year and assuming that Parliament works seven and a half hours a day, excluding lunch break.

Malhotra Committee favours opening up of insurance sector

THE R.N. Malhotra Committee report on reforms in the insurance sector has called for sweeping changes. It has recommended entry of private sector in both Life and General Insurance business, privatisation of Life Insurance Corporation and making the four subsidies of General Insurance Corporation independent companies. The committee was set up in April 1993.

It has also suggested that foreign insurance companies should be allowed entry, but should conduct their business by floating Indian companies as joint ventures with Indian partners.

The other highlights of the report are:

- The insurance companies should be treated on equal footing and governed by Insurance Act provisions.
- The minimum paid-up capital for a new entrant has been suggested at Rs 100 crore.
- New entrants should be required to transact a certain minimum business in rural areas.
- The office of the controller of Insurance should be restored its full functions under the Insurance Act.
- Postal Life Insurance should be permitted to transact Life Insurance business in rural areas.
- Government shareholding in LIC and GIC should be reduced to 50 per cent.

Jammu & Kashmir

BJP blasts Clinton offer

THE Bharatiya Janata Party has taken a strong exception to US President Bill Clinton's offer to work with a pro-Pakistan separatist outfit, in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue. The offer was made by President Clinton by way of a leter to the pro-militant outfit.

BJP has asked the government of India to lodge a formal protest against this. Addressing a Press Conference, BJP president, Mr L.K. Advani, said that Mr Clinton's letter to Mr Ghulam Nabi Fai, a Washington-based supporter of militancy in Kashmir, should dispel any illusion which the Indian government might still nurture about America's attitude to the Kashmir issue. Mr Advani further added that the government of India ought to take the changing American position into account, while formulating the Kashmir policy.

He also called for a vigorous international campaign to build up opinion about the "ethnic cleansing" that has been carried out in the Kashmir valley by the Pak-aided militants. "In any discussion on human rights at international fora, India must exert to ensure that the problem of Kashmiri migrants acquire a high place on the agenda."

President's rule in Manipur

ON December 31, 1993, the Centre imposed President's rule in Manipur, ending several weeks of suspense. The Assembly has been put in suspended animation during the pendency of President's rule.

President's rule was imposed following a report from Governor, Mr V.K. Nayar, in the wake of continued Naga-Kuki clashes, resulting in the loss of several lives.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

♦ *GATT deal approved* ♦ *Nationalists gain in Russia* ♦ *Pak sponsoring terrorism: US Report* ♦ *Education for All Summit* ♦ *South Africa: Equal Rights for Blacks* ♦ *Pak-China Relations: Ms Bhutto visits Beijing* ♦ *U.K.-Ireland Peace Accord* ♦ *Vatican-Israeli Accord Approved* ♦ *U.S. Not to Resume Aid to Pak* ♦ *Secret Nuclear Tests by U.S.* ♦ *North Korea Threatens war on N-issue* ♦ *Afghanistan: Coup attempt to Overthrow the President* ♦

GATT deal approved

THE world's two biggest traders, the United States and the European Community, reached an agreement on December 14, 1993 clearing the way for signing of the world's largest ever trade deal—GATT. 117 countries are party to the agreement.

The US side scored a victory in its dispute with the EC over government subsidies to the aircraft manufacturer, Airbus Industries, but came away empty-handed in its effort to gain Hollywood greater access to European markets.

The United States and India and Pakistan were also able to overcome their deadlock over textiles. The United States reluctantly agreed to phase out import quotas on Third World textiles and clothing, over 10 years rather than 15 years, despite fierce domestic opposition.

India, which had resisted pressure to open its own markets to American textiles, finally agreed to cut high import duties on certain industrial fabrics and slash 90 per cent import duties on some types of cotton.

The accord provides for cuts in agricultural subsidies, fewer restrictions on textile exports, new rules on the dumping of exports subsidised at artificially low prices and better protection for copyright and patents. It also includes the first rules to open up international trade for service industries like banking and tourism.

Although everyone is unhappy with parts of the GATT accord, no individual country was willing to block it and stand accused of wrecking what is touted as the best single remedy to the world's economic woes.

By leaving out a number of issues entirely, because disputes could not be resolved, the Uruguay Round agreement, named after the country where talks began in 1986, is likely to fall somewhat short of its billing.

Along with entertainment, the issues of financial services, tele-communications and shipping were left out of the agreement or included in a stripped-down-fashion.

India's gain: India's largest gains from the GATT agreement comes from the agreement on trade in services. The gains are substantial and immediate. In the very first year of the services agreement coming into force, India can earn at least $ 1.2 billion in remittance flow from export of skill-intensive services and this can be increased to a minimum of $ 5 billion a year in the next four years.

The estimates are based on the market access offers on short-term movement of labour, made to India by the US, EEC and Canada.

The other big gain to India will be the benefits accruing to the country from the multilateral trading system with provisions of Most-Favoured Nation (MFN), rule-based trade and transparency. GATT also provides for protection of a multilateral dispute settlement system against the unilateral trade action such as the one under Super 301 and Special 301 of the US law.

Public procurement, stock holding and sale of agriculture produce and subsidies to the rural and urban poor have been exempted from all commitments. This will ensure that India's policies on food security and public distribution are not affected.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a trade pact and an organisation founded in Geneva in 1947, sets world trade rules. It is a forum for international bargaining on lowering barriers to commerce.

Nationalists gain in Russia

MULTI-party elections were held in Russia on December 12, 1993, for the first time in 76 years, along with a referendum to approve the new constitution. The constitution, which gives President Boris Yeltsin sweeping powers, was passed with 58% of the vote.

However, in the elections for the lower house the ultra-reactionary Liberal Democratic Party, headed by Vladimir Zhirinovsky, won a stunning 23.5 per cent of the vote, while the pro-Yeltsin Russia's Choice Party trailed in second place with 14.8 per cent.

Overall the seats are almost evenly divided among the democrats, nationalists, communists and the independents. This could lead to deadlock and it might be difficult for President Yeltsin to put constitutional rule and economic reforms back on the fast track. (*For more details see* **Special Feature I** *on page 551*).

Pak sponsoring terrorism : US Report

A US House Republican Research Committee Report has indicted the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan of bringing under one umbrella Sikh and Kashmiri extremists and Muslim fundamentalists, to intensify terrorist activities in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh.

The report is titled "Terrorism and Conventional Warfare". It covers various aspects of Islamic terrorism and its origin and spread to Afghanistan, Sudan and Iran. It confirms that ISI is abetting and sponsoring terrorism in Kashmir as part of its overall effort to promote "trans-border Islamic terrorism".

The report feels that Afghan cadres, developed during the Afghan war, are now being encouraged to carry out terrorist activities in India, to prevent them from interfering in Pakistan's domestic politics.

Education for All Summit

EFA (Education For All) by 2000 AD has become a widely accepted goal. Leaders of nine-high population countries reaffirmed on December 16, 1993, their total commitment in achieving education for all by 2000 A.D and outlined a comprehensive plan of action for this epic task. The "Delhi declaration", adopted unanimously by them at the end of the one day summit on Education For All (EFA), agreed to carry out wide ranging reforms of the education system to improve the quality of basic education.

"The Delhi declaration" calls upon the UN agencies to substantially support efforts to expand basic education, as well as international financial institutions to recognise education as a "critical investment". It also asked the international agencies, in the context of structural adjustments, not to impose a predetermined ceiling on investments in the education sector.

According to the action plan, primary education must remain a top priority for achieving EFA. "Efforts should be expanded to ensure that children complete the additional years of basic education", it said. Laying special emphasis on education for girls and women, the action plan said policies and programmes for universal education had to give special attention to removing gender disparity. A special effort needs to be made to enrol adolescent girls in primary education and literacy programmes.

In his concluding remarks, Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, said that the historic document had brought a dawn of hope and resurrection to give a fillip to the efforts of the nine countries in ushering a literate world. He called for a complete overhaul of the education system.

Twin strategy for education: A Twin-pronged approach of universal primary education and universal literacy has been adopted for achieving Education For All (EFA) in the country. EFA in India means making literate 19-24 million children in the age group 6-14 years and 121.3 million adults in the age group of 15-35 years.

Sixty per cent of the children in the target group for EFA are girls while 62 per cent of the adults are women. In the Eighth Plan alone, the target set, within the broad framework of EFA goals, is the enrolment of an additional 5.61 million children, of which 67 per cent are girls.

EFA would involve expansion of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), providing universal elementary education for all children upto 14 years and drastic reduction in dropout rates in schools.

A thrust area under the EFA is to use education as an instrument for empowering women and for achieving equality in terms of status and livelihood. In 1901 literacy rate for males was 9.83 per cent, while for females, it was only 0.60 per cent. Even in 1991, the male-female difference in literacy was 24.82 percentage points (64.13 per cent males were literate while just about 40 per cent of the women were literate). Inspite of impressive gains, India has the largest number of adult illiterates and out-of-school children in the world—30 per cent of the world's adult illiterates and 50.22 per cent of out-of-school children.

South Africa

Equal Rights for Blacks

RACIST South Africa will register a revolution in the next few weeks. This is evident from the fact that the white-led Parliament overwhelmingly approved a new constitution on December 22, 1993, giving blacks and whites equal rights for the first time.

The document, vehemently opposed by pro-apartheid white groups, replaces a constitution that for generations denied the black majority the right to vote, hold political office, or have any voice in national affairs. "Now for the first time, the future holds the promise of a brighter tomorrow", ANC President Nelson Mandela said in a written statement issued by ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

President F.W. de Klerk's government and the African National Congress, the country's main black group, worked out the new constitution during two years of negotiations and heralded its approval. The political settlement is all inclusive. The alliance will have to accept the amended constitution and recognise all interim structures such as the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), the independent electoral commission and the independent media commission. The right wing alliance will also have to participate in the first all-race elections on April 27, 1994 and to accept the results of the elections as certified by the independent electoral commission.

Revolt Threat: Right wing Afrikaners in South Africa warned they are prepared to fight another "battle of blood river", to prevent the president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, from becoming the new President of South Africa. Afrikaners issued the threat while observing the "day of the vow", to celebrate the victory of the Afrikaner people over the Zulus at the battle of blood river on December 16, 1838.

The leader of the para-military and neo-Nazi AWB organisation, Eugene Terblanche, told about 4,000 people, including hundreds of children, that they were prepared to fight another ebblood (blood) river if it was the only way to correct the treason committed during recent political negotiations.

Pakistan-China Relations

Ms Bhutto Visits Beijing

PAKISTANI Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, arrived in Beijing on December 27, 1993 on a three-day official tour. In her meeting with the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, she reviewed the military cooperation between China and Pakistan and the Kashmir issue. However, she

was not able to persuade China to sign the widely expected accord on military cooperation, which was aimed primarily against India.

China has given Pakistan a firm assurance about continuity of arms supplies in future. The two countries have had a long-standing defence relationship, including in the nuclear field, and China has emerged as Pakistan's major arms supplier.

On the Kashmir issue, China took the stand that India and Pakistan should settle their disputes bilaterally, through dialogues. Ms Bhutto said that she did not go into the issue of mediation of China in the Kashmir dispute. However, she said that if China's assistance was requested, it would be forthcoming if both the parties agreed. "But India had ruled it out", she said.

Ms Bhutto said that she had requested China to pay attention to what she alleged "repression" in Kashmir and claimed that China had "acknowledged and sympathised with the plight" of the Kashmiris. However, the Chinese leaders were lukewarm in responding to Ms Bhutto's allegations because Beijing is accused precisely of the same in Tibet.

China opposes independent Kashmir: China has told Pakistan that it will not accept any form of independence for Jammu and Kashmir, because it fears that the US could use Kashmir as a base to destabilise Beijing.

Although neither India nor Pakistan supports the idea of an independent Kashmir, and nor does the West, the Chinese appear to be paranoid that Washington may push India and Pakistan towards eventually agreeing to a degree of independence for the region, through a process of autonomy and self-rule.

U.K.-Ireland Peace Accord

ANOTHER "historic" peace accord in a bid to settle a decades old dispute was signed on December 15, 1993, this time between Britain and Ireland. For 25 years there has been terrorist violence in Northern Ireland, sometimes overflowing into Britain. The joint declaration, signed at the Anglo-Irish summit at 10, Downing Street, envisages that Britain would hold "preliminary and exploratory", talks for a political solution of the problem with Sinn Fein, the political arm of the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), after three months of ceasefire during which the IRA would completely renounce terrorism.

Mr Major, Prime Minister of Britain, and Mr Reynolds, Prime Minister of Ireland, described the accord as a historic opportunity for political process in Northern Ireland. But the Democratic Ulster Union (DUU), a pro-Britain political party, accused Mr Major of deceiving the people of Northern Ireland. The success of the accord depends on cessation of violence by the terrorist groups. Release of political (republican) prisoners is sought by IRA's political leadership.

Vatican-Israeli accord approved

IN a landmark step after 2000 years of often hostile Christian-Jewish relations, Vatican and Israel have approved a document recognising each other.

The fundamental agreement, consisting of a preamble and fifteen points, was worked out in seventeen months. In the Preamble, the Vatican and Israel agree on the singular character and universal significance of the holy land. In one important article, the Vatican states that while the Catholic church reserves the right to speak out on moral issues, it agrees not to become directly involved in conflicts.

The agreement also encourages Christian pilgrimages to the holy land, in the hope that these will help advance Christian-Jewish relations around the world.

The new relations are expected to make it easier for the Pope to accept standing invitations by Israeli government and Jewish leaders, to visit the holy land.

The Vatican has also expressed interest in taking part in the five working groups of the middle east peace talks on water, refugees, arms control, environment and economic cooperation.

US not to Resume Aid to Pak

THE latest reports emanating from Washington indicate that, contrary to the earlier impression, the Clinton Administration is not likely to resume economic and military aid to Pakistan in the near future—unless Islamabad demonstrated a commitment to renounce its nuclear weapons programme.

The Under-Secretary of State for International Security Affairs stated early in December that Pakistan would have to fulfil three important conditions before a possible resumption of US economic and military aid. These conditions would have to be met, irrespective of the repeal of the Pressler Amendment, that the administration recently proposed as part of a major post-Cold War revision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The conditions are: Pakistan will have to renounce its nuclear weapons programme, become a party to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and permit inspection of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The proposed Bill calling for repeal of the Pressler Amendment "will not change in any way our goals for Pakistan", the US official emphasised. This policy is stated to be consistent with the U.S. long-term goal for South Asia "so that neither India nor Pakistan would feel that a nuclear weapon is the appropriate way to defend their security".

In a draft submitted to Congress recently the Clinton Administration proposed a complete overhaul of the Foreign Assistance Act in view of its new priorities in the post-Soviet Union era.

Pak to continue N-plan: Pakistan would continue with its nuclear programme until threats of war with

India existed, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr Sardar Aseff Ahmed Ali asserted in December. "We have acquired the know-how to build nuclear weapons but have time and again assured the world that we will not make a bomb for use against any country." He said "We want to continue the nuclear programme for our security reasons and it is in no way directed against any particular country." Pakistan will roll back the programme the soonest India signs the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. India had refused to sign the treaty saying it discriminates developing nations' quest for technology.

India 'flexible' on NPT?: The Clinton administration officials have claimed that both India and Pakistan have informed the US that they might engage in a new arms control waltz if the other side takes the first step on the issue of nuclear non- proliferation. As a result the US now sees an opportunity to pursue a more flexible approach.

One administration official told the Wall Street Journal "we may have a new opening here. We want to see in the months ahead if we can exploit it". The supposed concession by India was cited by the official as one of the reasons why the administration now wants to dump Pressler.

Secret Nuclear Tests by US

THE U.S. Government concealed the existence of more than 200 nuclear weapons tests since the 1940s, including some where radiation was released into the environment, the Energy Department acknowledged in December. The Department, releasing a series of documents as a first step towards more openness about its nuclear weapons programme, conceded that 204 nuclear tests were conducted at its Nevada test site and never revealed to the public because the Government was fearful of disclosing information to the Soviet Union. In addition, the department disclosed new data about the explosion size of 48 other tests conducted in the Pacific between 1945 and 1990.

Researchers have speculated that the Government had conducted secret tests, but the number given by the Department is considerably larger than previously thought. Officials over the years have announced 826 nuclear tests since 1945.

The Energy Secretary said the nuclear test data is just a beginning to the process of releasing hundreds of formerly classified documents and data from the Department's nuclear weapons programme. More details would be released by next June on an estimated 800 experiments conducted as part of a weapons programme over the years. The official admitted that the release of the document was "a very big deal but it is just a foot in the bath-tub".

North Korea Threatens War on N-issue

WORLD'S longest reigning head of State, President Kim Il-Sung of North Korea, used his New Year message for 1994 to once again warn that war could ensue if his country was pressurised by the international community to open its nuclear sights for inspection.

Few months back North Korea had withdrawn from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has been refusing to let the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect its nuclear sites. So far, negotiations between the US and North Korea have failed to resolve the issue. The US has, so far, avoided seeking the imposition of sanctions by the UN. North Korea has reiterated that any such imposition would be regarded as an act of war.

While President Kim Il-Sung insisted that the issue could be resolved through negotiations, he accused the US of arousing "fictitious doubt about nuclear development by the North".

The US has offered to suspend the US-South Korea military exercises, to which North Korea objects, as a concession if North Korea agrees to resumption of full IAEA inspections. So far, North Korea has responded by agreeing to allow inspection by IAEA of a limited number of sites.

Meanwhile, China has taken a stand that the problem of full IAEA inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities should be settled by dialogue and not through UN sanctions.

Since US is not willing to suffer large casualties, by going to war, it wants to use UN sanctions to force North Korea to comply with inspection of its nuclear facilities. This is not possible without the support of China.

China believes that North Korea does not possess or has nuclear weapons. While supporting the idea of denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, it wants that this should include South Korea as well.

In 1950 North Korea had invaded South Korea, triggering the bloody Korean war in which the US-backed UN forces supported the South, while Chinese troops fought on the side of the North. The war ended in a stalemate. The relationship between the two have been tense ever since.

Afghanistan

Coup attempt to overthrow the President

ON January 2, 1994, feuding Islamic factions blasted each other with air strikes, rockets and machine guns, in a major battle for the presidential palace and other strategic sites of Kabul, capital of Afghanistan. More than 70 people were reported killed.

The Afghan forces were able to defeat the attempt to overthrow the President, Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani. Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was said to be behind the attempted coup. He is said to have conspired with the northern warlord, Gen Dostum and former communist leader, Mr Mehmoud Baryalai.

At least six separate Islamic factions hold the parts of Kabul city. Most or all were involved in the fighting.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

EFA: Education for All.

GATT: General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

MFA: Multi-Fibre Agreement.

NHRC: National Human Rights Commission.

RAP: Restricted Area Permit.

AWARDS

Bharatiya Jnanpith Award, 1993

THE noted Oriya poet, Dr Sitakant Mohapatra, who is Secretary (culture) in the Union Government, has been selected for the 1993 Jnanpith award for his outstanding contribution to the Indian literature, through his creative writing in Oriya

The Jnanpith award is the most prestigious literary award in the country It carries a citation plaque, a bronze replica of Vagdevi and a cheque of Rs two lakh.

Saraswati Samman, 1993

THE Saraswati Samman for best literary work in Indian languages has been given to *Kanyadaan*, a play by Vijay Tendulkar The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation and carries a cash prize of Rs 3 lakh

UNESCO prize for education, 1993

DR Chitra Naik, Planning Commission member, has been awarded the 1993 Jan Comenius medal for the promotion of educational research and innovation. The prize is sponsored by UNESCO.

Vyas Samman, 1993

EMINENT poet, Girija Kumar Mathur, has been selected for the prestigious Vyas Samman for 1993 for his collection of poems *"Mein Waqt Ke Hoon Samne"*.

The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla foundation and carries a cash prize of Rs 1.50 lakh.

Vachaspati Puruskar, 1993

THE 1993 Vachaspati Puruskar has gone to Prof Rajendra Mishra of Himachal Pradesh University for his poetic work *Janki-Jeevanam*.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs 50,000. It has been instituted by the K.K. Birla foundation and is awarded for outstanding Sanskrit works published during the last ten years.

K.K. Birla foundation awards for sports, 1992

CHESS Grandmaster Vishwanathan Anand and ace Cueist Geet Sethi have been selected to receive the awards. The award carries a prize money of Rs 50,000.

Naitik Puruskar, 1993

THE Gulzari Lal Nanda Foundation has instituted the award which is to be given to a person whose services are to be found exemplary in the field of morality, honesty, spiritualism, national integration and upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Swami Kalyan Dev has been honoured with the 1993 award.

BOOKS

Kanyadaan

IT is a play, written by Vijay Tendulkar. He has received the 1993 Saraswati Samman for the play.

In *Kanyadaan* Mr Tendulkar unmasks and debunks the so-called radical Dalits, who use caste as a trump-card, playing the sane old game of balancing hypocrisy and vested interests.

DEFENCE

INS Sujata joins naval fleet

INS Sujata, the seventh off-shore patrol vessel to join the fleet of the Indian Navy, became operational in the Indian Navy on December 28, 1993.

The ship has been built by the Public sector Hindustan Shipyard Ltd at Vizag. It is the fourth indigenously built Off-shore Patrol Vessel (OPV). It is designed to carry out multiple roles of offshore patrolling of the coastline along with the task of reconnaissance and surveillances.

1993 ends on optimistic note

WOMEN storming the male bastion of Armed Forces, commissioning of INS Sutlej and indigenously built destroyer INS Mysore, peaceful solution to the Hazratbal crisis and the successful test-firing of *Prithvi* surface-to-surface missile are among the achievements of India's Armed Forces during 1993.

The IAF bade an emotional goodbye to its "work-horse" AN-12S, after three decades of dedicated service to the nation.

Women commissioned officers were inducted into the Army, Air Force and the Navy for first time in 1993 History was made when the first batch of 25 lady cadets was commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Indian Army, at an impressive parade at the Officers Training Academy, Madras

Simularly, 13 lady officers were commissioned into the IAF, for ground duties Another batch is halfway through its training to get "wings" These women pilots would be pressed into service to operate the transport and helicopter branches of the IAF

The Navy also allowed women officers to slip into their white uniforms, giving them a feel of the blue waters

The Air Force had many feathers to add to its cap It created military aviation history in the country when Grp Capt Baljeet Singh logged over 10,000 hours, flying helicopters of different shapes Similarly, Grp Cpt B Tyagi created aviation history by logging over 6,000 hours in a fighter aircraft—MIG 21S.

As for the Army, its role in conducting peaceful elections in Cambodia was praiseworthy. It also won over the hearts of Somalians, where Pakistan failed, in restoring order amidst civil war.

The Navy witnessed hectic activity during the year. Its submarine branch completed 26 years of service. The Coast Guard completed 16 years of dedicated service, protecting the interests of the nation in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The Naval Air Arm completed 40 years.

Navy's role in Somalia was lauded by the UNICEF chief. In January, it was called upon to contain the oil spill off the Andaman coast.

The Navy also felicitated the crew of "INS Samudra", which successfully completed a voyage in the Sailing boat, on the ancient sea route from Paradeep in Orissa to Indonesia, to highlight the traditional bonds between the two countries.

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) achieved an important success in the *Prithvi* project, which is a part of the nation's Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme. The successful testflight marked the completion of the technology development phase of this sophisticated missile system.

ENVIRONMENT

Focus on oil spills, Narmada stir in 1993

ENVIRONMENTAL protests, completion of 20 years of the Project Tiger, international summits and oil spills hogged the headlines of the country's environmental scenario in 1993.

The *Narmada Bachao Andolan*, spearheaded by the famed environmentalist, Medha Patkar, virtually became the lead movement of all the environmental protection agitations in different parts of the country.

The Project Tiger, launched by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for the conservation of the eco-system and to check the extinction of the royal Bengal Tigers, completed 20 years in April 1993.

On the lines of the tiger conservation scheme, the country also launched the "project elephant", aimed at preserving the gene pool of the Indian elephants and its natural habitats. As per various estimates, there are about 20,000 elephants in the country and eleven elephant reserves.

Two oil spills, in the Nicobar coast and the Bombay High, caused serious concern for the country's maritime ecology.

A Rs 6,000 crore programme to phase out the ozone depleting substances was cleared by the Bureau of parties to the Montreal protocol at Bangkok. India became a party to the Montreal protocol, on substances that deplete the ozone layer, in 1993.

About 49 developing countries participated in a meeting at New Delhi and issued a "Delhi declaration" for safeguarding the environment.

India and Britain agreed to take a joint initiative to make the UN-Commission on the sustainable development more effective for the implementation of the Agenda 21.

Likewise Germany agreed to extend its full support to the environmental protection, including cleansing of the polluted Damodar river, afforestation of the Doon Valley and Lake Depollution programmes.

A number of schemes for the environmental protection were announced during 1993. These included the Rs 2000 crore national river action plan, Himalayan action plan and the national lake conservation programme.

The national afforestation and eco-development board undertook eight major projects to regenerate the ecologically fragile areas in the country. These were: the Ravi catchment project in Chamba district of Himachal, Sukhato watershed project in Jammu and Kashmir, Micro plan project in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh, Tapo Tarek watershed project in Arunachal Pradesh, Chakki watershed project in Gurdaspur in Punjab, Tirkuta hills project in Jammu and Kashmir, the wastelands development project in Assam and the rehabilitation of degraded forests in Goa.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Record fusion reaction

ON December 11, 1993, the Princeton University scientists managed to produce the world's most powerful controlled fusion reaction. This has raised hopes of harnessing an inexhaustible and clean source of energy some day.

As the four-second burst was recorded on computer screens, about 500 scientists who had worked on the project, some for as long as 20 years, cheered.

Fusion, the process that powers the sun, is a reaction in which lightweight atoms, such as hydrogen, are slammed together to fuse, releasing energy in the process. This is the opposite of fission, which involves breaking apart very heavy atoms, such as uranium. Fission is the process that powers nuclear reactors and atom bombs. Fusion is used in hydrogen bombs.

However, at this stage the technology is at a very infant stage. In the Princeton experiment the power generated was only one-eighth of what it consumed. Although the experiment is an important milestone, fusion power is still a long way to be used commercially.

The main attraction of fusion is the potentially limitless fuel supply. The fuels for fusion process can be extracted from ordinary water.

A joint project between the Americans, Europeans, Japanese and Russians is underway to build the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor. It is hoped that when it will go into operation, a decade or so from now, scientists will finally have a device that generates more power than it consumes. Even after that it will take decades before the power produced by fusion is used by any household.

PERSONS

Burman, Rahul Dev

NOTED music director, Rahul Dev Burman died on January 4, 1993 at the age of 54.

He was born on June 27, 1939 to the legendary music director Sachin Dev Burman. He got his first break in the film *Chhote Nawab*. Affectionately known as "Panchamda", he was known for his relatively light and "peppy" kind of music. He com-

posed over 400 songs for the Hindi films.

Mohapatra, Dr Sitakant

THE noted Oriya Poet, Dr Sitakant Mohapatra has been selected for the 1993 Jnanpith award. The 56-year-old poet is the third Oriya writer to have been selected for the award. His first anthology of poem, *Dipti O Dyuti* (the glow and the illumination) came out in 1963. This was followed by his second collection, titled *Ashtapadi*, in 1967.

His most outstanding collection in the last two decades has been *Chandheri tu ki janu* (what would you know, O bird).

Tendulkar, Vijay

HE was in the news for having won the prestigious Saraswati Samman for 1993 for his play *Kanyadaan*. Vijay Tendulkar is an author, journalist, screenplay writer and the doyen of Indian theatre. He has the reputation for pioneering an era of experimental theatre in India, through Marathi drama.

He is known for his ingenious innovations with dramatic form and content. His contribution to the contemporary theatre spans over 29 full-length plays, 25 one-act plays and 12 children's plays.

PROJECTS

Rs 21,000-cr foreign investment in 7 power projects okayed

THE Government has approved foreign private investment in seven major power projects to create an additional capacity of 5,088 mw in the private sector. The total estimated cost of these seven projects, at current prices, is over Rs 21,000 crore.

The seven projects cleared are: the Dhabol Power Project in Maharashtra, Vizag Thermal Power Station Project, Mangalore Thermal Power Station Project, the Ib Valley Power Project in Orissa, Jagurapada and Godavari Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh and the Zero Unit at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

As Foreign countries were having some doubts about regular payments by the State electricity boards, for power supplied from these stations, the Central government has guaranteed prompt payments by the State electricity boards.

RESEARCH

Gene map developed to locate disease

A team of international scientists, at a French research centre, have claimed to have achieved a major breakthrough in genetics by developing the world's first map of the human genome, which can help in the quick detection and cure of many crippling diseases.

Each segment of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the fundamental building block of humans, contains enormous genetic materials (about 100,000 genes scattered across three billion DNA base pairs). For over a decade, genetic scientists have been attempting to map the genes.

A physical map of the genome would help locate disease-causing genes and accelerate the process of developing a cure through genetic engineering techniques.

"Before today, a physical map existed only for two per cent of the human genome; our map covers about 90 per cent of the genome", said Dr Danier Cohen, director of the research centre. Dr Cohen's team of 50-international researchers include Russian scientist, Dr Ilya Chumakov and Dr Jean Weissenbach, whose efforts were crucial to the development.

The scientists followed the principle that if they could take something apart and reassemble it, they would know how it is put together. To produce the map, they cut a human DNA into pieces and grew each piece in a yeast cell for clones. The clones were then cut into fragments and "fingerprinted" to detect overlapping sections. These sections were used as guides to put the pieces back together. The result was a map with reference points that will assist scientists to determine the exact location of each gene.

SPACE RESEARCH

Biggest repair job in space

US space-shuttle *Endeavour* returned to earth on December 13, 1993, after its astronauts completed the biggest repair job in space history—overhauling the Hubble space telescope. The space-shuttle, along with seven astronauts, had roared into space on December 2, 1993.

In five space walks, astronauts replaced solar panels and gyroscopes, upgraded computer components and installed a set of corrective lenses that were designed to correct the near-sighted telescope.

Replacement of the solar arrays was vital as a jittering motion occurred when the original arrays passed in and out of direct sunlight. That motion impaired the performance of the telescope.

The success of the mission will be known after testing the telescope for two months.

NASA hopes that the telescope will now fulfil its promise of probing the faintest and oldest objects in the cosmos and thus reveal the age and size of the universe.

The 11-day Hubble repair mission was one of the four scheduled over the 15-year life of the telescope.

The repairing of the Hubble telescope was the toughest assignment ever handled by a shuttle crew. It was also the most complicated mission since the landing on moon two decades ago.

The astronauts had to put huge pieces of machinery into tight spaces, handle fragile electronic equipment and make sure that nothing damaged the delicate telescope. They had to work for six to eight hours, wearing puffy pressure suits and bulky gloves in zero gravity and –184°C temperatures.

The Hubble telescope has costed $ 2.7 billion. This includes the $ 693 million cost of repair carried out by *Endeavour*.

The mission has proved that astronauts can handle construction work in space. The skills are essential to build a space station, which NASA plans to have by the end of the decade.

SPORTS

GAMES

Sixth SAF Games

THE sixth South Asian Federation (SAF) Games, the biggest-ever sporting event to be held in Bangladesh, got off to a colourful start on December 20, 1993, at Dhaka. This was the second time that Dhaka hosted the event.

1200 athletes from seven nations participated. The games were formally declared open by the President of Bangladesh, Mr Abdur Rahman Biswal. A cultural show, depicting the ancient civilisations of Asia and Greece and the cultural heritage of Bangladesh, was held.

India's contingent of 253 was the largest. India were followed by Sri Lanka 252, Bangladesh 246, Pakistan 126, Nepal 100, Maldives 53 and Bhutan 9.

Bahadur Prasad was the flagbearer of the Indian contingent.

Competition was held in eleven disciplines. These were: Athletics, Swimming, Shooting, Football, Volleyball, Wrestling, Tennis, Table-Tennis, Boxing, Judo and Kabaddi.

Judo was included for the first time in SAF games. Weightlifting and basketball were replaced by wrestling and volleyball.

The following was the medals' tally:

	G	S	B
India	61	47	31
Sri Lanka	23	22	21
Bangladesh	21	23	39
Pakistan	11	19	34
Nepal	1	6	15

Bhutan and Maldives failed to win a medal.

Madras venue of next games: Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, will host the seventh edition of the South Asian Games in 1995. Two new members—Afghanistan and Uzbekistan—have also been admitted into the SAF fraternity.

CRICKET

Pakistan-Zimbabwe one-day series

PAKISTAN defeated Zimbabwe by six wickets in the second match, played at Rawalpindi, to win the three one-day match series.

Pakistan-Zimbabwe Test series

WASIM Akram and Waqar Younis shared nine wickets to help Pakistan to a 52-run victory over Zimbabwe in the second Test played at Rawalpindi. This win gave Pakistan a 2-0 winning lead in the three-Test series.

Sri Lanka-West Indies one day series

WEST Indies defeated Sri Lanka by six wickets in the third one-day match, played at Colombo, to square the series.

Australia-South Africa Test series

Second Test: South Africa wriggled free of Australia's clutches in a memorable finish to win their first-ever Test in Sydney with a five-run victory.

FOOTBALL

IFA Shield tournament

PAKHTAKOR Football Club of Uzbekistan defeated Pavlodar Football Club of Kazakhstan, 5-4 via sudden death, to win the 99th Lifebuoy IFA Shield tournament, held at Calcutta.

DCM tournament

VARTEKS football club from Croatia defeated JCT Phagwara by three goals to lift the DCM trophy. The tournament was held at New Delhi.

National women's championship

MANIPUR defeated West Bengal 4-0 to win the second National women's championship held at Daltonganj.

HOCKEY

Sanjay Gandhi Title

ARMY Service Corps (ASC), Jalandhar, defeated Bharat Petroleum, 4-2 in the tie-breaker, to clinch the Sanjay Hockey Title.

TENNIS

National Grasscourt Championship

NIRUPAMA Baidyanathan of Tamil Nadu defeated top-seeded Arati Ponnappa to win the women's singles title. Later she paired with Sohini Kumari of Delhi to win the women's doubles title.

Maharashtra's Asif Ismail won his maiden national grass-court tennis men's singles title, defeating Vasudeva Reddy of Delhi.

The men's doubles title was won by M. Balachandran and Manoj Kumar.

The Championship was held at New Delhi.

Grand Slam Cup

PETR Korda beat Michael Stich to clinch the richest prize in tennis. The Championship was held at Munich.

Hopman Cup

PETR Korda and Jana Novotna helped the Czech republic to outplay Germany in the final of the Hopman Cup, held at Perth, Australia. Germany were the defending champions.

The main attraction of the tournament was that no line judges were used. Instead an electronic system known as TEL (Tennis Electronic Lines) was used.

The system relies on specially designed balls containing iron filings which can be detected by sensors laid beneath the court surface. A bleep is emitted if the ball lands out.

Appointments Etc

Appointed; Elected Etc

Eduardo Frei: He has been elected as the President of Chile.

Lee Hoi-Chang: He has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of South Korea.

Boris Yeltsin: President of Russia, he has been elected as the Chairman of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) for the first half of 1994.

K. Srinivasan: He has been appointed as India's Foreign Secretary. He succeeded Mr J.N. Dixit.

Udai Singh: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Surinam.

Narendra Kumar: He has been appointed as High Commissioner of India to Guyana.

Amar Nath Ram: India's Ambassador to Belgium, he has been concurrently accredited as the Ambassador to the European Community.

Suresh S. Nadkarni: He has been appointed as the Chief of the Securities and Exchange Control Board of India (SEBI).

Distinguished Visitors

President Suharto: President of Indonesia.

Cheddi Jagan: President of Guyana.

Robert Mugabe: President of Republic of Zimbabwe.

Islam Karmov: President of Uzbekistan.

Dr Mahatir Mohamad: Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Lt Gen Xu-Hui-Zi: Vice-Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army.

Larry Pressler: US Senator.

Died

Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau: President of Fiji.

Virendra: Veteran freedom fighter and founder editor of the Hindi daily Vir Pratap.

Rahul Dev Burman: Noted music director of the Indian film industry.

Chyaganti Somayajulu: Well-known Telugu short-story writer.

Zviad Gamsakhurdia: Former President of Georgia.

EVENTS

DECEMBER

10—The four-day old Postal strike is called-off.

11—In a ghastly mishap, 34 school children and three teachers are killed as their bus rams into a speeding, Bombay-bound, Sahyadri Express on the Pune-Miraj section of Central Railway.

12—Russians vote in the historic multi-party elections and on a new statute.

14—USA and European Community clear path for GATT accord.

15—Ireland and UK sign a historic pact to pave way for ending the 25 years of terrorist violence in Northern Ireland.

16—MLAs come to blow in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly. 50 persons are hurt.

20—All prominent BJP leaders, including the Party President, Mr Lal Krishan Advani, are unconditionally released from judicial custody.

—Russia adopts the new Constitution which give sweeping powers to the President.

—India signs a historic "third generation" agreement with the European Union (EU), paving the way for upgrading the bilateral cooperation on economic, financial and technical fields.

21—The final report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, probing the securities scam, is tabled in both the Houses of the Parliament.

22—South Africa's white Parliament votes to adopt an interim Constitution thus paving the way for country's first all-race elections scheduled for April 1995.

24—Finance Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, resigns following JPC remarks.

JANUARY

1—North American Free Trade Agreement comes into effect.

2—India and Pakistan resume talks on Kashmir. Two-day foreign secretary level talks begin in Islamabad.

—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao refuses to accept resignation of Dr Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister of India.

3—120 people are killed as a Russian plane crashes in the icy wastes of Siberia.

7—The third test-flight of India's indigenously-built IRBM, *Agni*, is postponed due to a technical snag.

8—The Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr Assaf Ahmad Ali, warns of N-war over Kashmir.

10—The Western military alliance NATO opens door to East European States amid warnings by hard-line Russian nationalist leader, Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky, that the move could lead to World War III.

MILESTONES

Vladimir Zhirinovskaya: He is the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party in Russia. His party has made major gains in the elections to the Russian Parliament. He is a fervent nationalist and does not look kindly upon the Russian inter-action with the West. He would like to restore the glory of Russian empire, which includes the Baltic States, all the republics of CIS and even Finland. He, however, clarifies that he would like to achieve his goals not by force of arms but through the economic might of Russia.

Gerry Adams: He is the President of Sinn Fein, the political wing of Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Alina Fernandez Revuelta: She is the daughter of the Cuban President Fidel Castro. Recently she defected to USA and has been granted political asylum.

Bobby Ingman: He is the new defence secretary of USA. He replaced Les Aspin.

Mao Zedong: The legendary leader of China, his birth centenary was observed on December 26, 1993. He was the main architect of the Cultural revolution in China in 1950s.

A.K. Menon: He heads the high power committee which has been set-up to trace the funds involved and assets created as a result of the multi-crore security scam.

Aditya Pandwal: He is India's youngest music director. The 9-year-old son of singer Anuradha Pandwal made his debut as music director on December 28, 1993. His first song was recorded for a Telugu movie *Shri Sai Mahima*.

THE EXAMINER'S GUESS QUESTIONS

Q. By what name is the lower house of the new Russian Parliament known?

Ans. Duma.

Q. Who was the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that probed the securities scam?

Ans. Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha.

Q. As per the latest estimates, presented by the government to the Rajya Sabha, what percentage of Indians live below poverty line, as in 1987-88?

Ans. 40 per cent. An expert group has estimated the percentage on the basis of an alternative methodology. An earlier estimate had put the percentage living below poverty line at 29.9 per cent.

However, as per both estimates, Orissa and Bihar were ranked as the poorest States, in respect of both urban and rural poverty.

Orissa headed the list with 55.61 per cent living below the poverty line, while Bihar has 53.37 per cent.

Q. What does the Bill of Rights, in the new Constitution of South Africa, provide for?

Ans. It provides that all South Africans are entitled to equal protection under law.

—It outlaws unfair discrimination on the basis of "race, gender, sex, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture or language".

—It outlaws torture, forced servitude or forced labour.

—Provides for freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and association.

—Provides for right to strike.

—Provides children with the right to basic nutrition, health and basic social services.

Q. To what amount will every member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha be entitled every year, for carrying out developmental work in his or her area?

Ans. Rs one crore. To be called the MP's local area development scheme, funds under it would be released directly by the Ministry of Rural Development, who would operate the scheme. Works under the scheme would be executed through government agencies, by collectors, in consultation with MPs.

Q. With which economic bloc has India recently signed an agreement on "partnership and development"?

Ans. European Union (EU). India is the first country in Asia to have cooperation agreement with EU on partnership and development. Only Brazil and Mexico have so far signed a similar agreement with the EU.

Q. The 1995 SAF games will be held at which place?

Ans. Madras.

Q. Name the countries that will be participating in the 1995 SAF Games?

Ans. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan. Afghanistan and Uzbekistan are the new entrants.

Q. Highlight how India stands to gain from the GATT agreement.

Ans. India should be able to increase its own exports by $ 1.5 to $ 2 billion annually. This will be in addition to its normal exports.

—The reduction in export subsidies on agriculture, by developed countries, would make Indian agricultural exports competitive in global market.

—India has more to benefit from the expansion of world trade through the GATT agreement rather than pursuing any alternative action.

—On Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs), the government retains its sovereign right to decide what type of foreign investment it wishes to allow into the country.

—The agreement does not seek any changes in India's public distribution system or the food subsidies.

—After 10 years there will be no protectionism in the textile sector.

Q. What was Avia India '93?

Ans. Avia India '93 was the first major aerospace and aviation show to be held in India. It was held at Bangalore between December 15-18, 1993.

Q. Where was the Eighth International Film Festival for children and Young People held?

Ans. Udaipur.

Q. What does Multi-fibre arrangement refer to?

Ans. Multi-fibre arrangement (MFA) governs the world textile and clothing trade by fixing quotas for different countries. Once the new GATT agreement comes into effect in 1995, MFA will be phased out and textile trade will be incorporated into a framework of GATT.

Q. Name the countries that took part in the Education For All summit held at New Delhi in December 1993?

Ans. India, China, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan. The summit was also attended by the heads of UNESCO, UNICEF and the UN Family Planning Association (UNFPA). The nine countries, that took part, account for more than half of the world's population, 70 per cent of the world's illiterates and half of the out-of-school children.

Quantitative Aptitude

The questions given below were set in the Assistants Grade Examination (1992) held on May 2, 1993.

We are grateful to Mr Ramesh Prasad of Ranchi for sending these questions to us. The balance questions will be published in the next issue.

• 1. The sum of $\bar{2}.75$ and $\bar{3}.78$ is:

(a) $\bar{5}.33$ (b) $\bar{4}.53$ (c) $\bar{1}.53$ (d) $\bar{1}.03$

2. $\frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}}$ is equal to:

(a) $6+\sqrt{35}$ (b) $6-\sqrt{35}$ (c) 2 (d) 1

3. The value of $0.\overline{57}$ is:

(a) $\frac{57}{10}$ (b) $\frac{57}{99}$ (c) $\frac{26}{45}$ (d) $\frac{52}{9}$

4. If log 27 = 1.431, then the value of log 9 is:

(a) 0.934 (b) 0.945 (c) 0.954 (d) 0.958

5. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 11 and their L.C.M. is 7700. If one of the numbers is 275, the other is:

(a) 279 (b) 283 (c) 308 (d) 318

6. The value of $(2+\sqrt{2}+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-2})$ is:

(a) 2 (b) $2\sqrt{2}$ (c) $2-\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{4+3\sqrt{2}}{4}$

7. If $x * y = (x+2)^2 (y-2)$ then the value of $7 * 5$ is:

(a) 175 (b) 205 (c) 213 (d) 243

• 8. If x and y are the two digits of the number 653 x y such that the number is divisible by 80, then x + y is equal to:

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6

9. The H.C.F. of three numbers is 12. If they are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3, the numbers are:

(a) 12, 24, 36 (b) 10, 20, 30

(c) 6, 12, 18 (d) 24, 48, 72

10. The value of:

$3.75 \times 3.75 - 2 \times 3.75 \times 2.75 + 2.75 \times 2.75$ is equal to:

(a) 1.00 (b) 1.75 (c) 4.75 (d) 6.50

11. The total number of three digit numbers which are exactly divisible by 6 is:

(a) 149 (b) 150 (c) 151 (d) 166

12. A no. when divided by 119 leaves the remainder of 19. If it is divided by 17, it will leave remainder equal to:

(a) 19 (b) 10 (c) 7 (d) 2

13. A tin of oil was $\frac{4}{5}$ full. Six bottles of oil were taken out and four bottles of oil were poured into it, it was $\frac{3}{4}$ full. How many bottles of oil can the tin contain?

(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40

14. If $\frac{x}{y}=\frac{3}{4}$, the value of $\frac{6}{7}+\frac{y-x}{y+x}$ is:

(a) $1\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{5}{7}$ (c) 1 (d) 2

• 15. If m and n are whole numbers such that $m^n=121$, the value of $(m-1)^{n+1}$ is equal to:

(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 121 (d) 1000

16. The largest natural number which exactly divides the product of any four consecutive natural numbers is:

(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 120

17. How many numbers between 200 and 600 are divisible by 4, 5 and 6?

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

18. If the side of a square is increased by 25% then its area is increased by:

(a) 25% (b) 55% (c) 40.5% (d) 56.25%

19. If A's height is 10% more than B's, how much per cent less is B's height than that of A's?

(a) 10% (b) $10\frac{1}{9}\%$ (c) $10\frac{1}{11}\%$ (d) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$

20. Which one of the following numbers has a rational square-root?

0.4, 0.9, 0.09, 0.025

(a) 0.4 (b) 0.9 (c) 0.09 (d) 0.025

21. The least number which leaves remainder 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 when divided by 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively is:

(a) 419 (b) 421 (c) 414 (d) 426

22. If 75% of a number is added to 75, the result is the number itself, then the number is:

(a) 400 (b) 300 (c) 60 (d) 50

23. For which value of x, the expression

$$11.98 \times 11.98 + 11.98 \times x + 0.02 \times 0.02$$

will be a perfect square?

(a) 0.02 (b) 0.2 (c) 0.04 (d) 0.4

24. In an examination 1100 boys and 900 girls appeared. 50% of the boys and 40% of the girls passed the examination. The percentage of candidates who failed is:

(a) 45.0 (b) 45.5 (c) 54.5 (d) 59.2

25. If 76 is divided into four parts proportional to 7, 5, 3 and 4, the smallest part is:

(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 19

26. The population of a city increases at the rate of 5% annually. The present population is 185220. The population 3 years ago was:

(a) 181,500 (b) 183,433

(c) 160,000 (d) 127,783

27. A school has only 3 classes which contain 40, 50 and 60 students respectively. The pass percentage of these classes are 10, 20 and 10 respectively. The pass percentage of the school is:

(a) $13\frac{1}{3}$ (b) 15 (c) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (d) 20

28. A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. He gets 178 and fails by 22 marks. The maximum marks are:

(a) 450 (b) 500 (c) 520 (d) 600

29. 300 gms of sugar solution has 40% sugar in it. How much sugar should be added to make it 50% in the solution?

(a) 10 gms (b) 40 gms (c) 60 gms (d) 80 gms

30. The prices of a scooter and T.V. are in the ratio 5 : 4. If a scooter costs Rs 4000 more than the T.V. set, the price of T.V. set (in Rs) is:

(a) 12,000 (b) 14,000

(c) 16,000 (d) 20,000

31. Pencils, pens and exercise books in a shop are in the ratio 10 : 2 : 3. If there are 120 pencils, the number of exercise books in the shop is:

(a) 36 (b) 48 (c) 72 (d) 400

32. A fraction which bears the same ratio to $\frac{1}{27}$ that $\frac{3}{11}$ does to $\frac{5}{9}$ is:

(a) $\frac{1}{55}$ (b) 55 (c) $\frac{1}{11}$ (d) $\frac{3}{11}$

33. The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to the second is 2 : 3 and that of second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is:

(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 48 (d) 58

34. If x and y are connected by a relation $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4xy$ then the ratio of x to y is:

(a) 2 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 1 : 4

35. If x : y : : 5 : 2 the value of 8x + 9y : 8x + 2y is:

(a) 22 : 29 (b) 29 : 22 (c) 61 : 26 (d) 26 : 61

36. The average of 11 observations is 60. If the average of first five observations is 58 and that of last five is 56, then the sixth observation is:

(a) 90 (b) 110 (c) 85 (d) 100

37. The average age of 25 students is 10 years. If the teacher's age is also included, the average age increases by one year. The age of the teacher is:

(a) 26 years (b) 36 years

(c) 46 years (d) 25 years

38. If 7 : x = 17.5 : 22.5, then the value of x is:

(a) 9.0 (b) 7.5 (c) 6.0 (d) 5.5

39. The average age of 40 students of a class is 15 years. When 10 new students are admitted, the average age is increased by 0.2 years. The average age of the new students is:

(a) 15.2 years (b) 16 years

(c) 16.2 years (d) 16.4 years

40. A man rows 750 m in 675 seconds against the stream and returns in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. His rowing speed in still water is:

(a) 3 km/hr (b) 4 km/hr

(c) 5 km/hr (d) 6 km/hr

41-45. Study the table carefully and answer the related questions:

The percentages of total population of India by age groups for the year 1982:

Age group	Per cent
upto 15	30.00
16—25	17.75
26—35	17.25
36—45	14.50
46—55	14.25
56—65	5.12
66 and above	1.13
Total	100.00

41. If there were 20 million people in the age group of 56—65 and above, what was the difference between the populations of age groups 16—25 and 46—55?

(a) 10.5 m (b) 13.56 m

(c) 10.2 m (d) 8.95 m

42. In India, there are 200 million people below 36 years. How many million people are in the age group 46-55?

(a) 30.07 million (approx)

(b) 15.75 million (approx)

(c) 43.85 million (approx)

(d) 59.30 million (approx)

43. If the difference between the number of people in the age group of 46—55 and 16—25 is 14 million, then the population of India is:

(a) 400 million (approx) (b) 390 million (approx)

(c) 365 million (approx) (d) None of these

44. If the ratio of female and male in the age group 26—35 is 950 : 1000 and total population during 1982 was 650 million, then what was the number of males in that age group?

(a) 57.5 m (b) 80.5 m

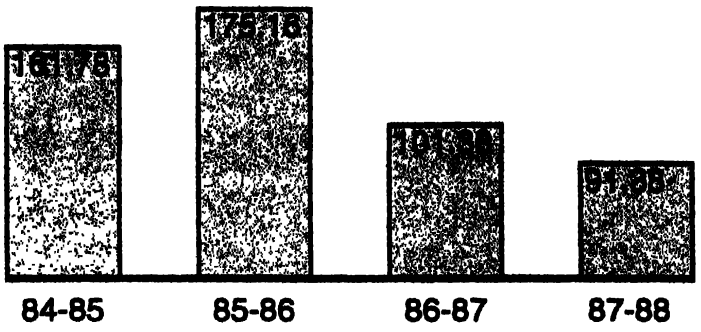
(c) 90.00 m (d) 67.25 m

45. If the percentage of rural population of the country in 1982 was 65% for all age groups, what was the percentage of urban population in the age group 36—45 and above to that of total population?

(*a*) 12.56% (*b*) 12.25% (*c*) 12.6%

(*d*) 13.5%

46-50. The figure given below gives the information of Export (fruits & vegetables) in crores of Rupees. Answer the questions related to data.



46. What is decrease per cent of export during 1987-88 from 1986-87?

(*a*) 10% (*b*) 9.9% (*c*) 11% (*d*) 7.3%

47. If the export during 1984-85 was 25% more than that during 1983-84, what was it during 1983-84?

(*a*) 129.4 (*b*) 121.3 (*c*) 135.7 (*d*) 133.9

48. What is the difference of export during 1984-86 and 1986- 88?

(*a*) 144.10 (*b*) 134.70

(*c*) 144.18 (*d*) 145.5

49. Export during 1986-87 is what per cent less than that during 1984-85?

(*a*) 43% (*b*) 37% (*c*) 41% (*d*) 40%

50. What will be average annual export during the period under consideration?

(*a*) 123.4 (approx) (*b*) 142.5 (approx)

(*c*) 135.6 (approx) (*d*) 132.4 (approx)

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) $\bar{2}.75 = -2 + .75 \quad \bar{3}.78 = -3 + .78$

$\bar{2}.75 + \bar{3}.78 = -5 + 1.53 = -4 + .53 = \bar{4}.53$

2. (*a*) $\frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7+5+2\sqrt{35}}{7-5} = 6+\sqrt{35}$

3. (*b*)

4. (*c*) $\log 27 = 1.431$

$\therefore \log 3^3 = 1.431 \quad$ or $3 \log 3 = 1.431$

$\therefore \log 3 = \frac{1.431}{3}$

$\log 9 = \log 3^2 = 2 \log 3 = \frac{2 \times 1.431}{3} = 0.954.$

5. (*c*) Second no. $= \frac{L.CM \times H.CF}{one\ no.} = \frac{7700 \times 11}{275} = 308$

6. (*d*)

7. (*d*) $x * y = (x+2)^2 (y-2)$

$7 * 5 = (7+2)^2 (5-2) = 243$

8. (*d*) As the no. 653 xy is divisible by 80

$\therefore$ The digit at unit's place must be 0. $\therefore y = 0$

$80 = 5 \times 16$ (5 and 16 are prime to each other)

The no. which has '0' at its unit's place is divisible by 5

To be divisible by 16 also, the no. 653 x y must have 6 in place of x ($\because \frac{65360}{16} = 4085$

$\therefore x = 6$

$x + y = 6 + 0 = 6$

9. (*a*) H.C.F. of three nos. = 12

Their ratio = 1 : 2 : 3

$\therefore$ The reqd nos. are $1 \times 12, 2 \times 12, 3 \times 12$

i.e. 12, 24, 36.

10. (*a*)

11. (*b*) a = The first three digit no. divisible by 6 is 102

l = The last three digit no. divisible by 6 is 996

$a + (n-1)d = l$

$102 + (n-1)\,6 = 996 \qquad n = \text{No. of numbers}$

$n = 150$

12. (*d*)

13. (*d*) Let the volume of the tin be x litres and the volume of 1 bottle be y litres

A.T.S. $\frac{4}{5}x - 6y + 4y = \frac{3}{4} \qquad \therefore y = \frac{x}{40}$

Reqd. no. of bottles $= \frac{x}{y} = \frac{x}{\frac{x}{40}} = 40$

14. (*c*) $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{6}{7} + \frac{y-x}{y+x} = \frac{6}{7} + \frac{1-\frac{x}{y}}{1+\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{6}{7} + \frac{1-\frac{3}{4}}{1+\frac{3}{4}} = 1$

15. (*d*) $m^n = 121 \Rightarrow m^n = 11^2 \qquad \therefore m = 11, n = 2$

$(m-1)^{n+1} = (11-1)^{2+1} = 1000$

16. (*c*)

17. (*b*) L.C.M. of 4, 5, 6 = 60

The no. which is divisible by 60 is also divisible by 4, 5 and 6.

The smallest and largest nos. between 200 and 600 and divisible by 60 will be 240 and 540 respectively.

$a = 240 \quad l = 540 \quad d = 60 \quad n$ = no. of numbers

$a + (n-1)d = l$,

$240 + (n-1)\,60 = 540$

$\therefore n = 6$

18. (*d*) Let the side of square be x m $\therefore$ Area $= x^2$ sq .m

Rate of Increase = 25%

Increased length of the side

$$= \left(\frac{100+25}{100}\right)x = \frac{5}{4}x \text{ m}$$

New area $= \left(\frac{5}{4}x\right)^2 = \frac{25}{16}x^2$ sq. m

Increase in area $= \frac{25}{16}x^2 - x^2 = \frac{9}{16}x^2$ sq. m

$$\% \text{ increase in area} = \frac{\frac{9x^2}{16}}{x^2} \times 100 = 56.25$$

19. (*d*) Let B's height be x cm

$\therefore$ A's height $= \frac{100+10}{100} \times x = \frac{11x}{10}$ cm

B's height less than A's height $= \frac{11x}{10} - x = \frac{x}{10}$ cm

$$\text{Reqd. percentage} = \frac{\frac{x}{10}}{\frac{11x}{10}} \times 100 = \frac{100}{11} = 9\frac{1}{11}$$

20. (*c*)

21. (*a*)

22. (*b*) Let the no. be x

A.T.S. x% of 75 + 75 = x $\quad\quad \therefore x = 300$

23. (*c*) The exp. $= (11.98)^2 + 11.98 \times x + (0.02)^2$

$= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$

$2 \times b = x \quad \therefore x = 2 \times 0.02 = 0.04$

24. (*c*) Girls who passed = 40%,

$\therefore$ Girls who failed = 60%

Boys who failed = (100 − 50)% = 50%

Total students = 1100 + 900 = 2000

No. of students who failed

$$= 1100 \times \frac{50}{100} + 900 \times \frac{60}{100} = 1090$$

$$\%\text{age of students who failed} = \frac{1090}{2000} \times 100 = 54.5$$

25. (*a*) The smallest part $= \frac{3}{7+5+3+4} \times 76 = 12$

26. (*c*) Let the population before three years be x

$\therefore 185220 = x\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^3 \quad\quad \therefore x = 16000$

27. (*a*) Total students = 40 + 50 + 60 = 150

No. of students who passed = 10% of 40 + 50% of 20 + 10% of 60 = 20

Percentage of students who passed

$$= \frac{20}{150} \times 100 = 13\frac{1}{3}$$

28. (*b*) Let the total marks be x

A.T.S. 40% of x = 178 + 22 $\quad\quad \therefore x = 500$

29. (*c*) Quantity of 40% sugar solution = 300 gm

Quantity of sugar in this solution = 40% of 300

= 120 gm

Let the quantity of sugar added to the solution to make it 50% sugar solution be x gm

Total quantity of the solution = (300 + x) gms

Quantity of sugar in (300 + x) gm of solution

$$= \frac{50}{100} \times (300 + x)$$

$\therefore \frac{300+x}{2} - 120 = x \quad\quad \therefore x = 60$ gm

30. (*c*) Ratio of the prices of a scooter and a T.V. set

= 5 : 4

Difference = 5 − 4 = 1

$\therefore$ Cost of a T.V. set $= \frac{4}{1} \times 4000 =$ Rs 16000

31. (*a*) Pencils : Pens : Exercise books = 10 : 2 : 3

No. of pencils = 120 $\quad\quad 120 \div 10 = 12$

$10 : 2 : 3 = 10 \times 12 : 2 \times 12 : 3 \times 12$

$= 120 : 24 : 36$

No. of exercise books = 36

32. (*a*) Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$

$\therefore \frac{x}{y} : \frac{1}{27} = \frac{3}{11} : \frac{5}{9}$

or $\frac{x}{y} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{1}{27}$

$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{55}$

33. (*b*)

1st no.	:	2nd no.	:	3rd no.
2	:	3		
		5	:	8
10	:	15	:	24

$\therefore$ Second no. $= \frac{15}{10+15+24} \times 98 = 30$

34. (*a*) $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4xy \therefore x^2 + 4y^2 - 4xy = 0$

or $(x - 2y)^2 = 0$

$\therefore x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2y \quad \text{or} \frac{x}{y} = 2 \quad \text{or} x : y = 2 : 1$

35. (*b*)

36. (*a*) Total sum of 11 nos. = $11 \times 60 = 660$
Average of first five nos. = 58
Total sum of first 5 nos. = $58 \times 5 = 290$
Total sum of last 5 nos. = $56 \times 5 = 280$
$\therefore$ Sixth no. = $660 - (290 + 280) = 90$

37. (*b*) Total age of 25 students = $25 \times 10 = 250$ years
Total age of 25 students + 1 teacher
$= (25 + 1)(10 + 1) = 286$ years
Teacher's age = $286 - 250 = 36$ years.

38. (*a*)

39. (*b*)

40. (*c*) Let the rowing speed in still water be x m/sec and speed of stream = y m/sec
Rowing speed downstream

$$= x + y = \frac{750}{\frac{15}{2} \times 60} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ m/sec}$$

Rowing speed upstream

$$= x - y = \frac{750}{675} = \frac{10}{9} \text{ m/sec}$$

$$x + y + x - y = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{10}{9} = \frac{25}{9} \qquad \therefore x = \frac{25}{18}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{18} \times \frac{18}{5} = 5 \text{ km/hr}$$

41. (*c*) 6.25% of x = 20

$$3.5\% \text{ of } x = \frac{20 \times 3.5}{6.25} = 10.2 \text{ m}$$

42. Below 36 years, (30 + 17.75 + 17.25)
= 65% of the population is 200 millions

$$\therefore \text{People in the age group of } 46 - 55 = \frac{200}{65} \times 14.25$$
$$= 43.85 \text{ (approx)}$$

43. (*a*)

44. (*a*)

45. (*b*)

46. (*b*) $\text{Decrease} = \frac{101.38 - 91.38}{101.38} \times 100\% = 9.9$

47. (*a*) 125% of x = 161.78

$$\therefore x = \frac{161.78 \times 100}{125} = 129.4$$

48. (*c*)

49. (*b*)

50. (*d*)

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1 Mr Lewis Preston is

(a) Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(b) Director General of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT)
(c) President of the World Bank
(d) President of International Fund for Agriculture Development

2 Pangong Tso, one of the world's highest and brackish lakes, is in

(a) Jammu & Kashmir
(b) Mizoram
(c) Assam
(d) U P

3 The 6,133 metres high peak, Mt Srikanta, was scaled on Sept 23, 1993 by

(a) Border Security Force
(b) a 12-member team of volunteer Army Officers
(c) Indo-Tibetan Border Police
(d) a 10-member women's team

4 Which world famous 11th and 12th century marble temples in Rajasthan are being reconstructed and restored to their original splendour?

(a) Cheena Kesava (b) Brihadeeswara
(c) Dilwara (d) Jagannath

5 The marble carvings inside the Vimal Vaseeh and Loon Vaseeh (Dilwara temples) called "a dream in marble" were damaged by the soldiers of which Muslim invader during his invasion of Rajasthan and Gujarat?

(a) Mahmud Ghazni (b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Changez Khan (d) Timur Lang

6 Air India started with its inaugural flight on October 2, 1993, to which country?

(a) South Africa (b) Vietnam
(c) Korea (d) Israel

7 Ms Robin Raphel, the U S Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, was in the news because she said that

(a) Kashmir issue should be settled as per 1972 Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan
(b) Kashmir is a disputed territory
(c) Kashmir is an integral part of India
(d) Kashmir should be declared independent

8 In which State the Kaber Bird Sanctuary Project, Asia's biggest Wetland Bird Sanctuary, is being set up?

(a) Bihar (b) Orissa
(c) U P (d) Rajasthan

9 Ozone, a molecule made up of three atoms of oxygen, comprises a layer of the atmosphere that

(a) absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation
(b) brings unusually cold winter
(c) keeps continued presence of man-made chlorine chemicals
(d) absorbs sulphuric acid in the upper atmosphere

10 A Dobson unit is a measure for the physical thickness of the

(a) Ozone layer
(b) upper atmosphere
(c) upper reaches of the atmosphere over Antarctica
(d) sulphuric acid in the upper atmosphere

11 At which place, the "French City" plan, mooted by the French Government and approved by the West Bengal Governmnent, is coming up?

(a) Chandan Nagar (b) 24-Parganas
(c) Asansol (d) Jamshedpur

12 The white marbled Hazratbal shrine on the western banks of Dal Lake in Srinagar is famous for the holy relic of Prophet Mohammad brought and placed here at the end of the

(a) 14th century (b) 15th century
(c) 16th century (d) 17th century

13 "Kolu", an essentially a women's festival, is celebrated in

(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab

14 Golden jubilee celebrations of Azad Hind government was held recently at

(a) Taipei (b) Renkoji
(c) Moirang (d) Tokyo

15 A joint operation by the Indian Navy and the Centre of Marine Archaeology of Andhra University is to be launched sometime between Dec '93 and Feb '94 to locate an eleventh century temple lying submerged in the sea off the coast of

(a) Visakhapatnam (b) Paradeep
(c) Tuticorin (d) Dhanushkodi

16 Which political party in Canada came to power in elections held on Oct 25, '93?

(a) Conservative Party
(b) Liberal Party
(c) Quebecois
(d) Reform Party

17 The National Water Management Projects in Haryana are aided by

(a) IMF (b) World Bank
(c) Russia (d) U S A

18 Telugu Ganga Project envisages optimal use of surplus water of which river?

(a) Krishna (b) Cauvery
(c) Godavari (d) Yamuna

19. Nongkrem dance festival is part of the autumn fanfare in:

(a) Tripura (b) Assam
(c) Meghalaya (d) Mizoram

20. "Chaitanyabhoomi", a Rs 5.5. crore Central memorial for Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar is to be built at:

(a) Phule Museum at Deccan Gymkhana in Pune
(b) Buddha Jayanti Park in Delhi
(c) Rajgruha in Dadar, Bombay
(d) near Rajghat, New Delhi

21. The concept of a separate Jharkhand State is veering round 26 districts of four contiguous States. Which of the following is NOT a contiguous State?

(a) Orissa (b) West Bengal
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
(e) U.P.

22. Salar Jung Museum—known the world over as the largest single collection of art objects from different continents—is in:

(a) Secunderabad (b) Hyderabad
(c) Tughlakabad (d) Allahabad

23. At which place in Turkey, recent excavations have revealed remarkable influence of advanced Vedic culture with traces of agrarian settlements?

(a) Nevali Cori Valley
(b) Istanbul
(c) Ankara
(d) Antalya

24. The author of the book "Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha", which recently won the Booker Prize worth U.S. dollars 30,000 is

(a) Roddy Doyle
(b) Samuel Beckett
(c) Rigoberta Menchu
(d) Michael Ondaatje

25 The author of the book "Blind Men of Hindoostan! Indo-Pak Nuclear War" is

(a) Gen Smith Francis Rodrigues
(b) Gen Krishnaswamy Sunderji
(c) Gen Vishwa Nath Sharma
(d) Gen K.V Krishna Rao

26 N.T. Ramarao, the Telugu Desam Party leader, formally launched his second wife Mrs Laxmi Parvathi into politics at a conference-cum-public meeting on Oct 31, 1993, held at the historic city of:

(a) Hyderabad (b) Rajahmundry
(c) Vijayawada (d) Tirupathi

27. A stone idol of Lord Adinath, the first Jain Teerthankar, was found recently at:

(a) Akot (b) Akola
(c) Nasik (d) Nanded

28. The headquarters of the European Union (EU) which came into being on Nov 1, 1993, under the Maastricht Treaty, is at:

(a) London (b) Paris
(c) Brussels (d) Berlin

29. South Asian Federation (SAF) Games were held on Dec 27-28, 1993, at:

(a) Dhaka (b) Colombo
(c) Bangkok (d) New Delhi

30. Recent excavations in Nevali Cori Valley in Turkey, have revealed remarkable influence of advanced:

(a) Vedic Culture
(b) Indus Valley Civilization
(c) Sumerian Civilization
(d) Mesopotamian Civilization

31. Which commission went through the controversial aspect of the Konkan Railway in Goa?

(a) Mirdha Commission
(b) Oza Commission
(c) Ramamurti Commission
(d) Sarkaria Commission

32. Kakinada port is being developed into a deep sea port with the assistance of:

(a) World Bank
(b) Asian Development Bank
(c) IMF (d) IBRD

33. An ambitious programme called "Kalam Kranti" has been drawn by:

(a) Punjab (b) Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar

34. The first all-women police station is in:

(a) Guwahati (b) Delhi
(c) Chandigarh (d) Panjim

35. The declaration to start a movement code-named as "Operation Bhasmasur" for "liberating" the Gyanvyapi Masjid at Varanasi adjacent to the Kashi Vishwanath temple, has been made by:

(a) Shiv Sena leaders based in Delhi
(b) B J P leaders
(c) Vishav Parishad leaders
(d) All Sangh Parivar leaders

36 The first woman doctor in India was:

(a) Clara Swain (b) Fanny Butler
(c) Leeza Elizabeth (d) Johny Russell

37 The language used during Sangam period was:

(a) Telugu (b) Malayalam
(c) Tamil (d) Sanskrit

38 Hiroshi Nakajima is Director-General of:

(a) WHO (b) UNICEF
(c) FAO (d) UNESCO

39 Lothal in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat was the best example of maritime activity during

(a) Mauryan period (b) Harappan period
(c) Sunga period (d) Chola period

40. Jean Chretien, who was recently elected as Prime Minister of Canada, belongs to which political party?

(a) Democrat (b) Conservative
(c) Liberal (d) Labour

41 Frederico Mayor is Director General of:

(a) FAO (b) UNESCO

(c) WHO (d) UNICEF

Selected questions from recently-held Defence Services examinations.

42. The bright heavenly body with a long luminous tail is called a:

(a) planet (b) constellation
(c) comet (d) satellite

43. Which of the following features distinguish musical sounds from noise?

1. Regularity in sound
2. A musical sound has a single frequency
3. Absence of sudden changes of amplitude in respect of musical sounds

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Who among the following is a prominent leader of the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

(a) Sundarlal Bahuguna
(b) Medha Patkar
(c) Swami Agnivesh
(d) Chimanbhai Patel

45. The Chairman of the Finance Commission at present is:

(a) Manmohan Singh
(b) N.K.P. Salve
(c) Pranab Mukherjee
(d) K.C. Pant

46. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan who was dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan was restored to office by:

(a) the army (b) the court
(c) a referendum (d) the Central legislature

47. Separatist forces in Abkhazia want that region to secede from:

(a) Georgia (b) Armenia
(c) Bosnia (d) Serbia

48. The Insat-2 B was launched from:

(a) Kourou (b) Sriharikota
(c) Thumba (d) Kavalur

49. Rath Yatra is a major festival in the temple at:

(a) Dwaraka (b) Ayodhya
(c) Puri (d) Varanasi

50. Samajwadi Party is led by:

(a) Chandrasekhar
(b) Kanshi Ram
(c) Subramanyam Swami
(d) Mulayam Singh Yadav

51. Glaucoma leads to progressive:

(a) loss of vision
(b) loss of hearing
(c) loss of ability to distinguish odours
(d) changes in speech characteristics

52. Which one of the following substances is released into the blood stream of a normal individual following an increase in the concentration of blood sugar?

(a) Hormone (b) Insulin
(c) Glucagon (d) Enzyme

53. The Indian scientist whose name is associated with the measurement of growth in plants is:

(a) H.G. Khorana (b) C.V. Raman
(c) J.C. Bose (d) Meghnad Saha

54. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): On the equinox, the duration of the days and nights is equal all over the globe.

Reason (R): The sun is directly over the equator.

Of these statements

(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

55. The disintegration and decomposition of rocks is known as:

(a) weathering (b) erosion
(c) denudation (d) mass washing

56. Major earthquakes had taken place at the following places of India:

1. Koyna
2. Kangra
3. Uttara Kasi

The correct chronological sequence of these earthquakes (oldest first and the most recent last) is:

(a) 1, 3, 2 (b) 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 1, 2, 3

57. The parties to the dispute regarding the sharing of the Cauvery water are:

(a) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
(b) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
(d) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala

58. The developing countries have only a minor share of the world trade because:

(a) their economies are not trade oriented
(b) they face fierce competition from trade groupings like the EEC
(c) they lack the necessary infrastructure
(d) they produce mainly primary goods whose prices are low

59. Srisailam hydroelectric project is on the river:

(a) Tungabhadra (b) Sharavati
(c) Krishna (d) Cauvery

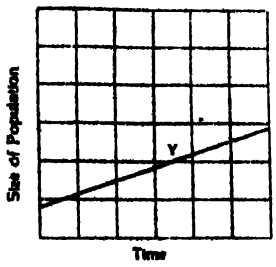
60. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a) Kanpur : Paper manufacturing
(b) Coimbatore : Textile industry
(c) Ahmedabad : Leather industry
(d) Murshidabad . Copper smelting

61. The 'Teen Bigha Corridor area' has been given on lease to:

(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Myanmar

62. Consider the graph given below:



As per the line marked Y on the graph, the growth of opulation is:

(a) exponential (b) linear
(c) constant (d) declining

63. Port Blair is situated in:

(a) North Andaman
(b) South Andaman
(c) Middle Andaman
(d) Little Andaman

64. Which of the following statement about Paradeep ort are true?

1. It is specially designed for the export of iron ore.
2. It is located on the Orissa coast.
3. It is the biggest seaport in India.
4. The area around the port is a free trade zone.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

65. The year 712 was an important landmark in Indian history because it was in that year that:

(a) the Arabs occupied Sind
(b) Yasovarman of Kanyakubja ascended the throne
(c) Harshvardhana held at Prayag a great Buddhist assembly in which Hiuan Tsang gave discourses
(d) the cave temples of Ellora were carved

66. During the Mughal period Mansur was a great:

(a) poet (b) architect
(c) painter (d) sufi saint

67. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave up his lucrative egal practice and joined Mahatma Gandhi at the time of he:

(a) Champaran Satyagraha
(b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
(c) Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act
(d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

68. 'Poorna Swaraj' became the objective of the Congress at its session held at:

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta
(c) Madras (d) Lahore

69. In the case of a conflict between the Centre and a State in respect of a subject included in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India,

(a) the law of the State prevails
(b) the law of the Centre prevails
(c) the matter is resolved by the Supreme Court of India
(d) the law which had been passed first would prevail

70. Which one of the following thinkers *did not* influence Gandhiji?

(a) Tolstoy (b) Thoreau
(c) Gokhale (d) Trotsky

71. The first State in India to implement Panchayati Raj system was:

(a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan
(c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh

72. The Renaissance first began in:

(a) England (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Italy

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (*Renaissance Writers*)	*List II* (*Works*)
A. Dante	1. Pantagruel
B. Machiavelli	2. Don Quixote
C. Rebelais	3. The Prince
D. Cervantes	4. Divine Comedy

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	4	3	1	2

74. What is the correct choronological sequence of the following:

1. Massachusetts Assembly
2. The Boston Tea Party
3. The Philadelphia Congress

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1

75. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Planning Commission in India?

1. It is an advisory body
2. It is a statutory body
3. The Prime Minister is its ex-officio Chairman
4. It makes plans for the Union as well as the States

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 3 and 4
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 and 4

76. Which one of the following is not a chief organ of the United Nations ?

(a) Security Council
(b) General Assembly
(c) International Labour Organisation
(d) International Court of Justice

77. The deficiency of which one of the following gives rise to a disease characterized by oedema, subcutaneous haemorrhages, anaemia, and pathological changes in the teeth and gums?

(a) Vitamin B complex
(b) Ascorbic acid
(c) Cyanocobalamin
(d) Retinol

78. Which of the following are pollutants that a traffic constable is likely to inhale?

1. Carbon monoxide 2. Lead
3. Sulphur dioxide 4. Oxides of nitrogen

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

79. Which of the following countries have achieved a negative growth rate of population?

(a) France, Italy and Ireland
(b) Australia, Canada and Sweden
(c) Japan, U.S.A. and Russia
(d) U.K., Sweden and Germany

80. A steel ball dropped in a viscous liquid, like oil, will attain a constant velocity after an initial acceleration. The above observation reflects a scientific law discovered by:

(a) Poiseuille (b) Stoke
(c) Rayleigh (d) Bernoulli

81. The Rajdhani Express recently introduced runs between:

(a) Hazrat Nizamuddin and Madras
(b) Hazrat Nizamuddin and Hyderabad
(c) New Delhi and Ahmedabad
(d) New Delhi and Guwahati

82. Which one of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only after the consent of the President?

(a) The Constitution Amendment Bill
(b) The Finance Bill
(c) The Bill for the creation of a new State
(d) The Bill providing for the creation of a new All India Service

83. Which of the following factors is/are responsible for West Bengal being the largest producer of jute in India?

1. It experiences high temperature and receives high rainfall
2. Annual flood-silts provide natural fertilizer
3. It has the highest concentration of Jute mills.
4. It is located at the sea-board.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

84. The presence of moisture in atmosphere can be ascertained by observing water drops outside the surface of a steel glass filled with:

(a) hot milk (b) hot water
(c) cold water (d) ordinary water

85. Which one of the following shows the correct sequence of places in descending order of average summer rainfall?

(a) Jaisalmer, Pune, Allahabad, Cherapunji
(b) Cherapunji, Jaisalmer, Pune, Allahabad
(c) Allahabad, Pune, Jaisalmer, Cherapunji
(d) Cherapunji, Allahabad, Pune, Jaisalmer

86. The source of the blue gem stone, *lapis lazuli*, for the people of the Harappan culture was:

(a) Gujarat
(b) Afghanistan
(c) Western Uttar Pradesh
(d) Maharashtra

87. Cholera bacillus was discovered by:

(a) Joseph Lister (b) Robert Koch
(c) Ronald Ross (d) Louis Pasteur

88. In the Vedic society the term used to denote a group of families was:

(a) grama (b) gotra
(c) vish (d) jana

89. Which one of the following was an important port on the eastern coast during the Gupta period?

(a) Broach (b) Sopara
(c) Tamralipti (d) Kalyan

90. Which of the following are true regarding equinoxes?

1. They occur on March 21st and September 22nd.
2. They depict equal days and equal nights on March 21st and September 22nd on all places of the earth.
3. All places on the earth have equal temperature during equinoxes.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

ANSWERS

1. (c)
2. (a) It's in frontier regions of Jammu & Kashmir
3. (b)
4. (c) Dilwara temples are in Mt. Abu (Rajasthan)
5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b)
8. (a) Kaber Lake in Begusarai (Bihar) had been declared as a National Bird Sanctuary on June 20, 1989.
9. (a) 10. (a)
11. (a) It is located on the western bank of the Ganga, some 40 km north of Calcutta. The 'French City' plan is to recapture and revive the lingering traces of French culture in its former enclave.

12. (*d*) The holy relic of the Prophet Mohammad was brought to India by Syed Abdullah, one of the descendants of Hazrat Imam Hussain, who had inherited the holy relic from his forefathers in 1634.
13. (*c*)
14. (*c*) It is 45 km from Imphal (Manipur). (The ashes of Netaji Subhas Chander Bose are kept in Renkoji temple in Tokyo.)
15. (*a*) It is thought that the temple known as "Vaisakheswar temple" could be a very important link in the chain in the study of ancient India, particularly the Chola period.
16. (*b*) (Jean Chretien is the new Prime Minister of Canada.)
17. (*b*) 18. (*a*) 19. (*c*) 20. (*c*)
21. (*e*) 22. (*b*)
23. (*a*) The site is dated back to 7000 B.C.
24. (*a*) 25. (*b*) 26. (*b*)
27. (*a*) The town is about 42 km from Akola.
28. (*c*) 29. (*a*)
30. (*a*) The site is dated back to 7000 B.C. as claimed by Dr B.G. Sidharth.
31. (*b*) 32. (*b*) 33. (*b*) 34. (*a*)
35. (*a*)
36. (*a*) Clara Swain of America was the first woman doctor who arrived in India in 1875 and the second was the English woman Fanny Butler who came in 1880.
37 (*c*) 38. (*a*)
39. (*b*) *Lothal* in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat was the best example of maritime activity in the Harappan culture.

The discovery of a dockyard at Lothal measuring 710 feet by 125 feet besides corroborating Indian maritime trade with Mesopotamia and other countries also proved his theory of the people having migrated to other places themselves as the opening of the dockyard was found to be blocked.

40. (*c*) 41. (*b*) 42. (*c*) 43. (*b*)
44. (*b*) 45. (*d*) 46. (*b*) 47. (*b*)
48. (*a*) 49. (*c*) 50. (*d*) 51. (*a*)
52. (*b*) 53. (*c*) 54. (*b*) 55. (*c*)
56. (*b*) 57. (*b*) 58. (*b*) 59. (*c*)
60. (*d*) 61. (*c*) 62. (*c*) 63. (*b*)
64. (*a*) 65. (*a*) 66. (*b*) 67. (*a*)
68. (*d*) 69. (*c*) 70. (*b*) 71. (*d*)
72. (*d*) 73. (*d*) 74. (*b*) 75. (*a*)
76. (*c*)
77. (*b*) Ascorbic Acid is Vitamin C.
78. (*c*) 79. (*c*) 80. (*b*) 81. (*a*)
82. (*c*) Refer page 169 "*Introduction to the Constitution of India*" by Durga Das Basu.
83. (*a*) 84. (*c*) 85. (*d*) 86. (*b*)
87. (*b*)
88. (*a*) P. 243 "*Hindu World*" by Benjamin Walker.
89. (*c*) Refer "*Britannica*", 1991, Page 531, Volume 11, *See* Tamluk, ancient Tamralipti.
90. (*b*)

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The following are answers to the remaining questions of N.D.A. Examination held on the 12th of Sept 1993. The answers to the first 27 questions of the paper were published in our January issue.

COMPREHENSION

(Items 28 to 39)

Directions:

In this Section you have three short passages. After each passage you will find four questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakenly is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

(*a*) different forms of life are found on earth
(*b*) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(*c*) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(*d*) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position

(*a*) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(*b*) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
(*c*) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(*d*) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (*c*). So (*c*) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (*b*). So (*b*) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 28 to 39.

Passage I

The avowed purpose of the exact sciences is to establish complete intellectual control over experience in terms of precise rules which can be formally set out and empirically tested. Could that ideal be fully achieved, all truth and all error could henceforth be ascribed to an exact theory of the universe, while we who accept this theory would be relieved of any occasion for exercising our personal judgement. We should only have to follow the rules faithfully. Classical mechanics approaches this ideal so closely that it is often thought to have achieved it. But this leaves out of account the element of personal judgement involved in applying the formulae of mechanics to the facts of experience.

28. An exact theory of the universe is

(*a*) not desirable
(*b*) improbable
(*c*) possible
(*d*) yet to be made

29. In exact sciences

(*a*) personal judgements are set aside in favour of a mechanical theory
(*b*) one does not find answers to all questions and problems
(*c*) one reposes faith in actual experience
(*d*) one interprets the universe according to one's wish

30. Classical mechanics

(*a*) has formulated precise rules
(*b*) has gained intellectual control over the world
(*c*) has formulated an exact theory of the universe
(*d*) just falls short of achieving intellectual control over experience

31. The purpose of the exact sciences is to

(*a*) form opinions about our experience
(*b*) formulate principles which will help us to exercise our personal judgement
(*c*) assert our intellectual superiority
(*d*) make formal and testable rules which can help verify experience

Passage II

It is not luck but labour that makes men. Luck, says an American writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches. Luck relies on chance; labour on character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and

aspires to independence The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck, in other words, that a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things

32 Which one of the following words in the passage indicate that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?

(a) "luck is ever waiting"
(b) "luck whines"
(c) "diligence is the mother of good luck"
(d) "luck wishes the postman would bring him news"

33 Which one of the following statements is true about the passage?

(a) Luck is necessary for success
(b) Success depends only on hard work
(c) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment
(d) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work

34 " labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence This statement means

(a) hard work of all kinds makes people efficient
(b) the labourer lays the foundation of the building
(c) the writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society
(d) there is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning

35 Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?

(a) Luck waits without exertion but labour exerts without waiting
(b) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains
(c) Luck is self-indulgent but labour is selfless
(d) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck

Passage III

Fifty million pounds are spent every year in Great Britain on chocolates and confectionery So it is announced in a paragraph relating to the Chocolate and Confectionery Exhibition at Olympia Statistics are often depressing now-a-days, but the figures I have quoted give us grounds for believing that the world is in some important respects a better place today than it has ever been before What child of any age, since Moses lay in the ark of bulrushes, would not wish to have been born into a world containing such mountains of edible happiness?

36 What, according to the author, is so depressing about statistics now-a-days?

(a) They make long lists of calculations
(b) They are made by every country
(c) They make one feel uncomfortable with suggested enormity
(d) They are undependable because they are always wrong

37 Why does the author say that the world is a better place today?

(a) The world has enormous statistics
(b) The world has sweets in abundance
(c) A good deal of money is spent on sweets
(d) Children of today have the widest choice of sweets

38 Which one of the following expressions is nearest in meaning to the phrase the ark of bulrushes ?

(a) A boat rowed by hands
(b) A wicker basket for floating in water
(c) A box made of wood
(d) A raft that floats

39 By saying that ' the world is a better place today than it has ever been before" because of the availability of sweets in abundance, the writer

(a) ironically condemns the manufacture of sweets
(b) strikingly makes a statement from the point of view of children who love sweets
(c) exaggerates sweet-eating
(d) criticizes wasting large amounts of money on chocolates and confectionery

RECONSTRUCTING PASSAGE

(Items 40 to 44)

Directions:

In items 40 to 44, there are six sentences marked S_1, S_6, P, Q, R, S The positions of S_1 and S_6 are fixed You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage which would be the most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage

Mark your response on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space

Example X has been solved for you

Example X

S_1 A poor peasant went off early one morning to plough, taking with him for his breakfast a piece of bread

S_6 He lifted the coat, but the bread was gone!

P After a while, when his horse was tired and he was hungry, the peasant stopped ploughing

Q He hid it under a bush and started work

R He went to get his coat and his breakfast

S He got his plough ready and put his coat round the bread

The proper sequence should be

(a) SQPR (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

Explanation The proper sequence in this Example is SQPR which is marked (a) Therefore (a) is the correct answer

Now attempt items 40 to 44

40 S_1 A man handed a pair of trousers to the departmental store-clerk and said, "I'd like these altered, please "

S_6 Triumphantly he put the trousers and the receipt on the counter and said, "I'd like to have these altered, please

P He said that free alteration is not possible without a receipt

Q The man said, "Okay, I'd like

to return the trousers." The clerk took them back and returned his money.

R: The man pushed the money and said, "Now I want to buy them." The clerk put the trousers in a bag, issued a receipt and handed him both.

S: The clerk asked for the sales receipt but after searching his pockets the man replied that he had lost it.

The proper sequence should be

(a) QRPS
(b) SPQR
(c) PSRQ
(d) PSQR

41. S_1: She used to work at the desk next to mine in the office several years ago.

S_6: I am glad that their demands have been accepted.

P: But it must have been exasperating that a male sitting beside her was doing the same work as she was and being paid more.

Q: She is certain to be still there, in the same old brown suit and fur lined boots.

R: She was as kind as she was efficient.

S: Now she and all her friends have won their long campaign for the justice of equal pay to be recognized.

The proper sequence should be

(a) SPRQ
(b) RQPS
(c) SPQR
(d) QRPS

42. S_1: Obesity is a curse of modern times.

S_6: This is because today's changed life styles often mean less physical exertion and an over indulgence in unhealthy food.

P: As a result, what is lost is the natural goodness of roughage and important nutrients.

Q: Invariably, fat and sugar which cause obesity are added to make food more palatable.

R: In these days food gets more refined and cooking methods are more intricate.

S: Therefore, there are more obese people today than ever before.

The proper sequence should be

(a) QPRS
(b) RPQS
(c) RQPS
(d) RPSQ

43. S_1: The two youngsters first met in the corridors of the college.

S_6: The wedding took place on the appointed date.

P: With their parents' consent they set their wedding date.

Q: The publication of the final year results marked the completion of their studies.

R: They agreed to get married after completing their studies.

S: Their intimacy grew and they began to meet at their homes.

The proper sequence should be

(a) QPRS
(b) RSQP
(c) SRQP
(d) PQRS

44. S_1: Let me elaborate a little on what I mean by a properly channelled scientific approach.

S_6: And of course, there are soldiers, commandos, to say nothing of intelligence men, besides many others who do their bit to make a successful attack.

P: There are planners deciding the strategy.

Q: In a major war, there are several different operations involved.

R: There are complex issues involving communications between different nerve centres.

S: There are factories producing the required armaments.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PSRQ
(b) RSPQ
(c) SRQP
(d) QPSR

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences (*Items 45 to 50*)

Each of the following sentences (items 45 to 50) has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Now answer items 45 to 50.

45. Authority_____when it is not supported by the moral purity of it's user.

(a) empowers
(b) crumbles
(c) prevails
(d) waits

46. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to____accidents.

(a) minor
(b) urban
(c) gruesome
(d) winsome

47. _____learning does not help the mental growth of a student.

(a) Guided
(b) Fast
(c) Assisted
(d) Rote

48. In spite of his best efforts, he could achieve_____success.

(a) a little
(b) near
(c) little
(d) extraordinary

49. 'He is a pastmaster at_____a cock and bull story whenever his boss tries to pull him up for his negligence.

(a) cooking up
(b) dishing out
(c) hitting upon
(d) pulling out

50. The mounting pressure was so overwhelming that he ultimately_____to her wish.

(a) yielded in
(b) gave in
(c) cowed in
(d) agreed in

ANSWERS

28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (d)
31. (d)	32. (c)	33. (d)
34. (a)	35. (d)	36. (c)
37. (d)	38. (b)	39. (d)
40. (b)	41. (b)	42. (a)
43. (c)	44. (d)	45. (b)
46. (c)	47. (d)	48. (a)
49. (a)	50. (b)	

TEST OF REASONING—I

Find out the missing number:

1 87, 86, 85, 81, 73, , 37
(a) 68 (b) 64 (c) 59 (d) 61
(e) None of these

2 7, 14, 42, 168,
(a) 672 (b) 840 (c) 504 (d) 796
(e) None of these

3 9, 20, , 48, 65, 84
(a) 31 (b) 37 (c) 29 (d) 33
(e) None of these

4 15, 32, 18, , 21, 16, 24
(a) 24 (b) 28 (c) 26 (d) 19
(e) None of these

5 6, 11, 32, 127,
(a) 531 (b) 601 (c) 634 (d) 498
(e) None of these

6 4, 7, 9, 14, 16, , 25, 28
(a) 21 (b) 23 (c) 19 (d) 20
(e) None of these

7 12, 14, 27, 42, 70,
(a) 110 (b) 97 (c) 113 (d) 102
(e) None of these

8 6, 42, 7, , 3, 15, 5, 45 9
(a) 10 (b) 28 (c) 25 (d) 21
(e) None of these

Which among a, b, c, d and e is the largest?

9 (a) $\frac{7}{11}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$
(d) $\frac{11}{15}$ (e) $\frac{16}{25}$

10 (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{13}$ (c) $\frac{4}{9}$
(d) $\frac{6}{11}$ (e) $\frac{9}{17}$

Match the right parts:

11 529, 225, 289, 25, 169
(A) They are divisible by 4

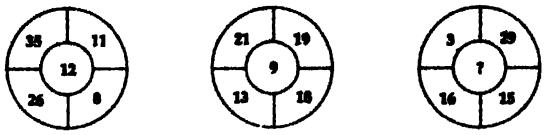
12 114, 318, 762, 414, 294
(B) They are not divisible by any other number

13 107, 83, 79, 101, 113
(C) All are divisible by 7

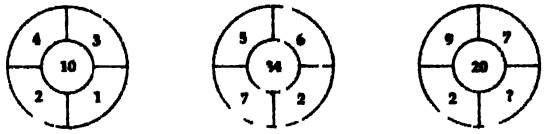
14 612, 228, 104, 84, 316
(D) All are divisible by 3

15 119, 133, 147, 175, 154
(E) They are squares of numbers

Which is the right number for compartment with question mark

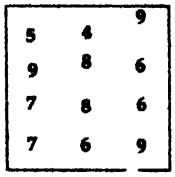
16


(a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 1
(e) None of these

17


(a) 7 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 5
(e) None of these

18 Divide the square into four parts by drawing 3 straight lines so that numbers in each part add upto 21



Find out the missing number:

19 6 5 ?
8 12 3
9 6 8
(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 9 (d) 7 (e) 16

20 8 10 17
11 ? 10
16 11 8
(a) 12 (b) 16 (c) 14 (d) 15 (e) 9

If letters from A to M are written leaving some space between them and then A to Z are inserted ANBOC .... ..Z

21 Which letter would be to the right of G?
(a) T (b) H (c) S (d) U (e) F

22 Which letter would be 11th from the right end?
(a) 11 (b) I (c) J (d) T (e) U

23 Which letter would be between D and E?
(a) R (b) P (c) S (d) C (e) Q

Find the odd-man out:

24 (a) FAC (b) LGI (c) ZUW
(d) TNQ (e) PKM

25 (a) YVXW (b) PMNO (c) GDFF
(d) MJLK (e) TQSR

26. (a) MNPS (b) UVXA (c) GHJM
(d) EFHL (e) BCEH

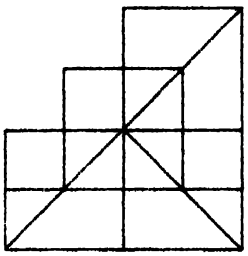
27. (a) OPMN (b) GHDE (c) TUQR
(d) YZVW (e) JKGH

28. (a) AZCX (b) EVGT (c) CXEV
(d) JQLO (e) FUHR

Which is the right choice for inserting the letters in blanks serially?

29. ba - ccbaa - acccb - aba - c
(a) cbcc (b) abac (c) cbac
(d) cbbc (e) cbab

30. c - ac- cbccba - acbc - bac
(a) bacc (b) bcbc (c) cacc
(d) bacb (e) babc



31. How many squares does the above figure have?
(a) 10 (b) 7 (c) 4
(d) 9 (e) None of these

32. Count the number of triangles and tick-mark the right choice.
(a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 17
(d) 19 (e) None of these

Letters of the words in the following questions are written in a code. Find out the right code for the letter in box.

33. P A [R] D O N
(a) s (b) m (c) k (d) g (e) q (f) y

34. [K] N I G H T
(a) q (b) f (c) b (d) d (e) z (f) j

35. W I N T [E] R
(a) d (b) p (c) h (d) q (e) h (f) b

36. S T R O N [G]
(a) b (b) z (c) x (d) y (e) q (f) k

37. W A [L] K E R
(a) v (b) k (c) p (d) h (e) m (f) j

38. [P] L A G U E
(a) m (b) h (c) v (d) z (e) g (f) c

39. If 'SPECIAL' is coded as 'KZHBDOR' then 'ORDINARY' would be:
(a) ZQBMHCSX (b) XQZOHCQN
(c) XQZMHCQN (d) ZQBHOBQZ

Words following the lead word have a common quality but one is different. Find this odd-man out:

40. PROCEDURE
(a) PROCURE (b) PROUD
(c) DEUCE (d) PROCEED
(e) CREEPER

41. ATMOSPHERE
(a) ATOM (b) TORE (c) ASH
(d) SPHERE (e) THERE

42. ENORMOUS
(a) MOUSE (b) NORM
(c) MOORS (d) RUMOUR
(e) MORON

43. CONVENTION
(a) INVENTION (b) CONNECT
(c) TENSION (d) CONCEIVE
(e) INNER

In following questions each item is represented by one cricle irrespective of its size. Match the right parts on the basis of relationship.

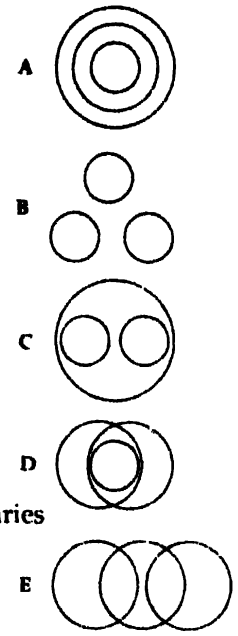
44. book : newspaper : magazine

45. sweater : wool : carpet

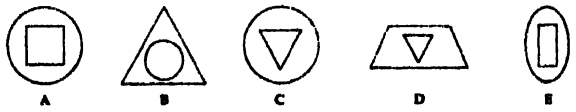
46. train : motor car : engine

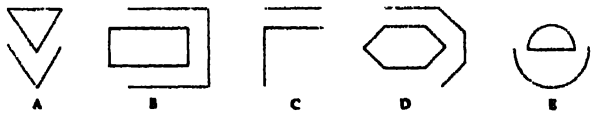
47. envelope : message : letter

48. hospitals : doctors : dispensaries



Find the odd-man out:

49.


50.


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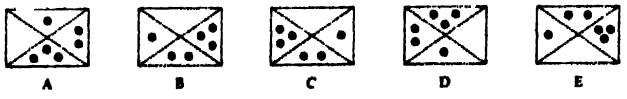

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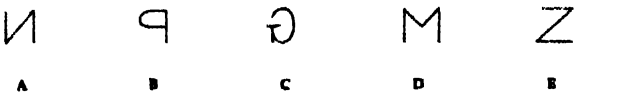
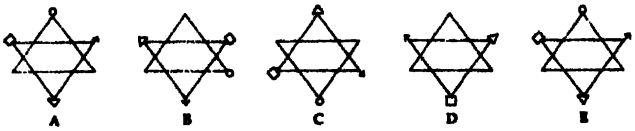
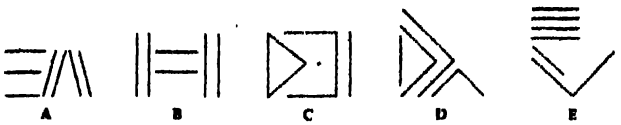


53.


Which set of lines is needed to draw the figure given in question?

84



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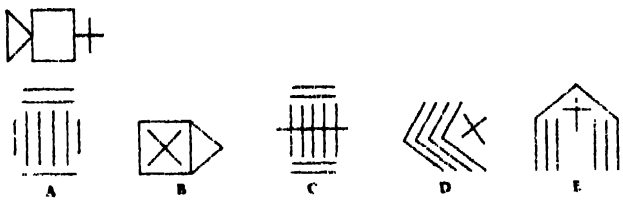

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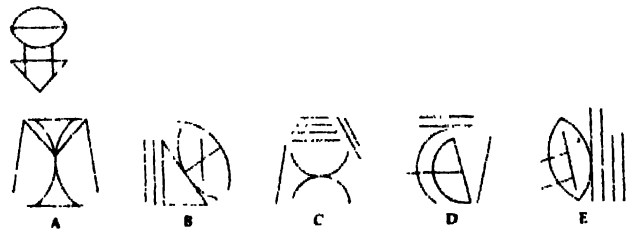


Six places, A, B, C, D, E and F are situated as follows:
F is 1 km to the east of A.
E is 1 km to the west of B.
C is 3 kms to the south of E.
D is 3 kms to the west of C.
B is 1 km to the north of F.

58. Which two points are the farthest?
(*a*) E and C (*b*) B and D (*c*) D and F
(*d*) E and D (*e*) None of these

59. Which three are in a straight line?
(*a*) EBD (*b*) BFC (*c*) ACD
(*d*) EAC (*e*) None of these

60. A train, with a speed of 80 km p.h. leaves a station at 9.15 A.M. Its next stoppage is at 9.51 where it stops for 2 minutes. A passenger reaches the station at 9.20 A.M. but realizing that he has missed the train, diverts his car along a road, parallel to the railway track and reaches the next station just one minute before the train leaves from there. At what speed did he drive his car?
(*a*) 80 km p.h. (*b*) 85 km p.h. (*c*) 92 km p.h.
(*d*) 90 km p.h. (*e*) None of these

In a family of 4, the mother is 3 years younger than father who was 31 when his son was born. The daughter is 5 years older than her brother. If the total age of the four members is 108 today:

61. What is the age of the daughter today?
(*a*) 11 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 16
(*d*) 19 (*e*) None of these

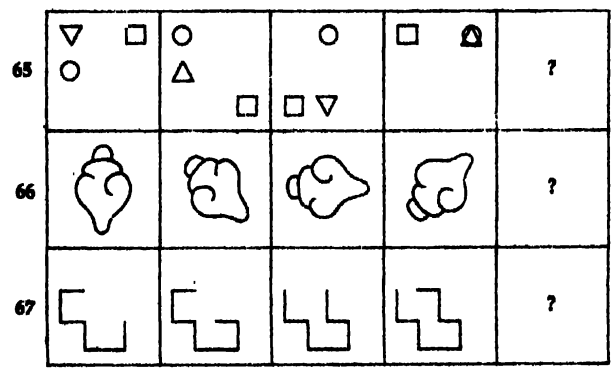
62. How old was mother when her daughter was born?
(*a*) 23 (*b*) 19 (*c*) 22
(*d*) 24 (*e*) None of these

63. In a circus, a joker performs on a bicycle: One wheel of the bicycle has a diameter of 28 cm. and the other has a diameter of 98 cm. If the bigger wheel goes round 14 times during his performance, how many times would the smaller wheel go round?
(*a*) 28 (*b*) 45 (*c*) 35
(*d*) 49 (*e*) None of these

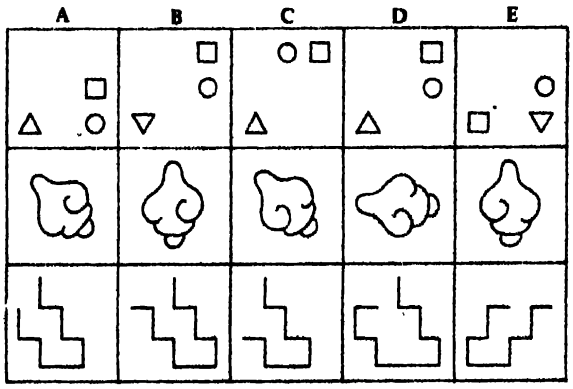
64. In a certain class, Rakesh is 29th from the top and Mohan is 16th from the bottom in the alphabetical arrangement of names. If they have 7 boys between them what is the number of students in the class?
(*a*) 52 (*b*) 45 (*c*) 36
(*d*) 35 (*e*) None of these

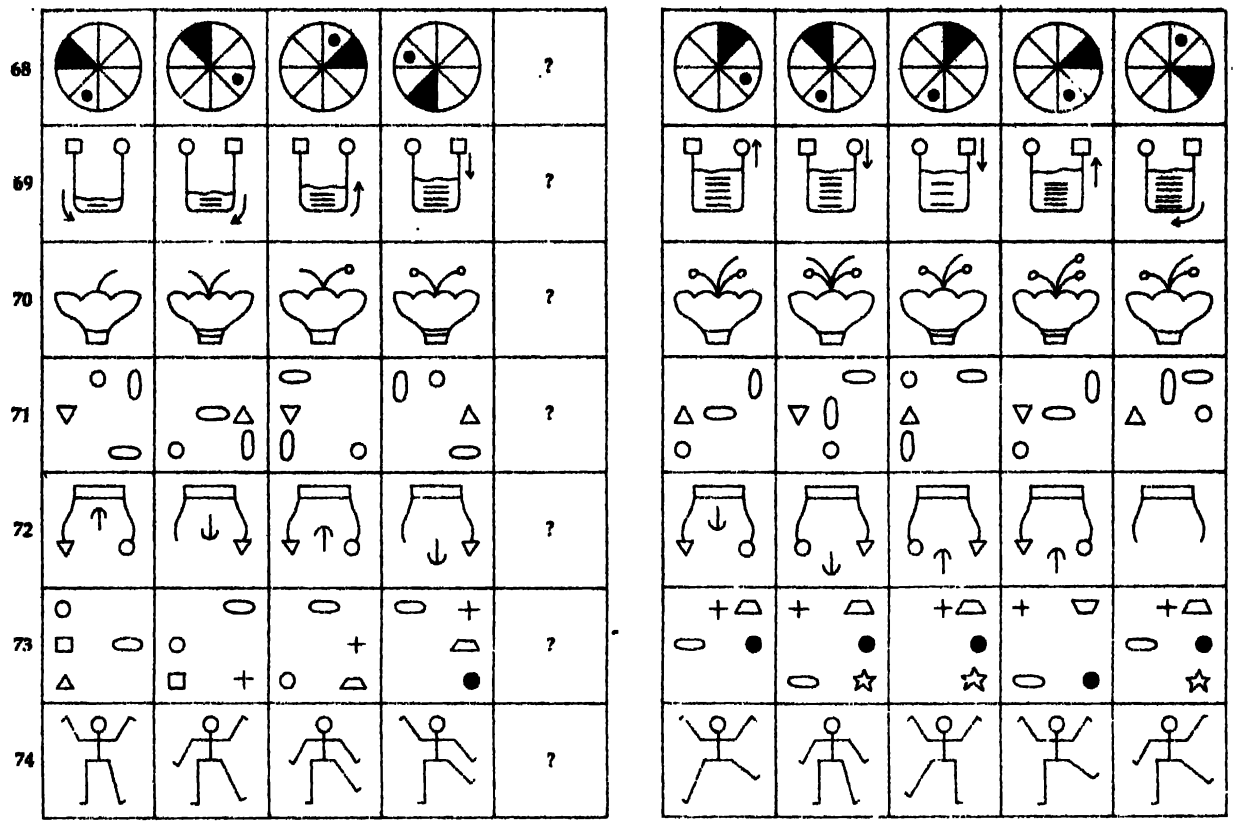
Given below are two sets of figures, the problem figures and the answer figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the answer figures would fit in place of question mark.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) The series is $x - 1^2; -1^3; -2^2; -2^3; -3^2; -3^3$...
2. (*b*) Numbers are multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5....
3. (*d*) The numbers have a difference of 11, 13, 15, 17...
4. (*a*) There are two series: 15, 18, 21... and 32, 24, 16...
5. (*c*) The series follows the pattern: $\times 2 - 1; \times 3 - 1; \times 4 - 1$...
6. (*a*) There are two series: $2^2; 3^2; 4^2$... and 7; 14; 21; ...
7. (*c*) Each number is the total + 1 of the two preceding numbers.
8. (*d*) Each alternate number is the product of numbers on its right and left.
9. (*d*)
10. (*d*) Use L.C.M. method.
11. E 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C
16. (*d*) Add the two lower numbers and deduct from the total of upper two numbers. Ex. (35 + 11) – (26 + 8) = 12
17. (*b*) Deduct the total of squares of numbers on the right from total of squares of numbers on the left to get the number in the centre. Ex. $(4^2 + 2^2) - (3^2 + 1^2) = 10$
18.

5	4	9
9	8	6
7	8	6
7	6	9

19. (*b*) The total of lines vertically and horizontally is 23.
20. (*c*) Here the total vertically and horizontally is 35.
21. (*a*) 22. (*c*) 23. (*e*) 24. (*d*)
25. (*b*) 26. (*d*) 27. (*a*) 28. (*e*)
29. (*c*) The series is: bacc/cbaa/bacc/cbaa/...
30. (*a*) The series is: cbac/acbc/cbac/acbc/...
31. (*a*) 32. (*c*)

For answering next set of questions, sort out common letters in words and match them with common code letters, e.g. K occurs in KNIGHT and WALKER and so does the letter 'j' in codes, hence 'j' is the code for 'K'.

33. (*c*) 34. (*f*) 35. (*c*) 36. (*b*)
37. (*a*) 38. (*e*)
39. (*c*) Write the letters of the word in reverse order. Their preceding letter in the alphabets is their code.
40. (*e*) Letters in other words have been borrowed from the lead word, this one has an extra 'E'.
41. (*a*) In all the other words, letters picked up for forming the word have been used without changing their order.
42. (*d*) This is the only word with an 'extra' letter 'U' other than the ones from the lead word.
43. (*d*) All the other words have one outsider only, this one has two C and E.
44. B 45. C 46. E 47. A 48. D
49. D. All the other figures have only one figure having all straight lines.
50. D. In all the other figures, one figure has one arm extra; this one has two extra.
51. B. Dots are in wrong direction.
52. E. All the others are mirror images of letters.
53. C. The figures are around wrong triangle.
54. B 55. D 56. A 57. A
58. (*b*) 59. (*d*) 60. (*d*) 61. (*c*)
62. (*a*) 63. (*d*) 64. (*c*)

For answering next set of questions, examine each figure individually and study its relationship with other figures. Then see the points along which it moves. It may rotate while moving and may gain or lose something.

65. B 66. E 67. C 68. C 69. A
70. E 71. D 72. D 73. A 74. D

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (*a*) iris (*b*) cornea (*c*) anvil (*d*) pupil (*e*) retina
2. (*a*) quilt (*b*) sheet (*c*) pillow (*d*) mattress (*e*) cot
3. (*a*) giddha (*b*) beehu (*c*) lavni (*d*) kathak (*e*) garba
4. (*a*) lotus (*b*) rose (*c*) jasmine (*d*) marigold (*e*) daisy
5. (*a*) tuberculosis (*b*) asthma (*c*) cough (*d*) AIDS (*e*) pluricy
6. (*a*) fan (*b*) mixy (*c*) cooler (*d*) heater (*e*) pressure cooker
7. (*a*) groundnut (*b*) coconut (*c*) turnip (*d*) onion (*e*) potato
8. (*a*) Sindhi (*b*) Urdu (*c*) Tamil (*d*) Bhojpuri (*e*) Malayalam

The items in each question given below have a definite relationship. Your task is to find out the right item from the choice so that the items in the second set would have a similar relationship.

9. tooth paste : teeth : : ? : clothes
   (*a*) body (*b*) tailor (*c*) protection (*d*) soap (*e*) stitching
10. pen : ink : : bus : ?
    (*a*) travel (*b*) passengers (*c*) petrol (*d*) transportation (*e*) road
11. navy : army : : stone : ?
    (*a*) building (*b*) cement (*c*) brick (*d*) rock (*e*) statues
12. string : thread : : nest : ?
    (*a*) birds (*b*) eggs (*c*) tree (*d*) straw (*e*) breeding
13. piano : violin : : spoon : ?
    (*a*) cutlery (*b*) fork (*c*) eat (*d*) metal (*e*) dinner
14. life : death : : night : ?
    (*a*) day (*b*) darkness (*c*) sleep (*d*) evening (*e*) morning
15. election : government : : ? : selection.
    (*a*) job (*b*) specialists (*c*) advertisement (*d*) application (*e*) interview
16. poison : death : : ? : imprisonment
    (*a*) theft (*b*) jailor (*c*) police (*d*) court (*e*) punishment

For questions 17 to 21, mark your answers:

(*a*) if one is a product of the other.

(*b*) if they belong to the same category.

(*c*) if they are opposites.

(*d*) if one is a part of the other.

(*e*) if one is the cause of the other.

17. chess : rook
18. chimpanzee : gorilla
19. wool : sheep
20. earth : atmosphere
21. road : lane
22. virus : typhoid
23. carelessness : mistake
24. paper : wood
25. raw : ripe

Five young ladies, Vimla, Renu, Shashi, Rashmi and Indu are artist, teacher, doctor, receptionist and air-hostess by profession but not in the same order. Match the right parts with the help of information given below:

Vimla and Shashi are not artist.

Rashmi is neither receptionist nor teacher.

Neither Shashi nor Rashmi is air-hostess.

Indu and Renu are neither in medical profession nor in teaching.

Art is not practised by Renu or Rashmi.

Neither Shashi nor Renu is receptionist.

26. Vimla	(A) artist
27. Renu	(B) teacher
28. Shashi	(C) doctor
29. Rashmi	(D) receptionist
30. Indu	(E) air-hostess

Among five boys, Prem is taller than Mahesh but shorter than Narendra and Laxman is shorter than Omprakash but taller than Narendra.

31. Who is the tallest?

(*a*) Mahesh
(*b*) Laxman
(*c*) Omprakash
(*d*) Narendra
(*e*) Prem

32. Who would be fourth if we started counting from the shortest towards the tallest?

(*a*) Mahesh
(*b*) Laxman
(*c*) Omprakash
(*d*) Narendra
(*e*) Prem

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(*a*) necessarily follows from the statements.

(*b*) is only a long drawn one.

(*c*) definitely does not follow from the statements.

(*d*) can't say as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should be in the light of the statements given.*

Statements:

33. 1. The main cause of depreciation of currency is inflation.
2. There is a noticeable depreciation in the currency of country X.

Conclusion: The inflation in country X went up unchecked.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

34. 1. Mr X, a political leader never paid a single visit to the place of worship where all people belonging to his religion went.
2. Just before elections, he became over-concerned about the sanctity of that place.

Conclusion: He wanted to cash in on votes on the basis of religion.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

35. 1. An attempt was made on the life of Mr X.
2. Mr X was provided with security.
3. Mr Y is always surrounded by security guards.

Conclusion: Assassination attempts have been made on the life of Mr Y.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

36. 1. All children like to visit zoo.
2. Wild animals attract children very much.

Conclusion: The wild animals like children too.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

37. 1. In cases of custody deaths, a criminal case is filed against senior police officers.
2. A senior police officer is serving a life sentence in the local jail.

Conclusion: He got this punishment because a person had died in custody when he was incharge.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

38. 1. Only an extremely strong and assertive Chief Election Commissioner could manage the elections fairly.
2. In Nov '93, the political parties were forced to follow a code of conduct and thus the purity of elections and public interests were admirably maintained.
3. The Chief Election Commissioner was Mr Seshan.

Conclusion: Mr Seshan has proved himself to be an excellent and straightforward officer who could not be pressurized by political parties.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

39. 1. In present times, British investment in India is very high.
2. The investment is not so high in China

Conclusion: India is bigger than China

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

40. 1. Many patients die due to non-functional kidneys.
2. Kidneys can be transplanted.

Conclusion: The patients are unable to find the kidney donors of the right blood group.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

TYPE II

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something understood or taken for granted. Imply I and II to the statement and tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is implicit.

(*b*) Only II is implicit.

(*c*) Either I is implicit or II.

(*d*) Neither I is implicit nor II.

(*e*) Both I and II are implicit.

Statement:

41. One Swamiji proposes to lead a crusade against so called Star TV's corrupt influence.

Implications:

I. The Swami believes that it is a cultural invasion.
II. The Swami is a narrow minded old man.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

42. Legal loop-holes often happen to be procedural safeguard against fair trails.

Implications:

I. Such loop-holes are not safeguard against unfair trials.

II. The custodians of law know nothing about these loop-holes.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

43. The militants took a lot of time in coming out of the Hazratbal Dargah in Kashmir.

Implications:

I. They were scared lest they should be caught.

II. They were awaiting orders from their leaders.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

44. According to the latest data the percentage of people below poverty line has declined.

Implications:

I. The Govt has been successful in providing employment to more people.

II. The datas are not to be relied upon or as the saying goes, there are three kinds of lies,—lies, damn lies and statistics.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

45. God gives human beings wealth, power and fame as a test.

Implications:

I. Only those are dear to God who are not intoxicated by the things mentioned above.

II. Human beings need not make any efforts to acquire these things as they are given by God.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

46. Most of the people in metropolitans lead an extremely busy life.

Implications:

I. Life in rural areas is more relaxed.

II. There are some people in metropolitans who don't have to rush about all the time.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

47. Environmental groups have been complaining against plastic bags and compare them to the spreading of plague.

Implications:

I. They are unfriendly agents which do not blend with mother earth.

II. Even recycling them pollutes atmosphere.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

48. Cactus, a plant with spongy pulp and waxy outer layers easily survives in hot deserts.

Implications:

I. Its spongy hollow pulp can store water.

II. The waxy outer layers check transpiration.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

49. The medical advice from the US would be made possible to all with the help of satellites very soon.

Implications:

I. Only doctors from US are capable of solving all medical problems.

II. This medical advice would cost nothing to patients all around the world.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE III

Each question given below presents a problem followed by two courses of action. A course of action is a decision or step taken towards solving the problem, for improvement in existing conditions or as a follow up for programme already implemented by the person or authorities concerned. Your task is to weigh the course of action with regard to the problem and then tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is the right course of action.

(*b*) Only II is the right course of action.

(*c*) Either I is right or II.

(*d*) Neither I is right nor II.

(*e*) Both I and II are right courses of action.

50. A childless couple, very keen on bringing up a child as their own found an infant near a temple with no one in sight around.

I. They should take the child home quietly.

II. They should try to locate the parents of the child with the help of the police and if they cannot be contacted then they should adopt the child legally.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

51. A fashion designer, who has just set up her business in India wants to take the market by storm.

I. She should arrange fashion shows.

II. She should contact advertising agencies.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

52. The authorities arranging the famous Pushkar Fair near Ajmer in Rajasthan want to attract more and more foreign tourists.

I. They should arrange the functions that are westernized in nature.

II. They should have more modern hotels.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

53. "The government is not prepared to yield or relent to the conditions of the strikers." The leaders of the Union of the workers should:

I. make their demands more reasonable.

II. take to destructive activities so as to make the government realize their power.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

54. A private concern wants to attract investment for setting up a new plant.

I. They should pay a higher rate of interest to the investors.

II. Their schemes should be convincing enough.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

55. The night-watchman of a three storeyed office building, having about sixty rooms, reported in the morning that the lock of one of the most important store-rooms was broken. The officer in-charge should:

I. suspend the night-watchman as it was his responsibility to protect the office at the hour of the burglary.

II. hand-over the store-keeper to the police as nothing could be done without his involvement.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

56. The teachers want their best student to continue his studies although his father, a washerman by profession is forcing him to leave the school and lend him a helping hand.

I. The teachers should convince the father that his son, being a very intelligent boy, would rise very high.

II. They should arrange a substantial scholarship for him so as to solve the financial problem of the family to some extent.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

57. A businessman has threatened to file a suit of defamation against the editor of a newspaper for publishing some trash regarding his personal life.

I. The editor should apologize.

II. If the editor has enough proof of the things he has published, he should not worry and should publish the proofs as well.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

58. Villagers are very much against anti-environmental mining of bauxite ore in their lush green valley in Goa.

I. The government should give up such anti-environmental ideas.

II. The govt. should try to make the villagers realize the importance of bauxite in the present world and promise them job facilities.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE IV

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true, although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

(a) Only I follows from the statements.

(b) Only II follows from the statements.

(c) Both I and II follow from the statements.

(d) Either I or II follows from the statements.

(e) Neither I nor II follows from the statements.

Statements:

59. 1. All curtains are trousers.

2. All trousers are mattresses.

Conclusions:

I. All mattresses are curtains.

II. Some mattresses are curtains.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

60. 1. Some towers are forts.

2. All forts are big

Conclusions:

I. Some towers are big.

II. No fort is small.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

61. 1. Some shop-keepers are gentlemen.

2. Some clowns are gentlemen.

Conclusions:

I. Some shop-keepers are not gentlemen.

II. Some gentlemen are neither shop-keepers nor clowns.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

62. 1. All rogues are outriders.

2. Some outriders are hooligans.

Conclusions:

I. Some hooligans are rogues.

II. None of the hooligans is a rogue.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

63. 1. Some merchants are idealists.

2. Some idealists are tolerable.

Conclusions:

I. No tolerable person is a merchant.

II. Some tolerable persons are merchants.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

64. 1. Some cities have historical monuments.

2. Some cities have museums.

Conclusions:

I. Some cities have museums as well as historical monuments.

II. No city has both.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

65. 1. Students, who did not join N.C.C. became artists.

2. All artists are bald.

Conclusions:

I. Some students are bald.

II. Students who joined N.C.C. have thick hair.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

66. 1. All readers who do not read novels read newspapers.
    2. All those that do not read newspapers wear dark glasses.

Conclusions:

I. All glasses are dark.
II. No newspaper reader wears glasses.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

Statements:

67. 1. Some officers are fat.
    2. Some officers are tall.

Conclusions:

I. No officer is fat as well as tall.
II. Some officers are tall and fat.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

TYPE V

In each of the questions given below, an assumption 'A' is followed by reasons RI and RII. Apply the reasons to the assumptions and tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only RI is the reason for A.

(*b*) Only RII is the reason for A.

(*c*) Either RI or RII is the reason for A.

(*d*) Neither RI nor RII is the reason for A.

(*e*) Both RI and RII are reasons for A.

68. A. If a cat crosses one's path, it is considered to be ominous.

RI. Cat is an unclean and unlucky animal.
RII. So many people had accidents after a cat crossed their path that this believe became rather firm.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

69. A. Insatiably curious children usually grow up to be genius.

RI. They ask so many questions that they learn about most of the things much earlier than an average child.
RII. Only a truly genius mind is full of curiosity.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

70. A. Women usually scream when they see a rat around.

RI. Rats are deadly creatures.
RII. If rats hear someone screaming, they run away.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

71. A. Most of the young people are misunderstood and nagged by their parents.

RI. There is a generation gap between them.
RII. Parents expect their childrer to behave according to their own liking.

(*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

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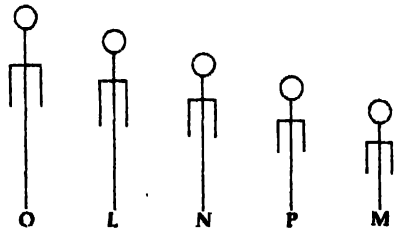
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*c*) This is the only part of ear among the parts of eyes.
2. (*e*) All the others are items for bed.
3. (*d*) It is the only classical dance among folk dances.
4. (*a*) It is the only water flower.
5. (*d*) All the other diseases are connected with chest ailments.
6. (*e*) All the others are electric gadgets.
7. (*b*) All the others are dug out for use as they grow at roots.
8. (*d*) It is the only dialect among regular languages.
9. (*d*) The relationship of the object is with its cleaning agent.
10. (*c*) One makes the other run.
11. (*c*) Both are used for the same purpose.
12. (*d*) Small units are combined together to make the other item of the set.
13. (*b*) Both belong to the same category, musical instruments/cutlery.
14. (*a*) The words are antonyms.
15. (*c*) One is organized for a final choice of the candidates.
16. (*a*) One results in another.

17. (*d*)	18. (*b*)	19. (*a*)	20. (*d*)
21. (*b*)	22. (*e*)	23. (*e*)	24. (*a*)
25. (*c*)	26. D	27. E	28. B
29. C	30. A	31. (*c*)	

32. (*b*) The order is as follows:



33. (*b*)

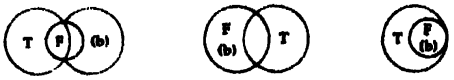
34. (*a*)	35. (*d*)	36. (*d*)	37. (*c*)
38. (*a*)	39. (*c*)	40. (*a*)	41. (*a*)
42. (*d*)	43. (*c*)	44. (*c*)	45. (*a*)
46. (*e*)	47. (*e*)	48. (*e*)	49. (*d*)
50. (*b*)	51. (*e*)	52. (*d*)	53. (*a*)
54. (*e*)	55. (*d*)	56. (*e*)	57. (*c*)

58. (*c*)

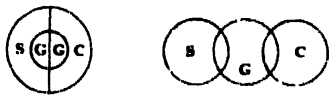
The best way to answer the questions of 'type four' and reach a fool-proof conclusion is by drawing diagrams of all the probabilities. Let each item be represented by a circle and then check the given conclusions with it.

59. (*b*)

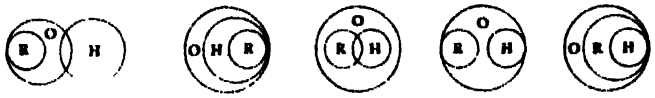
60. (*c*)



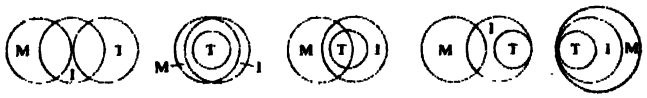
61. (*a*)



62. (*d*)



63. (*d*)



64. (*d*)

65. (*a*)

66. (*e*)
67. (*d*)
68. (*d*)
69. (*e*)
70. (*d*)
71. (*e*)

Improve Your Word Power

1. **amorphous:** (*a*) shapeless (*b*) excellent (*c*) rare (*d*) ancient.

2. **besotted:** (*a*) sharp (*b*) beautiful (*c*) proud (*d*) silly.

3. **cornucopia:** (*a*) justice (quick) (*b*) education (free) (*c*) transport (subsidised) (*d*) source (abundant).

4. **dichotomy:** (*a*) separation (*b*) joint (*c*) height (*d*) moderation.

5. **exigency:** (*a*) depression (*b*) demand (*c*) donation (*d*) operation.

6. **fervour:** (*a*) passion (*b*) fear (*c*) faith (*d*) denial.

7. **graffiti:** (*a*) favour (*b*) sickness (*c*) drawings (*d*) witness.

8. **harakiri:** (*a*) evidence (*b*) suicide (*c*) compulsion (*d*) miracle.

9. **indigent:** (*a*) poor (*b*) grand (*c*) sublime (*d*) humble.

10. **jam:** (*a*) agreement (*b*) conversion (*c*) difficulty (*d*) conflict.

11 **lucre:** (*a*) pain (*b*) pleasure (*c*) royalty (*d*) profit.

12. **malign:** (*a*) insult (*b*) defame (*c*) defend (*d*) refund.

13. **nosedive:** (*a*) fall (*b*) repent (*c*) resent (*d*) soar.

14. **propitiate:** (*a*) punish (*b*) please (*c*) provoke (*d*) debar.

15. **quench:** (*a*) identify (*b*) verify (*c*) satisfy (*d*) justify.

16. **racket:** (*a*) submission (*b*) permission (*c*) uproar (*d*) concession.

17. **trundle:** (*a*) simplify (*b*) complicate (*c*) meditate (*d*) roll.

18. **vitriolic:** (*a*) friendly (*b*) mild (*c*) cowardly (*d*) hostile.

19. **waddle:** (*a*) walk (*b*) swim (*c*) sink (*d*) invent.

20. **zap (v)** (*a*) drown (*b*) prosper (*c*) move (*d*) inspire.

ANSWERS

1. **amorphous:** (*a*) shapeless, heterogeneous.

—There was hardly anything to see in the fashion show except an *amorphous* of jumpers and socks.

2. **besotted:** (*d*) silly, stupid (made).

—He was so *besotted* by movies that one Saturday he saw five movies in a day.

3. **cornucopia:** (*d*) source (abundant).

—All political parties have promised to provide citizens with a *cornucopia* of housing, electricity, water and transport facilities.

4. **dichotomy:** (*a*) separation.

—They set up a false *dichotomy* between working and raising a family.

5. **exigency:** (*b*) demand, need, emergency.

—The people had to accept the harsh *exigencies* of war.

6. **fervour:** (*a*) passion, zeal, intensity.

—In India fairs and festivals are celebrated with traditional *fervour* and gaiety.

7. **graffiti:** (*c*) drawings/writings (on public walls).

—The State capital has been plastered with *graffiti* which passionately declares that religion should not be mixed with politics.

8. **harakiri:** (*b*) suicide.

—Blind imitation of the Western modes of development may prove an economic *harakiri* of our national interests.

9. **indigent:** (*a*) poor.

—Cheap books are printed on recycled newsprint and cover designs are done by *indigent* artists.

10. **jam:** (*c*) difficulty, predicament.

—By his indiscreet remarks he got into a *jam* but failed to get out of it easily.

11. **lucre:** (*d*) profit, gain.

—The lure of easy *lucre* has led many an innocent person into the world of crime.

12. **malign:** (*b*) defame, slander.

—The contestants in elections leave no stone unturned to *malign* their opponents.

13. **nosedive:** (*a*) fall (sharply).

—The hopes that demand for sophisticated weapons would *nosedive* after the end of Cold War have been belied.

14. **propitiate:** (*b*) please, placate.

—In order to *propitiate* gods, animal sacrifice was a common ritual in the past.

15. **quench:** (*c*) satisfy.

—It is difficult to *quench* our greed for gold and land.

16. **racket:** (*c*) uproar, noise.

—To the dismay of all present, the children were making an awful *racket*.

17. **trundle:** (*d*) roll/move (heavily).

—As compared to a mail/express train, a goods train just *trundles* on the tracks.

18. **vitriolic:** (*d*) hostile, bitter.

—The Lok Sabha deplored the *vitriolic* remarks of the minister against the women members of the house.

19. **waddle:** (*a*) walk (slow), lurch.

—A short plump woman came *waddling* along the pavement.

20. **zap (v):** (*c*) move (sudden).

—Have you seen him *zapping* around town on his new motorbike?

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"There is no security on this earth; there is only opportunity."

—Douglas Macarthur

With opportunities knocking at the door but security and stability scare—this is how the earth appears to the knowledgeable and the seeker alike. To catch the fleeting moment by forelock and then tame and tune it to one's advantage is the key to all success. Since the dawn of history, man's dramatic exploits of every opportunity have been a sonorous saga of fact and fiction on this earth. Instead of craving for security, it is the fruitful exploitation of opportunity that has added a new milestone to the edifice of progress and prosperity. Although the road to security and stability is beset with many a pitfall and pothole, man's strength and stamina to plug them have been equally resolute and resourceful. With vibrant vision and vigour he has not allowed any opportunity to slip and thus deny him the taste of success. Despite kicks and knocks, that confront human efforts, the yeast of quest and discovery are thrilling enough to make him stand erect and face the unfolding scenario around. He only makes a mark on the moving sands of time who twists every opportunity to his designs and determination.

"When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

On the rough and tough terrain of life, only those get going and have a better of their foes, who are firm in their deeds and deliberations. Such men, as never falter or fumble before difficulties, succeed in changing the course of events and thus carve a niche for themselves in the hearts and minds of their fellow citizens. We all know that life is not a bed of roses. Its paths are all strewn with thorns. But with uncompromising courage and conviction, a strong-willed fellow beats the enemy to pulp and registers his victory over all obstacles that dare block his march. Like Hercules, he makes the best use of his physical as well as mental powers and upstages his opponent in every trial and trauma. Human civilisation, as we find it today, is not the result of some freak or fluke. It has acquired its present form and fortune as a consequence of relentless efforts, perennial sweat of brow and unflinching faith of those who were true and tough in their thoughts and actions. To the daring, no hurdles are too daunting to stop from seeking new pastures or accomplishing the desired goals.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Most of our problems get aggravated if they are allowed to grow in size and substance. Just as discretion is the better part of valour, similarly precaution or preventive action in time saves us from many a bothersome situation later on. It needs no reiteration to state that if the evil is nipped in the bud, there will be no need to rue over the likely ugly developments afterwards. It is a folly to presume that by putting off timely action, on one pretext or the other, we can avoid the collapse that may come about in a cracked wall or an ailing body. A minor bruise or injury can develop into a pestering wound, which may further necessitate the amputation of a body limb. If we spare the rod on an erring kid today, we may have to face the diabolical defiance of the same young-man tomorrow. It is in the fitness of things and persons that we should not allow even a small fault to go unnoticed and hence unmended. Life does not spare those who play ducks and drakes with it. All things, big and small, deserve immediate attention and corrective action when they start showing some decay or distortion.

"Distance lends a charm."

Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter. In our everyday life, it is the latter that steals a march over the former. The hoary past of history and the distant mirage in a desert always seem colourful and captivating to human instincts and imagination. The lark, soaring high up in the sky, is a bird of mystery and haunting melody. Something concrete and tangible, within reach of human senses and sensibilities, may satisfy our immediate sensuous needs, but the imaginary images made out of medieval myths or miracles are the instant intoxicants of a sagging spirit. The love lores of the past touch the deepest cores of human heart because they carry the halo of platonic love as well as the splendour of supreme sacrifices made at the altar of true love. We seldom appreciate the worth of an object in hand but are always taken in by the promise of a prize in future. We are swayed less by the saying that 'a bird in hand is worth two in the bush' but more at the prospect of a grand finale of our hopes and aspirations in future. The beauty next door may pass unnoticed but a shadowy profile in the distance may arouse our curiosity beyond description. We are more impressed by the jugglery of sounds and steps coming from distant lands but are critical of the rhythm available nearer home.

Facts about Science

Acids and Bases: An *acid* is a compound which in aqueous solution produces hydrogen ions. They turn blue litmus red and produce hydrogen when reacting with metals. All alkaline substances are *bases*. They are compounds which give hydroxyl ions in solutions, turn red litmus blue. Acids and Bases when mixed together neutralize each other producing salts.

Air-coolers and Air-conditioners: *Air coolers* are devices for the lowering of air temperature either by evaporating water or circulating ice cooled water while *air conditioners* are devices for control of the temperature, humidity, motion and quality of atmosphere within a defined space.

Algae and Fungi: *Algae* is a class of lower plants in which there is no distinction of stem, root and leaf. They differ from Fungi in that they have chlorophyll and are habitually aquatic. *Fungi* is a class of plants which have no chlorophyll (green colouring substance) and hence get their food either from living plants or animals or from dead matter.

Angiosperm and Gymnosperm: *Angiosperms* are those plants whose seeds are contained in an ovary. These are the true flowering plants. *Gymnosperms* form a major division of the flowering plants. Their seeds are not borne within their fruit. Pollen is carried direct to the cone scales which then close until the seed is ripe.

Antibiotics, Antiseptics and Aseptic: *Antibiotic* is the name given to a group of drugs, most of which are prepared from moulds or mould-like organisms which destroy bacteria and prevent their growth *viz.*, penicillin, streptomycin etc. *Antiseptic* is preventing the growth of bacteria. *Aseptic* means not liable to, or preventing, decay or putrefaction; involving or accompanied by measures to exclude micro-organisms.

Atomic Weight and Atomic Number: *Atomic Weight* is the mean weight of the atoms of an element. It is expressed in atomic mass units. *Atomic Number* is the number of planetary electrons revolving round the nucleus of the neutral atom of an element, of the number of protons in the nucleus.

Bacteria and Viruses: *Bacteria* are minute living organisms, appearing under a microscope as a group of tiny rods, spheres or spinals. *Viruses* are minute organisms which cause diseases like measles, mumps, typhus, poliomyelitis, small-pox and chicken-pox.

Chemical Change and Physical Change: A *chemical change* is one in which the molecules produced as a result of chemical change possess the constitution and properties which are entirely different from that of the reacting molecules, while in a *physical change*, the change takes place only in the physical properties like colour, volume, state etc. Electrolysis of water is a *chemical change* while conversion of water from liquid to vapour state is a *physical change*.

Chromosomes and Gene: *Chromosomes* are thread-shaped body number of which occur in the nucleus of every animal or plant cell. They occur in pairs, usually several different pairs per nucleus in somatic cells of animals and higher plants. A *gene* is one particular piece of a chromosome (or of its contained hereditary material) influencing a particular set of characteristics which mutates as a whole.

Coal and Lignite: *Coal* results from fossilside leaves, branches and roots of trees which lay buried under deposits of clay and sand for centuries. The volatile constituents have partly escaped leaving a carbonised residue. *Peat* or ordinary coal and *anthracite* are of Carboniferous formation, the former having a greater percentage of volatile substances and its value as a fuel is not great as it contains 29% of carbon but anthracite contains 87% of carbon. *Lignite* or brown coal is intermediate in appearance and has properties between peat and anthracite (true coal). Its deposits are found in certain beds of tertiary rocks. It burns with a long smoky flame.

Conduction, Convection and Radiation: *Conduction* is the process of transfer of heat by matter but without actual motion of the matter itself. *Convection* is the transfer of heat from one part of a body to another by the actual motion of the heated particles of the fluid matter, liquid or gas. Radiation is the process of transmission of heat in straight lines without heating the intervening medium.

Density and Specific gravity: *Density* of a substance is its mass per unit volume. It is different in different systems of units, for instance density of water is 1 gram per c.c. or 62.4 lbs. per cubic ft. But *Specific gravity* is the ratio of the mass of a substance to the mass of the same volume of water. It is a pure number and has the same value whatever the system of units. This pull depends upon the distance from the centre.

If distance is doubled, weight is one fourth. At the centre of the earth weight is nil, but mass is the same in all cases.

Dicotyledon and Monocotyledon: *Dicotyledon* is a class of angiosperms containing the great majority of flowering plants. These are characterized by the presence of two seed leaves or cotyledons in the embryo usually surrounded by an endosperm. *Monocotyledon* are plants having one seed-leaf (catyledon) *e.g.*, bamboos, palms, grasses etc.

Electrical Conductor and Insulator: An *electrical conductor* allows the current to flow through it without resistance while an *insulator*

offers a sufficiently high resistance to the passage of current, and hence it does not allow current to pass through it.

Flora and Fauna: *Flora* refers to the plant life of a region or of a geological period, corresponding to the term *Fauna* for animal life.

Gun Powder and Cordite: *Gun powder* is a mixture of carbon and sulphur with nitre used as an explosive. Its combustion results in the formation of large quantities of CO_2 and free nitrogen. During explosion a grey smoke is produced and is considered to be due to the formation of much solid potassium carbonate.

Cordite on the other hand is a smokeless explosive. It is prepared by mixing Gun cotton, (gun cotton is made by treating cotton with nitric acid), nitro-glycerine and vaseline together in the proportions 65, 30 and 5 respectively. As no solid products are produced when explosion occurs, cordite produces no smoke.

Hard Water and Soft Water: *Hard water* does not form lather with soap easily while *soft water* quickly form a lather with soap. Hardness of water is mainly due to the compounds of calcium particularly the soluble bicarbonates formed by the action of rain water and carbon dioxide from air on limestone. This is termed as *temporary* hardness while the other which is due to sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium is known as *permanent* hardness of water.

Hormones and Vitamins: *Hormones* are products of endocrine glands. They cause changes in the functioning of organs according to the requirements of the body. *Vitamins* are organic substances present in small amounts in foods. Their deficiency can give rise to various diseases.

Ice and Snow: *Ice* is water (H_2O) in the solid state, formed at the freezing point of water, 0°C. It is less dense than water and therefore water expands on freezing and ice floats on water. *Snow* is atmospheric vapour frozen in crystalline form, when temperature is below 30°F.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases: *Infectious diseases* are caused by entrance of some disease germ into the body *e.g.*, cholera, small pox, plague etc. *Contagious diseases* are caused by actual contact with the patient *e.g.*, trachoma, ring worm etc.

Inoculation and Injection: In *inoculation*, either a very weak strain of the germ or a solution of dead germs is injected and the body produces its own immunity against them. *Injection* is forcing a fluid into a vessel or cavity or under the skin.

Light Year and Leap Year: *Light Year* is an astronomical measure of distance; the distance travelled by light in one year. *Leap year* is a year of 366 days, occurring every fourth year (in Christian Calendar), and devised in order to allow for the fact that the duration of the earth's revolution round the sun is about 365-1/4 days.

Meteor and Comet: *Meteors* are small pieces of solid matter which appear in the earth's atmosphere as "shooting stars" from outer space. *Comets* are celestial bodies usually star-like accompanied by a long shining tail, which move round the sun in closed elliptical orbits or occasionally parabolic.

Mass and Weight: *Mass* is the quantity of matter in a body; this is independent of the position of the body; whereas *Weight* is the force with which it is attracted towards the centre of the earth.

Mineral and Ore: *Mineral* is a natural substance having a characteristic chemical composition. They differ from rocks in that most of them are crystalline.

Ore is a mineral aggregate. It is mined for the minerals which can be obtained from it after refining.

Mixture and Compound: A *Mixture* is one, in which the presence of particles of different substances can be felt and also the different substances may be sorted out easily, while the *Compound* is one, which is formed as another new substance by mixing of two or more substances; the properties and constitution of which enturely differ from the parent substances. So the combination of iron filings and sulphur particles is a mixture while the combination of hydrogen and oxygen gases under electric discharge, in the required proportion, is a compound.

Nuclear Fission and Nuclear Fusion: *Nuclear Fission* is a nuclear reaction in which a heavy atomic nucleus (*e.g.*, uranium) splits into two approximately equal parts, emitting neutrons at the same time and thus releasing very large amounts of nuclear energy. Fission can result spontaneously or it may be caused by the impact of the neutron, a photon or an energetic charged particle.

Nuclear Fusion is a nuclear reaction between light atomic nuclei as a result of which a heavier nucleus is formed and a large amount of nuclear energy is released. To make fusion possible, the reacting nuclei must possess sufficient kinetic energy to overcome the electrostatic field surrounding them. Fusion reactions are believed to be the source of energy of the stars including the sun.

Oxidation and Reduction: *Oxidation* is a chemical process involving either addition of oxygen or any other electro-negative radical or it is the removal of hydrogen or any other electro-positive radical. Rusting of iron and combustion of hydrocarbons are common examples.

Reduction is the chemical process involving either removal of oxygen or any other electro-negative radical or it is addition of hydrogen or any other electro-positive radical. For example conversion of CO_2 into carbohydrates as in photosynthesis; the winning of metals from oxides, hydrogenation of fats, etc.

Both oxidation and reduction occur simultaneously and in equivalent amount during any chemical reaction involving either process.

Anger—A Potentially Dangerous Emotion

ANGER is a great destructive force within us that hurts us most when we give vent to it. It is an incendiary negative emotion, a self-defeating behaviour, a sort of "psychological influenza" that incapacitates you just as physical disease would. A potentially dangerous emotion, it is a formidable obstacle to the development of a healthy, fulfilling personality and success in life. Watch out: anger is only one letter short of danger. A good thing to remember is that you can't save your face if you lose your head!

What is anger?

THE COD defines the term 'anger' as "extreme displeasure". It is described as "an immobilising reaction when any expectancy is not met". It takes the form of rage, hostility, striking out at someone or even glowering silence. It is usually a result of wishing the world and the people in it to be different. It is a learned reaction to frustration in which you behave in ways that you would rather not. Severe anger is a form of insanity. When you are angry and out of control, you are temporarily insane. It is a choice as well as a habit.

Dr Paul Hauck puts it pithily: "Anger boils down to two irrational beliefs: (1) you must have your way and (2) people are bad and should be severely dealt with."

What makes you angry?

ACCORDING to Dr Hauck there are two key steps in the process of getting angry: (1) 'I want my way', and (2) 'I *must* therefore have it'. Anger is the result of thinking. It is not just something that happens to you. When confronted with the circumstances that are not going the way you would like them to, you tell yourself that things should not be that way and then you choose a familiar angry response: "Your anger comes from your thinking; not from the thing you are thinking about."

Multi-form monster

ANGER is a multiform monster. Some of the forms it assumes are: abuse, ridicule, sarcasm, physical violence, temper tantrums, silence treatment, using provocative phrases.

Harmful consequences of anger

IN the physiological sense anger can produce hypertension (abnormally high blood pressure), ulcers, rashes, heart palpitations, insomnia, stomach aches, indigestion, colitis, all sorts of disturbances to the digestive and alimentary tracts, fatigue and even heart diseases. In short chronic anger can make you physically ill, a prey to a lot of diseases ranging from ulcers to heart attacks.

Beware the fury of a patient man.
—Dryden

Keep cool and you command everybody.
—St Just

The psychological consequences of anger are: anger breaks down love relationships, interferes with communication, leads to guilt and depression and generally gets in your way. Anger increases your frustrations. It prevents you from solving problems. It can make you neurotic. As Dr Hauck points out many alcoholics would never drink nearly so much as they do if they were not so angry and upset over the frustrations in themselves: "I can't think of a single human emotion that is more dangerous to each of us than anger."

Here is a true story about the consequences of anger:

The story is related by Dr John A. Schindler, M.D.:

John Hunter, one of the greatest physiologists England ever had, had the uncomfortable combination of a ready temper and a bad set of coronary arteries. Hunter always said that the first rascal who really got him mad would kill him. His wife came close to finishing him a couple of times, but the rascal finally appeared at a medical meeting and made him so angry he dropped dead of a coronary occlusion.

Rationalisations for getting angry

PEOPLE who are continually angry and fly off the handle rationalise their behaviour (*i.e.*, find 'reasons' for irrational or unworthy behaviour) in many ways such as:

* By saying it's human to be angry, "I'm human, and that's what humans do."

* They excuse anger by saying they need it to help them carry out some task, but in fact anger is immobilising and never improves performance.

* They excuse losing or poor performance with a fit of temper.

* They can avoid hard, clear straight-thinking by getting angry.

* They go mad temporarily and excuse themselves by saying, "I couldn't help myself", thus exonerating themselves with out-of-control logic.

Myths about anger

LATEST psychological research has exploded many myths clustering around anger. The key myths are:

* "It's only human." Anger is not "only human". You don't have to possess it, and it serves no purpose that has anything to do with being a happy fulfilled individual.

* You cannot be undisturbed in a stressful environment.

* Everyone has a breaking point.

* Anger cannot be prevented, only suppressed.

* Fight fire with fire.

* Angry peoples are mentally ill and need treatment.

* Anger is necessary. If not vented it will cause frustration. But anger is NOT necessary. Anger is a reaction to frustration and only adds to frustration.

* Expressing your anger is healthier than keeping it bottled up inside you. Yes, but there is a healthier stance—not having the anger at all. Blowing one's top is never necessary. If you choose to have anger, let it out in non-destructive ways.

Exception

THERE is only one situation in which anger is justified: self-defence, when your life is at stake. Then hit as hard as you can: "Self-defence is the most important issue at that moment, not your anger."

How to eliminate anger?

ANGER can be totally eliminated and in the interest of growth of a healthy and fulfilled personality we must work perseveringly at eliminating it. A number of empirical strategies have come up for bidding farewell to it. Here are the key strategies that will work if you work them in real earnest:

Cultivate a sense of humour: An unhostile sense of humour is a potent antidote against anger. For anger and laughter are mutually exclusive. With this strategy you will be able to stand back and view the absurdity of taking anything owlishly solemnly. The observation of the incongruity in almost every life situation is an excellent sure-fire remedy for anger.

Activity: Get rid of the bottled up negative emotions, resentment etc in some activity—even walking. Dr Maltz advises:

"Write the nastiest letter you can with all those words you want to use; write it as long as want it to be, then read it and re-read it (and you have just passed through a decompression chamber you have created for yourself). Then tear up the letter and throw it into a waste paper basket."

Try postponing anger: Another strategy for eliminating anger is trying to postpone it. If you typically react with anger in a particular situation, postpone the anger for 15 seconds, then explode in your typical fashion. Next try 30 seconds, and keep lengthening the intervals. Once you begin to see that you can put anger off, you will have learned control. Postponing is control, and with lots of practice, you will eventually eliminate it.

Eliminate Expectations: Get rid of the expectations you have for others. When the expectations fade away, so will the anger.

See anger as a habit: Keep in mind that anger is neither human nor natural. It is a habit, learned behaviour, a choice. This attitude will give you an internal rationale to work at eliminating it.

Love thyself: If you love yourself, you won't ever burden yourself with self-destructive anger.

Challenge the provocation: Instead of being an emotional slave to every frustrating circumstance, use the situation as a challenge to change it and you will have no present moment time for blowing your top.

Don't talk: When you lose your temper don't talk. Wait till you cool down. Then say what ought to be said. A German proverb says, "The best answer to anger is silence." Too many people work up a head of steam before they find what's cooking!

Keep things in proper proportion: Don't make a mountain out of a mole-hill.

It is very important to realise what is and what is not a catastrophe when you are in a very serious situation. As Dr Albert Ellis observes, no event is ever catastrophic. Most events are not serious as we usually think they are and even if an event *is* very serious we only make it worse by getting upset about it.

Don't blame: All blame is a waste of time, an act of folly, the refuge of the externally oriented person. As Dr Hauck observes instead of blaming people for their actions, it is infinitely wiser and more charitable (as well as efficient) to separate their behaviour from their selves. Be problem-oriented, not blame-oriented.

Forgive but never forget: Forgive everything and forget nothing, counsels Dr Hauck: "By forgiving your enemy you avoid getting ulcers, while by not forgetting what he did you can study the problem and avoid trouble in the future."

Be nice to the provocator: Control your anger and deal with people and their stupidity as calmly as possible. Instead of registering anger try being so nice that your frustrator is completely baffled. Dr Albert Ellis advises us to be all the nicer to others as they get meaner to you.

Rational thinking: Make yourself think such rational thoughts: "He has a right to his views." "Every one has a right to be wrong." "I don't *have* to have my way." "Words don't hurt." "I shouldn't try to play God." Keep on saying these reasonable things until you calm down and can see the other person as a disturbed human being who should have your sympathy.

Watch out the accusation: If the accusation is true, admit it without guilt or shame. If it is not true, give the other fellow the right to his opinion and let the matter rest at that.

Perseverance

OVERCOMING anger will need perseverance, particularly if the habit is chronic. If you can change the intensity, frequency and direction of your angry episode, you are making progress. If you keep on making progress, however slight, the day will come when you will have completely eliminated it.

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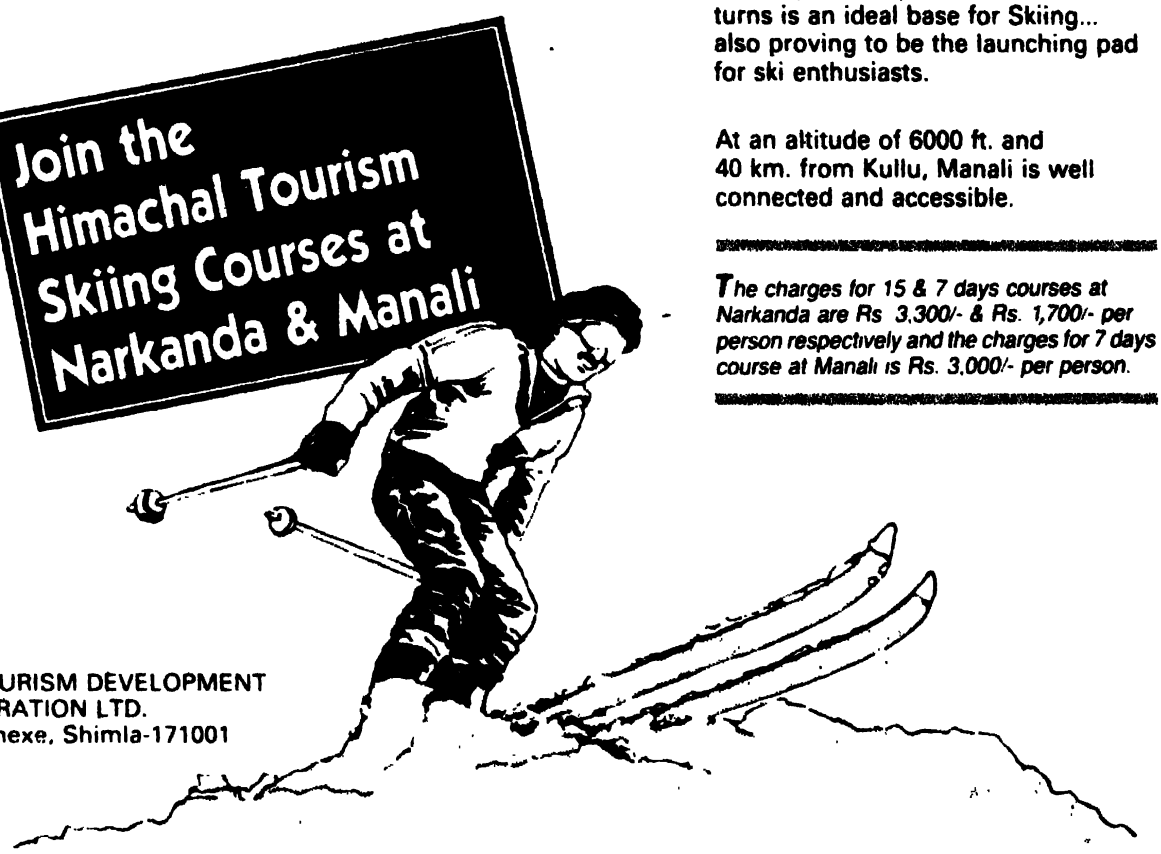

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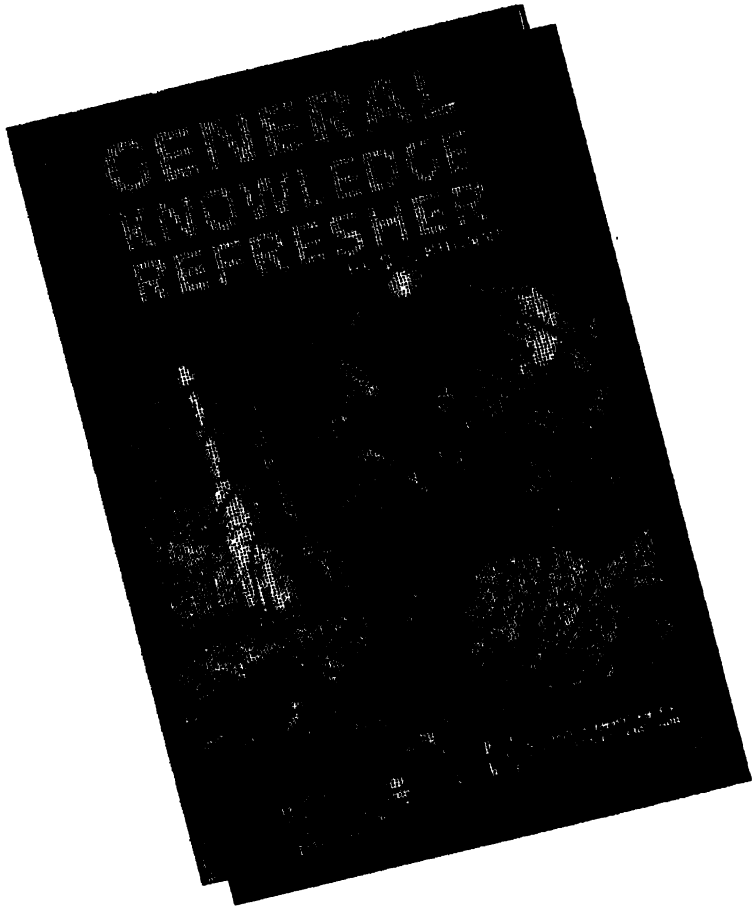

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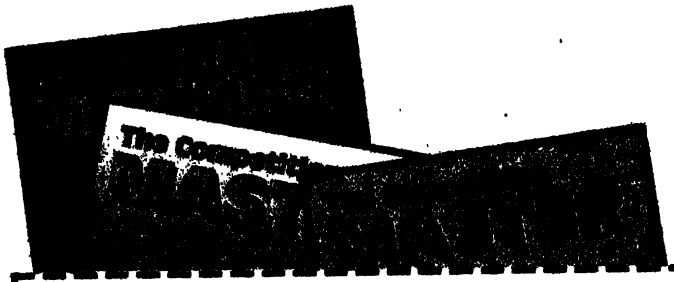

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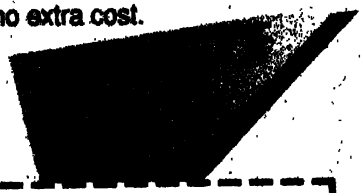

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Dear Reader,

Many poets have sung praises of the month of March. The weather in this month is ideal for both physical and intellectual activity; it is neither too cold nor too hot. To quote Wordsworth, "there is joy in the mountains, and there is life in the fountains." The blue sky in March provides a delightful cover for most parts of the country.

But this is the season for examinations at many centres, and so it means that countless young boys and girls will burn the midnight oil, as the idiom goes; the laggards will be awakened, for they can make up for neglect of their studies during the preceding months in colleges and universities. The cool shades of trees for some, and the solitude of study rooms for others is generally put to the best use during these days. Thus in many respects the month of March determines the shape of one's career. Realisation of responsibility and maximum use of time certainly ensure bright prospects, while indifference or worse freezes them.

After college and university examinations, conscientious students, and also their parents, take time by the forelock and start preparing themselves in right earnest for career-determining competitive tests to join various professions. Our best wishes will be with all of you, dear readers, and we shall, as usual, not be found wanting. Each issue of CM provides proof of the effort we make to facilitate your taste.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

THE VOTERS' VICTORY

In my opinion the election results in the five States, where elections were held in November 1993, was not a verdict in favour or against secularism. The elections were held on regional issues, division of the electorate on the basis of caste and religion. The vote can be said to be more anti-BJP than for BSP/SSP or Congress.

Another fact that emerged was of polarisation of the electorate on caste and religion basis. This is dangerous for the integrity of the country. The political parties should ensure that elections are not fought by dividing the people on the basis of caste or religion. As for present, no party seems to be keen to look into this!

Sunil K. Sinha
Munger

In the recent elections, held in the five States, the people have rightly rejected the religion card and shown that they believe in secularism. It is hoped that BJP and other political parties, that use religion for political gains, have got the message and they would mend their ways now.

S. Zohair Imam
Muzaffarpur, Bihar

The elections in the five States have been held by everyone as victory of secularism over communalism. But, I believe that this is not true. For example, in Uttar Pradesh the religion was taken over by caste. This is equally bad.

Pseudo secularism must go. Then and only then can we hope to see India progress and become powerful.

Harsh Agrawal
Dhanbad

The Indian voter has taken the right step forward towards establishing secularism in India and making the democratic system stronger. In the November elections to the five States, the Indian voter has shunned the forces of communalism and forced the political parties to re-think about their strategies. It is hoped that all political parties will learn from these elections and mend their policies for a positive change.

Deependra Kumar
Dharan, Nepal

FOCUS ON MINORITIES

The subtle way in which the Muslims, along with the Dalits and OBCs, have upset the apple-cart of communal forces in the recent elections has proved that Muslims are no longer a sect directed by fatwas of its religious leaders, but a sect that is intelligent enough to see what is good for the country.

History shows that insecurity and the fear of being overwhelmed and influenced by the religion and culture of the majority, has always led the minorities to consolidate their strength, for attaining greater manoeuvrability to turn things in their favour. In a democracy this phenomenon is positive as long as the reactions are spontaneous. But, if it is politicised by vested interests, it becomes an anathema to national integrity.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

ROLE OF NAM

During the cold war-era the need for NAM was realised to keep the developing nations away from the manoeuvres and exploitations of the two super powers. Most of the developing countries had just freed themselves from the clutches of colonialism and were politically and economically weak. NAM provided them a forum to collectively solve their problems and to face the might of the super powers.

The cold war has ended but the economic war has started. Now the developed countries are trying to exploit the developing nations by attaching strings, like human rights and environment, with financial aid and trade. NAM has a very vital role to play to prevent such exploitation.

Arun K. Rai
Allahabad

It is the rule of nature that something exists because there is the need for it. It is true that Cold War has ended, but international politics has not. New power centres are emerging, new equations are being formed. A new danger, in the form of Islamic fundamentalism, threatens the world peace. In such a situation NAM alone provides a ray of hope.

Binay K. Mishra
Jamalpur, Bihar

After the end of Cold War, NAM has become redundant. The purpose for which it was created, no longer exists. Also, most of the successful performances of NAM, in the past, were because of the indirect support of former Soviet Union. It is futile to even think that today's NAM can mobilise the poor nations against the exploitations of trade blocs like NAFTA and EC.

Sgt M.S. Ahmed
Chabua, Assam

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Pakistan's support to the Kashmiri militants is more to serve its own purpose than for the benefit of the people of Kashmir. There are regions in Pakistan also—Sindh, Baluchistan, etc—where people are not happy being part of Pakistan. If India wants, it can fuel the separatist movements there and thus create problems for Pakistan. But, India does not do so because mud can never wash mud.

Pakistan should realise that only good neighbourly relations and peace can be beneficial to the people of both countries. Nothing else!

B.K. Sharma
Vaishali

CM FEATURES

The January 1994 special issue was very informative and full of valuable material. I will also like to thank you for the special feature for Civil Services (Main) Examination.

Mohd Rizwan Alam
Barnala, Punjab

I am a new reader of CM. The January 1994 Special Issue was very well compiled. The material and presentation was excellent.

Rajat Dabalkar
Bombay

The special supplement of the January 1994 Special Issue was superb. It was indeed a boon for all those preparing for competitive exams.

S.V.R. Reddy
Cochin

I consider myself to be very fortunate for being introduced to CM. It is indeed a store house of knowledge.

G.V. Ramana
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Mukesh Batra
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I have been reading CM for last two years. It is a complete magazine. The style and contents are incomparable.

Neelam Sharma
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Rao's Voyage to the West

LIKE his previous trips abroad, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's trip to Europe early in February was well-conducted, thanks to the sustained public relations exercise. And like the goodwill visit to China last year, this journey yielded good results, both economic and political. The description of the six-day tour as "a landmark event" in the on-going economic revolution, and a matter of extraordinary significance in more ways than one, need not be disregarded as a great exaggeration, though it does have an element of official propaganda.

New Delhi's spokesmen have asserted time and again that India is now open for free business and that the economic reforms are irreversible. During the early stages of the reforms, earnestly and confidently sponsored by Dr Manmohan Singh, the Union Finance Minister, many in the Western countries took the assertion with more than a pinch of salt and extended only limited cooperation to Indian industrialists. But lately, with considerable evidence forthcoming of the Government's earnestness and the liberation drive in this arena, the doubts have melted away and have yielded place to conviction in regard to our sincerity. This is a distinct gain and is almost certain to bring handsome dividends. These dividends will, in the considered opinion of international experts, begin to materialise as the months pass. The assessment that 1994 would be "India Year" for foreign direct assessment is highly unlikely to prove baseless. It is common knowledge that economic dealings including large-scale contracts, prove fruitful when both parties are deeply interested and stand to gain by their implementation.

Another significant development has been the greater confidence displayed by Mr Narasimha Rao, in his negotiations with his foreign counterparts. The "middle path" in the social security and economic ventures that he advocated at Davos, evidently to facilitate greater acceptability among the world's capitalist giants, was certainly purposeful. It is likely to prove successful and clear several obstacles in the commercial field. One instance is the assurance held out by Germany's leading political parties that the new Asia concept unveiled by Chancellor Helmut Kohl has wide support. The concept has India at the centre-point.

Of course, the greater all-round liberalisation policy, which the Government of India has been pursuing since 1991, carries risks. It will inevitably result in some setbacks and general discouragement to hopeful industrialists in our land. Indications to this effect are available already. But then, the country has to take into consideration the greater opportunities for all-round expansion, more employment and other the channels beyond Indian shores that would be available. The pace and direction would be dictated by the exigencies of the socio-economic situation. Impatient articulators have constantly to bear this in mind. Moreover, industrialists must develop the ability to stand competition; they cannot, in all fairness, bank on protection all the time, of quality is to be assured.

Besides the notable economic benefits of Mr Rao's trip, there are some socio-political gains too. German leaders now concede that Human Rights in Asia are based on socio-economic factors This is an admission which the Americans decline to make, much to India's discomfiture. The conditions and political realities in India, and certain other areas, differ from those in Western, advanced countries such as the USA. On that ground, coupled with certain others, Germany broadly remains neutral on Kashmir. It does not criticise India's stand on Kashmir and by implication disapproves Pakistan's tactics, especially the full-scale arming of militants and other subversive elements continually operating in the Kashmir Valley. For India, the stand taken on the issues of Kashmir and Human Rights in this country is important, especially because these questions are repeatedly raised by the U.S. and Pakistan at the United Nations and other international platforms. Today, India has very few dependable friends in the U.N. Security Council

With the vital backing of the Soviet Union now virtually gone with the wind and the U.S. on far from friendly terms with us, many verbal darts are flung on us in the supreme U.N. body. We are repeatedly harassed on various counts at such organisations and we really must cultivate countries like Germany. New Delhi's efforts to be on the right side of Bonn and Berlin, are praiseworthy. Germany was the first important country Mr Narasimha Rao visited after assuming office. Several businessmen and industrial magnets from India have visited Germany in recent times. India has forged strong ties with it and our goodwill campaigns are well reciprocated. Economics and politics are closely linked; good economic ties are bound to flow over to the political field. Germany's strong case for permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council has, of course, the backing of India.

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India-Pakistan : Worsening Relations

Past few months have seen the relations between India and Pakistan go from bad to worse. It was hoped that with the return to power of Ms Benazir Bhutto, situation would improve. Her meetings with late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in 1989, had aroused hopes of opening a new era in Indo-Pak relations. But political compulsions this time are not allowing her to start from where she had left when she was ousted from power in 1989. The feature looks into India's relations with Pakistan, since independence, landmark achievements and the future prospects, if any, of peace between the two neighbours.

THE partition of the sub-continent left deep scars on the psyche of the people of both the countries. There were widespread communal riots that forced millions of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to migrate from one country to the other. This was compounded by Pakistan when it sponsored and armed tribals from NWFP to invade the State of Jammu and Kashmir in October 1947. Since 1948 Pakistan continues to occupy and control illegally a part of Kashmir, which it describes as "Azad Kashmir".

To discuss and tackle some of these problems, the first summit meeting between Jawaharlal Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan was held in New Delhi in April, 1950. The meeting produced the famous Nehru-Liaquat pact which dealt with providing security to the minorities in each country. It also included agreement on evacuee property, trade and related problems. However, the Kashmir problem was not dealt with.

The meeting between Nehru and Ayub Khan, in September, 1960, created a widespread feeling that the two had the political will to resolve the complex problems between the two countries. The visit of Jawaharlal Nehru to Karachi, to sign the Indus Water Treaty, strengthened the belief that the relations were on the upswing.

However, the euphoria was soon dissipated by the war of 1965. The 21-day war ended in a stalemate. The Tashkent summit, sponsored by the Soviet Union, between Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister of India and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan was held in January 1966. The agreement exposed the false claims of the Pakistani leaders, of victories in the 1965 war. In Pakistan the signing of the Tashkent agreement was taken as surrender to India.

In 1971 India and Pakistan fought another war which led to the secession of East Pakistan. The defeat suffered by the Pakistani military rulers was a traumatic experience for the people of Pakistan.

The economy of Pakistan had been shattered. Almost a hundred thousand soldiers were prisoners of war in India. Relations with the now independent Bangladesh had to be sorted. In this background, the Simla conference was held in June 1972 between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan.

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan "resolved that the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent, so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their people".

A new Line of Control was also delineated bilaterally to replace the earlier cease-fire line between India and Pakistan.

Unfortunately, the spirit of Simla agreement was not kept alive, particularly by Gen Zia-ul-Haque, who took power in a coup. Gen Zia's tenure saw the relations go down to a new low.

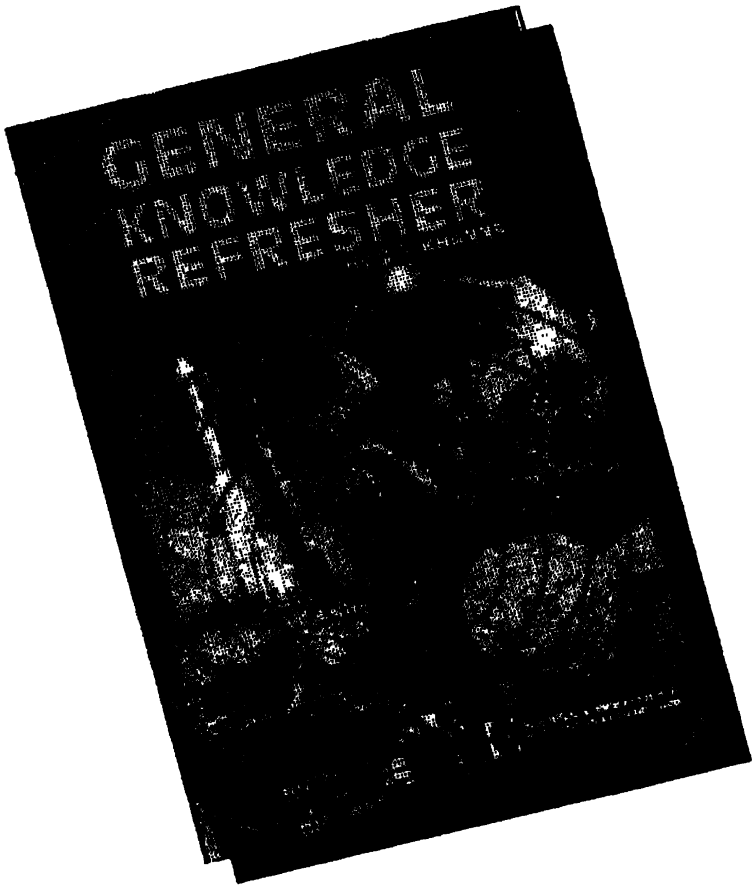
In 1988 elections, Ms Benazir Bhutto came to power. This resulted in a more congenial atmosphere being created for a meaningful dialogue. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, paid an official visit to Islamabad in July 1989, the first by an Indian Prime Minister since 1960. The Rajiv-Benazir meeting aroused hopes of opening a new era in Indo-Pak relations. Both were young and untouched by the conflicts and prejudices of the past.

However, the euphoria could not last long. Mr Rajiv Gandhi lost elections in 1989 and the V.P. Singh's government could not capitalise on the spade work done by the Rajiv Gandhi government.

In Pakistan, Ms Benazir Bhutto was fast loosing support. She did not have majority in the Assembly and was obliged to the vested interests in Pakistan (who never want relations to improve between India and Pakistan) to remain in power.

Ms Bhutto was succeeded by Mr Nawaz Sharif who had been close to General Zia-ul-Haque. The relations continued to deteriorate during his tenure.

Today, Benazir Bhutto is once again in power. But, her capacity to fight against the vested interests in Pakistan has worn out. She has



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realised that to remain in power she will have to keep the anti-India forum alive.

Siachin Glacier issue: The 76-km long Siachin glacier in the Ladakh area is a major point of controversy. Several artillery duels have taken place in area. Although Siachin falls within the Indian territory, Pakistan claims that the glacier falls on its side of the border.

The area is inhospitable and desolate, but is of great strategic importance. No border ceasefire line or line of actual control delineates this watershed frontier with central Asia.

The Simla agreement terminates the line of actual control at point near Shyok river in Ladakh and thereafter merely mentions "thence northwards to Glaciers".

Sea boundary row: The absence of any delineation of the maritime boundary between India and Pakistan, in the Arabian Sea, has become yet another contentious issue and could snow-ball into Siachen-like situation.

The problem assumes serious proportions when Pakistani vessels and fishing boats intrude into Indian waters to push-in contraband, arms and explosives. According to the intelligence reports Pakistan's intelligence agency, the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), is increasingly using the sea-routes for its nefarious designs.

Latest round of talks ends in no progress: The seventh round of the India-Pakistan Secretary-level talks, over the disputed territory of Kashmir, was held in Islamabad on January 2-3, 1994, after a break of seventeen months. However, no progress was made.

The position of the two countries differed dramatically on Kashmir. While India talked about the Simla agreement, Pakistan said that it respected it, but this does not mean that it could not utilise the UN resolutions on Kashmir.

According to the Indian side, the UN resolutions were no longer relevant.

After independence, when all native States decided on accession to India or Pakistan, Kashmir asked for stand-still agreements with both. In the meantime the State became the subject of armed attack from the territory of Pakistan and Maharaja Hari Singh acceded to India on October 26, 1947, by signing the Instrument of Accession.

In January 1948 India approached UN to get its help to have the territory occupied by Pakistan vacated. The UN intervened and the conflict ended by a cease-fire in January, 1949. In UN, Pakistan proposed a plebiscite. India agreed in principle, provided Pakistan withdrew its armed forces from the occupied territory. Since Pakistan never withdrew from the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, the plebiscite could not be held.

Pak to press for plebiscite: On January 18, 1994 Pakistan conveyed to India that future bilateral talks should aim at finalising the modalities of a plebiscite in J & K. Thus, Pakistan pre-empted the proposals to resolve other outstanding issues, like Siachin and conversion of LOC into a line of peace and tranquillity.

India rejected the proposal linking future bilateral talks to the holding of plebiscite in Jammu & Kashmir while categorically asserting that the State was an integral part of the country.

"The question or the need for conducting any plebiscite in any part of India, including Jammu and Kashmir, simply does not arise. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have exercised their democratic rights repeatedly, as people in other parts of India, unlike the case in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and what Pakistan has labelled as 'Northern Areas'." said an Indian spokesman.

Warning of another war: On January 17, 1993, the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly in Pakistan, Mr M.H. Ramay, warned of another war between India and Pakistan unless the two countries got down to "meaningful" negotiations over Kashmir.

Another war between the two countries will not resolve any issues but would certainly prove disastrous for both. There is also the fear of Nuclear Weapons being used.

Pakistan's support to terrorism in India: A US House Republican Research Committee report has inducted Pakistan of sponsoring the terrorist activities in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Terai region of Uttar Pradesh.

The report presents a graphic account of the sordid game played by Pakistan in stoking the fires of terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab.

The report further adds that the Islamist transformation of the Kashmiri insurgency was assisted and reinforced by an active ISI programme.

Present position: Pakistan's sudden inflexibility against continuation of dialogue can be attributed to domestic politics. Former Prime Minister, Mr Nawaz Sharif, has stepped up the efforts to portray Ms Bhutto as one who is inclined to do a deal with India, thus compromising the interests of Pakistan. The fight of Ms Bhutto with her mother and brother has also weakened her position. Any step she takes to improve relations with India will be suspected.

It is also felt that Pakistan has put to hold all negotiations because it wants to review all that has been done, till date, to hasten annexation of Kashmir. In last five to six years Pakistan campaigned frantically to internationalise the issue and compel India to concede Kashmir. No stone was left unturned to convince the world that Indian forces were the occupation force and were committing genocide in Kashmir. But this hardly had any impact.

The dispute requires substantive and delicate bilateral negotiations. There can be no place for seeking unilateral concessions or uttering casual threats. The present postures of Pakistan, however, indicate that it is more interested in the dispute than in the future of Kashmir or in the improvement of relations with India.

NATO : Reshaping the East-West Matrix

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was established to maintain peace and security in the NATO area, through cooperation and coordination of the defence forces. With the cold war ending it was felt that the role of NATO needs to be re-defined as also some new members added, especially the former Warsaw Pact countries. The latest moves are towards this direction. This feature looks into the role that NATO played till date and the effects of present moves.

Historical Background

THE North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949 to establish a military counter-weight to the Soviet military presence in the postwar eastern Europe. The original members were: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and USA. In 1952 Greece and Turkey joined the alliance. West Germany (now united Germany) joined in 1955 and Spain joined in 1982. In 1966, France withdrew from the integrated NATO command, but remained in the alliance.

Following the end of World War II in 1945, Western Europe was economically exhausted and suffering from shattered morale and internal weakness. The western wartime Allies—USA, Great Britain and France—had rapidly reduced their armies.

By contrast, the Soviet Union emerged from the war with its armies dominating all the States of central and eastern Europe. Between 1946 and 1948, the communists, under the patronage of Moscow, consolidated their control of these countries and suppressed all non-communist political activity. The large Soviet armies, stationed in eastern Europe, had started to cast a long and unsettling shadow westward. The wartime cooperation between the western Allies and the Soviet Union also broke down.

To counter the Soviet moves, USA launched the Marshall Plan in 1948. Under the plan, massive economic aid was given to the western and southern European nations on the condition that they cooperate with each other and engage in joint planning to hasten their recovery.

In March 1948, the United Kingdom, France and some other European countries concluded a collective defence alliance under the Brussels Treaty. However, it was realised that without the aid and assistance of USA, Brussels Treaty could not pose an adequate counterweight to the Soviet Union. Within a month, in April 1948, negotiations commenced with USA and Canada for an enlarged and collective defence arrangement. In April, 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington D.C.

In 1950s, a serious issue confronted NATO, that of admission of West Germany into the alliance. The prospect of a re-armed Germany was greeted with widespread unease and hesitancy. But, it was realised that the strength of West Germany was necessary to effectively counter any Soviet moves. Arrangement for the "safe" participation of West Germany were worked out as part of the Paris Agreements of October 1954, which ended in the occupation of West Germany by the Western Allies and provided for the limitation of Germany's armaments and for its accession to the Treaty. The Soviet Union's formation of the Warsaw Pact alliance was in direct response to West Germany's entry into NATO.

The participation of France, in NATO, became strained from 1958, as the then President, Mr Charles de Gaulle, criticised the domination of NATO by USA. He argued that the integration subjected France to automatic war, at the decision of strangers. In July 1966, France formally withdrew from the integrated military command of NATO and asked the NATO forces and headquarters to leave France. However, President de Gaulle proclaimed that France will continue to adhere to the Treaty, in case of "unprovoked aggression".

To deter any Soviet aggression in the early 1950s, NATO relied on the prospect of a massive US nuclear retaliation. In 1957, NATO supplemented this policy by deploying US nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

By 1980s, the NATO forces had at their disposal nuclear-armed intermediate-range missiles (under US control), as well as large conventional weaponry. But, the far-reaching reforms of the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, in the late 1980s, fundamentally affected the Cold War as well as the NATO. In 1989, Moscow abandoned the control over east European countries, thus dissipating much of the military threat that the Warsaw Pact had posed to the Western Europe. This raised the question of maintaining NATO as a military organisation. The unification of the East and West Germany in 1990, and the adherence of the unified Germany to NATO, led to the proposals to transform the alliance to a political organisation, devoted to maintain stability in Europe.

Partnership for peace

ON January 10, 1993, NATO ended a two-day summit in Brussels that ushered-in a new era for the 45-year-old alliance. The alliance decided to open its doors to membership for the East European States. As a first step, the East European countries will be offered military cooperation.

Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, the Slovak and the Czech republics, worried by the surge of right-wing extremism in Russia, wanted an early NATO membership.

But NATO leaders have yet to spell out any precise time-table for their admission, which may be in phases, stretching from three to five years, and depending upon the developments in Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet Republics. NATO leaders fear that any hasty decision might inflame growing nationalism in Russia.

The NATO offer of limited membership is contained in the US-sponsored plan, called "partnership for peace", to build closer military links with all former Soviet bloc States, including Russia.

The "partnership for peace" plan aims at building a new security order for Europe. It is considered as an essential, but not automatic step towards NATO membership.

The summit leaders expressed the hope that Russia and Ukraine would take up the NATO offer of limited membership. They felt that the US President Clinton's "partnership for peace" plan was part of NATO's "evolution" and offered the central and East European States a closer role with NATO.

Mixed response to NATO's expansion: Hard-line Russian nationalist leader, Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky, warned that the move could lead to World War III. The Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Kozyrev, said that he is opposed to the expansion of NATO to eastern Europe. He added that there was no Russian threat to the central European States.

"Russia has no fertile soil for fascism. It made a sacrifice larger than that of any other country in the world to defeat fascism in the World War II. People did not cast their votes in the December 12 parliamentary elections for a 'march to the west' or for 'a dash to southern seas' or for a restoration of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp", he said.

However, the former US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, is for quick expansion of the NATO and the exclusion of Russia from NATO. "Excluding Russia from NATO does not exclude Russia from Europe. It simply adds a barrier to revival of Russia's old ambition to dominate eastern and central Europe", he said.

The leaders of Poland, Hungary, the Czech republic and Slovakia have endorsed the "partnership for peace" initiative. However, Poland has expressed its reservations. President Lech Walesa of Poland said that the initiative was "insufficient". Poland had demanded security guarantees from NATO.

The Czech President, Mr Vaclav Havel and the Slovak President, Mr Michal Kovac, viewed the partnership plan as a step towards membership. Mr Kovac said, "we have no enemies in Europe today; we simply have negative historical experiences. We don't want to see history repeat itself."

The former Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov called NATO's plan with eastern Europe unacceptable. He said that it would isolate Russia and stoke nationalism. He said that an opportunity to involve Russia in building a new Europe has been lost.

In a summit meeting with President Clinton of USA, Mr Boris Yeltsin, President of Russia, said that Moscow would play an active role in the "partnership for peace" cooperation programme with NATO.

NATO action to end war in Bosnia

SEEKING to restore the tattered credibility of their Bosnia policy, the NATO members re-affirmed their pledge to use air power, if requested by the United Nations, to break the Serb siege of Sarajevo and other Muslim communities in the former Yugoslav republic. The Bosnian conflict has been haunting NATO's efforts to build a new European security order.

According to Mr Manfred Woernev, Secretary-general of NATO, this reflected a desire among NATO members, for tougher action in the 21-month-old conflict.

A Franco-British proposal has urged for an urgent action, using warplanes if required, to open the Tuzla airport, a key point for deliveries to central Bosnia.

The new declaration followed a sudden change of heart by Britain, which had been one of the most cautious NATO members, in regard to using force in Bosnia.

Conclusion

NATO is searching for a new goal. It seems that the NATO of the 21st century would like to have a less strategic and more political goal. But, at the moment it is finding it difficult to maintain the right balance.

The east European countries still fear the military might of Russia. The US and the west European countries feel that it is their moral duty to assure these countries that they need not be afraid of Russia. This would mean NATO spreading eastwards and is bound to create suspicions in the minds of Russians.

With an ultra-nationalist Russian politician, Mr Vladimir Zhirinovsky, threatening to restore the Soviet Union, the small east European States cannot be assured of their security in future. The Russian President is in no position to guarantee their safety.

The NATO members have a difficult task on hand. They have not only to provide for the security of the east European States, they also have to ensure that in doing so the Russian reforms are not jeopardised, and the actions do not give the ultra-nationalists a tool to seize power in Russia. A lot of effort will have to be made to convince Russia that the membership of NATO, for the east European nations, is not aimed at bringing the Western military alliance at Russian doorsteps.

Appraisal of Economic Planning in India

Immediately after the independence, economic planning was adopted as a tool to achieve rapid growth in the country. Huge population, rampant poverty and limited resources were some of the important factors that forced India to go in for planned economy. Skewed distribution of wealth was yet another factor. Taking a leaf out of the books of the planners of erstwhile USSR, policy makers in India adopted a system of Five-Year Plans, with each plan dove-tailed in the longterm objectives of the perspective planning. The main aim was to optimally utilise the resources available in the country. Today, after 43 years of planned economic growth, it is debatable whether or not the broad objectives of planning have been achieved. It is admitted that economic planning has achieved resounding success in some of the areas, its performance in a few fields leaves much to be desired.

Broad Objectives

THE objectives of various Five-Year Plans have been different and every plan emphasised on a few specific objectives. Higher economic growth of GNP, equitable distribution of income, employment generation, self-sufficiency, industrialisation and growth of agriculture have, however, been some of the common objectives. Otherwise also it would not have been possible to delink all these objectives, most of which are interdependent. The broad objectives of planning also seem to have been drawn from the provisions under the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. Directive Principles require the Government to strive and achieve the objectives of equal opportunity to every citizen, equitable distribution of wealth and overall well-being of citizens through its policies.

Through various policies, legislations and programmes, the Government has tried to achieve all the objectives of the Five Year Plans. The decisions of the Government on land ceiling, allotment of surplus land to the landless, tenancy laws, bank nationalisation, termination of privy purses, social security laws and measures, launching of employment generation schemes, community development programme, green-revolution, rural development programmes, industrialisation, etc. have been some of the few steps taken by the government towards the achievement of broad objectives of planning.

Planning Era

THE idea of economic planning was conceived much before the independence of India. The concept, which was mainly propagated by the individual thinkers and businessmen to start with, also had the consent of the British Government, which set up a small planning department after the Second World War. However, the formal launching of planning took place in the year 1950, with the setting up of a Planning Commission and the First Five Year Plan was launched in 1951. The First Plan was essentially a rehabilitation plan which was aimed at all-round development by restructuring the economy wracked by the communal clashes during the partition. Social services, transport & communication, irrigation and agriculture sectors received the highest priority in this plan. Second Five Year Plan placed greater emphasis on industrialisation. To support heavy industrialisation, the Plan also allocated adequate funds to the power sector. In addition, the sectors which were less lucrative, but of strategic and basic importance, and with long gestation period, were handed over to the Public Sector which assumed important place in this Plan.

Third Five Year Plan was expected to consolidate the gains of the second Plan. But the Plan was shattered by the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions in 1962 and 1965, respectively. Hence, before a moderately sized Fourth Plan was launched in 1969, annual plans followed after 1966. Although the emphasis of the Fourth Plan continued to be on industry, power and communications, the objectives of self-reliance, equity and social justice received high priority. Fifth Five Year Plan had self-reliance and removal of poverty at the top of agenda but the change of the Government during 1977 saw its premature termination and introduction of a new concept of Rolling Plans. The onset of the Sixth Plan in 1980 and subsequently Seventh and Eighth Plans witnessed the renewed stress on the broad objectives of Planning.

Eighth Plan, launched in April 1992, has, however, tried to adapt to the political and economic changes experienced in the other parts of the world. The so-called Nehruvian Model of rapid industrialisation, in a mixed economy, received a severe jolt with the integration of Germany and fall of erstwhile Soviet Union. The existence of Public Sector was seriously threatened by the financial crunch and its extremely poor performance during the recent past. It also appeared that the policies of protection, controls and high tariffs had outlived their utility. The Plan, therefore, introduced new concept of decontrols, liberalisation, foreign investment and relaxation of foreign exchange controls. The recent approval and adoption of GATT-VIII

proposals will also force the Indian planners to re-orient their policies and priorities, to derive maximum benefit. The initial signals are though positive, yet the actual effectiveness of these policy measures will be known only by the end of the Plan.

Achievements

(*a*) **Economic Growth:** Indian economy registered an average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent in its GDP during the first three decades. Eighties registered a much higher growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum. The sudden change in the growth rate was achieved by outstanding achievements in the agriculture sector, rate of growth of per-capita consumption and by efficient use of capital through reduced ICOR (Incremental Capital Output Ratio).

(*b*) **Increased Rate of Savings:** The performance of Indian economy in the field of savings has been much better than many other developing countries. The rate of savings, which was 10.28 per cent during the First Plan, rose to 17.27 during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76. After 1976 this rate has been around 20 per cent. During the period 1985 to 1992 this rate was about 23 per cent.

(*c*) **Agriculture:** Agriculture is the largest sector in the Indian economy and employs about 70 per cent of our population. It is also the largest contributor to the performance of the economy—contributing over 30 per cent of the GDP. The performance of agriculture has been outstanding so far, particularly when the majority of the cultivated land is unirrigated and primitive methods of production are used. The food-grain production, which was about 51 million tonnes at the time of independence, rose to 178.5 million tonnes during 1992-93 and is likely to be 210 million tonnes during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan.

(*d*) **Industrial Growth:** Industrial sector has not only received adequate attention but has achieved outstanding success too. In a country like ours, where most of the manufactured, goods were imported before independence, the growth of the industries to the present state cannot be ignored. The average annual growth rate of the industrial sector remained around 6 per cent during the first three plans, slumped to around 4 per cent during the next ten years and has been over 6 per cent thereafter, except for the temporary setback received during the last three years. Eighth Plan aims at building up a sound foundation for industrial growth modernisation and productivity improvements.

(*e*) **Large Base for Natural Resources:** The base of natural resources has been widened considerably. To pursue the broad objectives of self-reliance in food and basic industries, large allocation of resources has been made in strengthening the infra-structure in the field of irrigation, energy and transport. During the eighties, due to experience in project execution, the shortfalls in the plan targets in power, coal, railways, etc. were reduced sharply. More efficient exploitation of natural resources has helped the industrial sector and infra-structure to grow fast.

(*f*) **Structural Change:** There has been a positive shift in the sectoral composition of production, diversification of activities, advancement of technology and steady transformation of a colonial economy into a modern and technologically forward looking nation. The share of agriculture in the GDP, which was about 55 per cent during the First Plan, declined to 32 per cent at the end of Seventh Plan. On the other hand, the contribution of the manufacturing sector, which was about 12 per cent during the First Plan, increased to over 20 per cent. Growth of secondary and tertiary sectors, upto the end of the seventh Plan, was quite encouraging and is likely to continue in years to come.

(*g*) **Scientific and Industrial Research:** Creation of a good base for scientific and industrial research is also one of the major achievements of Indian economic planning. As a result, India has third largest scientific and technical workforce in the world.

Grey Areas: The achievements of planning are undoubtedly outstanding in majority of the fields. However, the performance in some of the areas has been unsatisfactory. One of the areas is the control of population. The rate of growth of population has not been controlled. It was only during the 1981 census that for the first time after independence, the rate of growth of population showed marginal decline and the trend continued during 1991 census. But the population growth rate has continued to be over two per cent per annum, despite sizable allocations made in various Plans. Higher rate of population growth neutralises the per-capita rise in the growth rate of GDP, to the corresponding extent. Even other socio-economic indicators of economic development have not been very impressive. The indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality rate, death rate, birth rate, literacy, fertility, per-capita consumption of foodgrains, etc. have also not shown the desired results.

Another important area in which the performance has been below the expectations is the equitable distribution of wealth. The incidence of poverty, which was about 50 per cent at the outset of planning, came down marginally to 48 per cent at the end of the Fifth Plan and is over 35 per cent at present. This dismal performance has been despite stiff doses of investment in the areas of rural development, employment generation and community development programmes. Moreover, the number of unemployed people in the country is on the rise, despite tall claims by the Government.

Conclusion

NOTWITHSTANDING the pitfalls, the achievements of India, during the planning period, cannot be overlooked. The recent policy of economic reforms and industrial liberalisation is likely to give further boost to the economy. If special attention is paid to the areas of poor results, the dawn of the next century may herald a new era of rapid development and growth in our country.

GATT Agreement: A Ray of Hope for the World Economy

On December 15, 1993 the world community witnessed the beginning of a new era of multilateral free-trade, when the representatives of the 117-member GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) approved, by consensus, a world trade treaty that was envisaged by the Uruguay Round of negotiations, seven years ago. The treaty is termed as one of the greatest breakthrough.

The accord was arrived at in Geneva. It aims at drastically boosting the world trade and considerably enhance the per capita income of its members. The promise of the G-7 (Group of Seven) countries, in their summit in Tokyo, held in 1993, to conclude the GATT talks by the end of 1993, was also fulfilled. All speculations about the failure of the Uruguay negotiations were put to rest when the chief of the GATT, Mr Peter Sutherland, declared, "I gavel the Uruguay Round concluded"

Historical background

GENERAL Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is an organisation as well as a integrated set of bilateral trade agreements, aimed at the abolition of quotas and the reduction of tariff duties among the contracting nations. The first GATT agreement was concluded by 23 countries at Geneva in 1947. At that time it was considered an interim arrangement, pending the formation of a UN agency to supersede it. When such an agency failed to emerge, GATT was further enlarged at several succeeding negotiations (see box). It has since proved to be the most effective instrument of world trade liberalisation.

GATT organisation: An international organisation for GATT is headquatered in Geneva. It has a Secretariat, a Council of Representatives, an annual assembly, called the Sessions, and an international Trade Centre to provide information and advice on marketing.

GATT includes a long schedule of specific tariff concessions for each contracting nation, representing tariff rates that each country has agreed to extend to others. It also sets forth a code of commercial policy. The code provides for unconditional Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) status, which guarantees to other GATT countries the extension of any tariff concessions granted to non-GATT countries. GATT also provides for the elimination of quotas and other trade restrictions, uniform customs regulations and the obligation of each contracting nation to negotiate for tariff cuts upon the request of another. However, an escape clause allows a member country to alter agreements if the domestic producers suffer excessive losses due to the trade concessions.

The eight rounds of negotiations to free the international trade

FIRST ROUND: Havana, 1947. The 23 countries, that founded GATT, exchanged tariff cuts for 45,000 products worth $ 10 billion of trade on an annual basis.

SECOND: Annecy (France), 1949. Another ten countries joined and the customs duties were reduced for another 5000 items.

THIRD: Torquay (Britain), 1951. The 38 members adopted 8,700 tariff reductions.

FOURTH: Geneva, 1956. 26 countries participated and decided to further cut duties for goods worth $ 2.5 billion of trade.

FIFTH: Geneva, 1960-62. A new common external tariff of the European Community was negotiated. Customs duties were cut on further 4,400 items.

SIXTH: Geneva, 1964-67. Also known as the "Kennedy Round". More than 50 countries, accounting for 75 per cent of the world trade, cut tariffs for industrial goods, worth $ 40 billion, by upto 50 per cent. They also signed agreements on grains and chemical products and a code on anti-dumping duties was formalised.

SEVENTH: Tokyo, 1973-79. This round was also known as the "Tokyo Round". It ended in Geneva in 1979. The 99 participants cut customs duties by 20-30 per cent for goods with a traded value of $ 300 billion. Improved trading framework, codes covering subsidies, technical carriers to trade, public procurement and customs valuation rates were also negotiated.

EIGHTH: The "Uruguay Round" started in 1986 in Uruguay. Originally 105 countries were involved. It ended in Geneva on December 15, 1993. It covers complex new areas such as agriculture and services, including banking, insurance and telecommunications.

In 1965 a historic principle was established, that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with the developed countries.

The Kennedy Round: The Kennedy Round and the Tokyo Round were two GATT sessions of historic importance. As the economic integration of western Europe progressed, USA became concerned at the prospect of remaining outside. To counter this, President John F. Kennedy pursued the goal of an Atlantic partnership and secured special negotiation powers under the Trade Expansion Act, 1962. The act authorised tariff reductions of upto 50 per cent, subject to the reciprocal concessions from the Europeans. This led to the so-called Kennedy Round of negotiations that were held in Geneva from May 1964 to June 1967. Thus, USA made a fundamental shift away from the traditional protectionist posture.

The Kennedy Round concentrated on four problems: (1) progressive reduction (upto 50 per cent) in the duties of all but a few products, in place of the item-by-item bargaining that had prevailed earlier; (2) inclusion of agricultural as well as industrial products in the scope of the negotiations; (3) discussion of non-tariff obstacles, as well as of custom duties; and (4) non-reciprocity for economically less-developed countries.

While the developing countries drew little immediate advantage from the Kennedy Round, they were able to obtain the addition of a new part, titled "Trade and Development", to the GATT charter.

The Tokyo Round: The Tokyo round of negotiations opened in Tokyo on September 12, 1973. The meeting was attended by the representatives of 102 countries. The meeting closed on September 14, 1973 with the adoption of what came to be known as the Tokyo Declaration. A large portion of the declaration was devoted to strengthening the negotiating position of the less developed countries.

The principle of non-reciprocity in negotiatons between developed and the less developed countries, an established principle in GATT, was reaffirmed. The importance of maintaining and improving the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), granted by the developed countries to the less-developed countries, was recognised.

The Tokyo Declaration was followed by several years of negotiations that concluded in 1979 in Geneva. The highlight of the negotiations was a Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties. This code listed a number of unacceptable subsidy practices and it introduced a requirement that formal procedures be followed before the imposition of countervailing duties on imports subsidised by foreign nations.

The code was not signed by all members but it signalled a departure from the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) principle. Signatories were not required to extend the benefit of the code to GATT members who did not sign the code.

Uruguay Round

THE eighth round of negotiations began in Uruguay in 1986. One of the most complex negotiations were thrown open for discussion and approval of the world community. Regarded as one of the most drastic and controversial step towards free world trade, the draft of the proposed treaty, popularly known as the "Dunkel Draft" after the name of the then Chief of the GATT, it raked-up very serious and absorbing discussions across the world.

The broad objectives of the Dunkel Proposals were: to open up the world market, particularly the developing countries, to agriculture, manufactured goods and services; to reduce the existing tariffs by atleast one third; and to improve the productivity in the industrial as well as the farming sector by making use of the on-going improvements in technology and seeds.

The draft, initially termed as anti-Third World, coined some new terms by emphasising on the intellectual property rights. The draft proposals thus hinted that the majority of the member countries might have to amend their existing patent laws to bring them in tune with the proposals. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) aimed at payment of patents on new innovations in technology, machinery, chemicals, seeds, etc. In other words, TRIPS required that any country making use of a particular technology, drug, seeds or machinery, invented or developed in some other nation, will have to pay for the patent rights for a period of 20 years. This, on the one hand was meant to ensure flow of advanced technology to all the countries, thus increasing the productivity in the farming and manufacturing sector, and on the other, also meant, increased cost of production due to payment of patents. In addition, the Dunkel Proposals also required the member countries to open up their economies to the services like banking and insurance from other countries, to make this sector more competitive and efficient. General reduction in tariffs and the phased abolition of farm subsidies was yet another requirement.

Apprehensions

THE world community, particularly the Third World was apprehensive that the proposals were drafted to serve the interests of the developed west, particularly the United States. The developing world also apprehended agitation from labour in the industrial sector as well as the farmers. As such, at one stage it appeared that the eighth round of GATT negotiations might not be approved at all.

But the fall of USSR, during late nineties, changed the entire world trade perspective. Communist world no longer offered an alternate and assured market to its trading partners.

Global recession over the last four years also forced the developing countries to re-orient their trade policies. At such a juncture, it would not have been possible for the developing world to pullout of an organisation which represented about 90 per cent of the world trade. To remain out of such a world trade body, which includes the entire developed world and the majority of the developing world, could not have served the interests of the poorer countries. Hence, all the member countries ratified the proposals after suggesting some changes suiting their local conditions and requirements. The only major obstacle in getting the proposals through was dithering on the part of European Union (EU) countries, due to differences on certain issues with the USA.

Historic Accord

THE decks were cleared for adoption of the Uruguay proposals when the USA and EU reached an accord and most of the irritants were removed. While the USA scored a major victory over the dispute with the EU about the Government subsidies to the aircraft manufacturing Airbus Industry, it had to concede to the French demand of business with Hollywood, when the audio-visual sector was kept out of the purview of the new GATT accord. Earlier, Japan took a politically sensitive decision of opening its rice market to imports. As the talks progressed, all other minor issues including the demand of concessions by Portugal in textile sector were ironed out.

The 500-page accord will be formally approved and adopted in Marrakech, Morocco, in April 1994 and will come into effect in 1995, after overcoming the legislative hurdles in all the member countries.

It is expected that the accord will pave way for greater market access for all the member countries, by slashing the import duties on thousands of manufactured goods by an average of about 37 per cent. The tariffs will be reduced by a half in trade between EU and the USA. This is expected to revolutionise the world trade and may boost the global income by $ 200 billion to 300 billion a year—more than one per cent of the world GNP—for over ten years after 1995. Official estimates are that the GNP in the USA will rise by $ 1 trillion in ten years and every US family will earn additional $ 1700 per year over the next decade. It is also expected that the annual incomes in EU would rise by $ 61 billion, in the

Main Points

The Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Market access: Countries have pledged to cut tariffs on industrial and farm goods by an average of about 37 per cent. The US and EC agreed to trim tariffs between them by one half.

Services: For the first time, rules will govern an estimated $ 4 billion in annual trade in services like banking, insurance and travel, and mobility of labour. However, only minimal market liberalisation commitments were expected, partly because the US and EC could not iron out disagreements over audio-visual products like television programmes and films, financial services and shipping.

The US reserves the right to deny other countries favourable access to its lucrative financial services market but would hold off for at least 18 months. The US has threatened to challenge EC curbs on audio-visual goods. Nations could demand an exemption from the obligation to offer MFN treatment to service trade partners.

Agriculture: For the first time, agriculture will be folded into the GATT. The blueprint is the 1992 Blair House accord as amended earlier in Brussels would have the following consequences:

- It will convert all non-tariff barriers like quotas into tariffs, which would be reduced by 36 per cent for industrialised countries, and by 24 per cent for developing nations. The cuts will be implemented over six years for developed countries and 10 years for developing nations.
- Countries with closed farm markets will have to import at least 3 per cent of domestic consumption of the product, rising to 5 per cent over six years. Japan will import 4 per cent of its rice, rising to 8 per cent. South Korea will import 1 per cent of its rice, rising to 2 per cent in 1999.
- Trade-distorting support for farmers will be cut by 20 per cent over six years for developed nations, 13.3 per cent for the developing world.
- The value of direct export subsidies will be cut by 36 per cent over six years, volume by 21 per cent. The base period is 1986-90, or 1991-92, if exports were higher in that period.
- The poorest nations will be exempt from farm reforms.

Textiles: Import quotas on textiles and clothing, in place under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement since 1974, would be phased out over 10 years.

Anti-dumping: Rules on anti-dumping will be clarified. Washington largely won its battle with Japan over keeping tough US anti-dumping laws but the treaty would require automatic scrapping of sanctions after five years.

IPRs: The treaty will toughen up protection for patents, copyrights, rights of performers and producers of sound recordings, trade-marks, and labels of origin.

former Soviet Bloc by $ 37 billion, in Japan by $ 27 billion and in the Third World by $ 16 billion.

In addition, for the first time, rules will govern an estimated $ 4 billion in annual trade in services like banking, travel, insurance and mobility of labour. In the textile sector, the USA reluctantly agreed to phase out the import quotas on the Third World textiles and clothings, over 10 years rather than 15 years. In other words, import quotas on textiles and clothings, placed under Multi-Fibre Arrangement since 1974, would be phased out over 10 years from 1995.

In the Agricultural sector it was agreed to convert all non-tariff barriers, like quotas, into tariffs which would be reduced by 36 per cent for all developed countries and by 24 per cent for the developing countries. These cuts will be implemented over 6 years for the industrialised countries and in 10 years for the Third World. The countries with the closed farm markets will have to import atleast 3 per cent of the domestic consumption, rising to 5 per cent over 6 years. Similarly, countries like Japan and Korea will have to open their markets for import of rice. In addition, farm subsidies will have to be slashed by 20 per cent in six years by the developed countries and by 13.3 per cent by the developing world. On the same lines, export subsidies to the farm sector will have to be cut by 36 per cent in six years. The poorest nations will, however, be exempt from these farm reforms.

US apprehensions in financial sector: US Banks and financial houses fear that they will be left out if the United States opens its market to foreign competitors, without gaining equal concessions from other countries.

Earlier, the US had angered many Asian nations by proposing a two-tier deal that would offer access to its market, based on reciprocal access being granted to US Banks. Critics said that the US position undermines GATT's principle of equal treatment for all.

Later the US trade representative, Mr Micky Kantor, said that the US had decided to play by GATT rules for the first six months of the new world trade deal, offering equal treatment to all GATT members. But, he said, the US would retain the option to return to the two-tier approach. Retaining access to the huge US financial sector would depend on reciprocal behaviour by other nations, notably Japan, he said.

Indian Position

LIKE most of the developing countries, India was also facing a dilemma, whether to approve the proposals and face the wrath of angry farmers and the opposition, or to reject and get isolated in the world trade. Expectedly, the country chose the lesser evil. But before doing so, the matter was examined in detail by the Parliamentary Committee on Commerce. The Parliamentary Panel was of the view that the modern day world, where the countries were becoming increasingly interdependent, multinational agreements like GATT, with the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status for all the participants, are decidedly advantageous as compared to the bilateral agreements. The Committee was also of the view that though the Dunkel Proposals were not in the best interest of our country, remaining out of GATT would be disastrous for a developing country like ours.

The implications of TRIPS cannot be correctly gauged at present. But, Indian patent laws, which at present recognise the "Process Patent", will have to be amended suitably to recognise the "Product Patent". Moreover, life of a patent as per existing Indian law is five to seven years. This will have to be extended to 20 years. In case of any infringement of the patent laws, the onus of proof will be on the offender, as against the established practice. This will have the direct and inflationary impact on the prices of life saving drugs used for curing cancer, AIDS, heart disease, etc. Prices of other manufactured products, covered under the patent laws, may also face upward trend.

In case of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), India's concern is in opening up the critical areas like banking, general and life insurance and basic telecommunications to the foreigners. According to the Commerce Ministry, it is not binding on any country to open up the service sector immediately. The Ministry also opined that a balanced and separate agreement on trade in services was essential before the liberalisation of the service sector in the developing countries could take place. The apprehensions about unrestricted flow of foreign capital in the economy have also been clarified and the Union Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, is of the view that the Government will retain its sovereign right to decide what type of foreign investment it wished to flow into the country. Hence, under the Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS), certain conditions will be imposed upon the foreign companies for fulfilment of export obligations. The Government may also outrightly reject any proposal for foreign investment.

India's largest gain from the GATT agreement comes from the agreement on trade in services. The gains are substantial and immediate. In the very first year of the services agreement coming into force, India can earn at least $ 1.2 billion in remittance flow from export of skill-intensive services and this can be increased to a minimum of $ 5 billion a year in the next four years.

The estimates are based on the market access offers on short-term movement of labour, made to India by the US, EEC and Canada.

The other big gain to India will be the benefits accruing to the country from the multilateral trading system with provisions of Most-Favoured Nation (MFN), rule-based trade and transparency. GATT also provides for protection of a multilateral dispute settlement system against the unilateral trade action such as the one under Super 301 and Special 301 of the US law.

Public procurement, stock holding and sale of agriculture produce and subsidies to the rural and urban poor have been exempted from all commitments. This will ensure that India's policies on food security and public distribution are not affected.

Opposition opposes the agreement: The opposition charged the government with surrendering India's sovereignity by agreeing to the GATT deal. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) cautioned that the Third World was once again under the threat of a new type of "colonial aggression". The BJP said that it had demanded a fair trade and not free trade, "but what we got instead are unfairest of trading arrangements, in which rich countries have used their economic and political muscle to ride roughshod over the interests of the poor countries. The agreement will keep the Indian consumer as well as the Indian producer perpetually at the receiving end of powerful multinational corporations."

The main grouse of the opposition was that the government had accepted the trade deal without seeking sufficient concessions for safeguarding the interests of the farmers.

The Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, dismissed the charge that India had surrendered its sovereignty by agreeing to the new trade deal. He said that in international negotiations each country had to make some concession to gain advantage in some other area. Even a mighty country like the USA had to agree to the demand of other nations regarding semi-conductors, he added.

Replying to the criticism that India had capitulated during negotiations on textiles and other items, the Commerce Minister said that the government had no alternative as it was dealing with "mighty nations" who accounted for 70 per cent of the country's external trade. India was not a major player in the global trade and hence its manoeuvrability was limited to that extent. "Had we walked out of these negotiations and later sought bilateral agreements with developed countries, the task would have been much more difficult. One can get more concessions in a multilateral agreement than in a bilateral deal", he said.

Mr Mukherjee said that although foreign goods would have easier access to the country's markets, following this agreement, the inherent right of the country could make it reject proposals by entrepreneurs from abroad, for starting ventures in India, unless they were otherwise acceptable. India could even walk out of this deal with a six months' notice.

In regard to the farm sector, he said that the scope for subsidies to farmer would be widened as a result of the new agreement. In any case the farm subsidy structure in India is well below the 10 per cent support level permitted by the GATT.

In fact, agricultural produce of the country would have better markets abroad and the farmers might benefit more than it was realised now. Regarding seeds, the minister clarified that there would be no check on their multiplication or exchange, but commercial sale would be prohibited.

About drug prices, Mr Mukherjee clarified that eighty per cent of medicines sold in the market were not covered by any patents. However, 15 to 20 per cent drugs were patented and likely to be affected. The new GATT would be implemented from March 1995 and the prices of patented drugs could appreciate then. The government would resort to licensing and other remedies to ensure that effects of the increase in prices were mitigated as far as possible, he said.

Multi-fibre Arrangement

THE GATT agreement seeks to phase-out the Multi-fibre Arrangement (MFA) in ten years time, starting 1995. MFA restricts most Third-World exports of textiles and clothing to the industrialised nations. The USA had earlier wanted to phase-out MFA in 15 years but it did not get any support from any of its trading partners.

Meanwhile the GATT textile committee extended the MFA for another year, to the end of 1994, as the new GATT agreement is not going to become effective before January 1995.

The US agreed to phasing out of MFA in 10-year period on assurance from India and Pakistan that they will open their markets to US exports.

Under the new GATT agreement, trade in textiles will be done under a framework of GATT rules based on tariffs.

Conclusion

THE recommendations will be put to the ministers of the member countries on April 12-15, 1994, to sign the Round accords. It is expected that the link between trade and the environment will feature strongly. Big differences remain between the rich nations and the poor countries in this regard. The Third World fears that environmental concerns will be used as a pretext for trade protection.

There can be a doubt on whether the estimated levels of additional incomes will be generated, atleast in the Third World. As on today, it is felt that the USA and the European countries will benefit the most. They have not only protected their common interests, but have also looked after the particular and specific requests of the developed countries.

Not all genuine problems of the developing world have been heard. For example, the five-point amendment sought by India, on integrating the world trade in textiles, was rejected, obviously to serve the interests of USA.

The success of Uruguay Round has raised hopes of higher employment, more investment and more trade. How far this succeeds will be seen in due course of time. However, no quick miracles should be expected.

General Studies Scene

Q. 1. What were the main features of the Govt of India Act of 1935? Why is this Act called the basis of Indian Constitution?

Ans. After the Government of India Act of 1919 failed to fulfil the aspirations of Indian people, British Government could realise the simmering discontentment among them. To satisfy the Indian public as well as to nullify the rising momentum of the National Movement, the British Government introduced the Government of India Act of 1935. Main features of the Act were as under:

(*a*) The Act provided for an All-India Federation of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States. Whereas it was mandatory on part of the Provinces of the British India to join the Federation, it was optional for the Princely States to become a part of it. But the Federation, as envisaged by the Act never came into being during the British Rule.

(*b*) The Act provided for bicameral Legislature at the Centre, consisting of the Federal Assembly and the Council of States. The States were to be given disproportionate weightage and the representatives to the Council of States were not to be directly elected by the people but to be appointed by the rulers/Governors of the States. For electing the representative to the Federal Assembly, only 14 per cent people of the country were given the right to vote.

(*c*) The principle of Dyarchy was adopted at the Centre and the executive authority was vested in the Governor General, whose functions/powers were divided into two groups of subjects namely "Reserved" and "Transferred". In administering the Reserved subjects like Defence, External Affairs, Tribal Development etc, the Governor General was to be guided by the "Counsellors" (advisors) appointed by him, who were not to be responsible to the legislature. On the Transferred subjects the Governor General was to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers who were to be responsible to the legislature. But on the Transferred subjects too, the Governors General could act contrary to the advice of the Council of Ministers. But this provision of the Act also could not be implemented and the Executive Council provided by the Act of 1919 continued to advise the Governor General upto the independence.

(*d*) The Act sought to distribute the legislative powers between the Centre and the States. Federal Legislature could legislate on the matters included in the Federal List including External Affairs, Currency, Defence, Census etc. The second list was the Provincial List which included the subjects like Police, Provincial Public Service, Education etc and the Provincial Governments had the exclusive jurisdiction to legislate on these subjects. There were certain other matters like Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Marriages, Arbitration etc on which both the Federal Government as well as Provincial Governments could legislate. However, in case of emergency, the Federal Government could frame laws on the subjects included in the Provincial List.

A close look at the main provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 would reveal that the provisions of this Act, though could not be implemented fully, became the very basis of our Constitution. The Federal System with bicameral legislature at the Centre has been retained and even the character of the Council of States were not altered considerably while designing the Rajya Sabha in the Constitution. The option given to the Princely States to join the Indian Federation was slightly altered by the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and option was given to the Princely States to either join Indian Union or Pakistan. The basic structure of distribution of powers was also retained with marginal modification in distribution of subjects and allocation of residuary powers, which were neither with the Federal Government nor with the Provinces under the provisions of the Act of 1935, but now have been vested in the Union Government. However, the concept of Dyarchy has been replaced completely with the principle of collective responsibility. There is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 became the basis to evolve the basic philosophy behind the formation of Indian Constitution.

Q. 2. Discuss the achievements of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the field of Research and Development in Atomic Energy. Also discuss the emphasis in this field during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Ans. India has made enormous strides in the Research and Development (R & D) in the field of Atomic Energy. Special achievements were recorded during the Seventh Five Year Plan. R & D activities covered the entire cycle of exploration, extraction, purification and conversion of nuclear materials, production of fuel for nuclear reactors, designing and fabrication of power reactors, production of heavy water, safety instrumentation and reprocessing of the used fuel. Eighth Plan document enumerates the achievements in this field during the previous plan including the operation of 100 MW Dhruv Research Reactor at full capacity from January 1988, commissioning of 14 MV Pelletron accelerator, commissioning of Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) and the development work on the advanced laser systems and the synchrotron radiation light source. In addition, the neutron source reactor KAMINI at Kalpakkam was commissioned and zero energy reactor PURNIMA-III at Trombay became critical in 1991.

In addition to the above mentioned specific achievements in the field of atomic research, there were several other achievements of general nature in this field. It included wide-ranging applications of radio-isotopes in medicine, industry and agriculture. In addition, development of neutron activation analysis for crime detection,

development of beryllium technology for space applications, design of control systems for antennas etc are certain other areas in which R & D work got considerable impetus.

Eighth Five Year Plan envisages to augment the existing effort in R & D work in the field of Atomic Energy. For example in the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta, a project on super-conducting Cyclotron will be taken-up. Similarly, at the Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore, major programmes would be focussed in Synchrotron Radiation Utilisation, insertion devices, development of accelerators for industrial applications and feasibility study of an advanced accelerator facility for research in nuclear physics. At the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, training simulators are to be developed for FBTR. In addition mass transfer in plutonium systems would be studied and a facility will be established in which scaled-up equipment required for FBTR can be developed and tested.

In the field of medicine, major activity at Tata Memorial Centre would relate to setting up of an Advanced Centre for Training, Research and Education in Cancer detection in New Bombay. In addition, two new rural cancer centres have also been proposed to be set-up. At the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research, a second beam hall alongwith certain common facilities will be set up for users, such as detectors, data acquisition systems, scattering chambers, etc.

In addition to the above, Eighth Plan Document also mentions that three new national programmes in Neutron Beam, High Energy Physics and Lasers will be initiated. In the field of atomic minerals, major R & D projects will include geo-chemical surveys and exploration, augmentation of geo-chronological facilities, application of remote sensing techniques and more experiments in airborne surveys. Major thrust will also be given to augmentation of water chemistry research for nuclear energy programme, development of decontamination formulations for the Primary Heat Transport (PHT) systems and for the Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor Systems. In other words, R & D work in the field of Atomic Energy would strictly conform to the national policy of its use for peaceful purposes and the objectives of the Eighth Plan, if achieved, would result in enhanced use of atomic energy in the fields of power generation, agriculture, industry and medical science.

Q. 3. Enumerate and explain the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in our Constitution. Also distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

Ans. Inserted in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1576, Fundamental Duties are provided in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution. There are ten Fundamental Duties as under:

(*a*) To abide by the Constitution and respect the national flag and the national anthem;
(*b*) To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
(*c*) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
(*d*) To defend the country;
(*e*) To promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of the country;
(*f*) To preserve the rich heritage of rich composite culture of India;
(*g*) To protect and improve the natural environment;
(*h*) To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry;
(*i*) To safeguard the public property;
(*j*) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Till 1976, there were no Fundamental Duties in our Constitution. However, Fundamental Rights were part of the original Constitution. Centre-stone of any democratic constitution, the Fundamental Rights truly translate the preamble of the Constitution into a practical reality. It should, however, be understood that the Fundamental Duties do not enjoy the same strong position as enjoyed by the Fundamental Rights. There is no provision in the Constitution to enforce the Fundamental Duties, but the Fundamental Rights can be enforced. These rights, aptly referred to as the "soul of our constitutions" by Dr B.R. Ambedkar, can be enforced by way of a declaratory suit under the ordinary law or by filing an application under Article 226. Article 32 of the Constitution also provides constitutional remedy and the right to bring such proceedings before the Supreme Court itself is a Fundamental Right. The Supreme Court may issue directions, orders or writs, including the writs of mandamus, habeas corpus, prohibition, quo-warranto and certiorary for enforcement of any Fundamental Right. The Supreme Court thus acts as a protector of Fundamental Rights, but such a remedy is not provided for in the enforcement of Fundamental Duties. Similarly, there is inherent power with the Supreme Court to order sanctions in case of any infringement of Fundamental Rights, but not in case of violation of Fundamental Duties.

However, in a case titled as Ramsharan Vs Union of India in 1989 the Supreme Court has held that in determining the constitutional validity of any law relating to the Fundamental Duties, such law may be considered reasonable, if it is also related to Article 14 or 19 of the Constitution. Fundamental Duties can be termed as a constitutional caution to reckless and anti-social elements against undesirable activities like burning the Constitution, National Flag or destroying the public property, etc. The apex court has also held that the Duties, which are obligatory for the citizens should also be a goal to be achieved by the State. Just like the Directive Principles of State Policy, which cannot be enforced by law, but have assumed an important place in the government policy, the Fundamental Duties may also come forward to the limelight from the existing state of dormant oblivion. Judgements of the Supreme Court may, in the years to come, correctly interpret and determine the correct place of Fundamental Duties in Indian polity. As it stands today, these Duties are nothing more than pious platitudes and expectations from the citizens. Without any provision for their enforcement, it may not be appropriate to call these duties "fundamental" in true sense of the term.

Preparing for Prelims (Civil Services)

One of the most coveted and sought after service in the Government sector, Civil Services offers one of the most challenging and bright career to the young and energetic candidates. The process of recruitment to the Civil Services usually commences by the end of December or beginning of January every year. The advertisement for the preliminary examination appears at around this time in all the leading newspapers as well as the concerned Employment News. 1994 prelims will be held on the second Sunday of June which will fall on June 12, 1994.

First Hurdle

The first hurdle in recruitment for the Civil Services is in the form of preliminary examination. Prelims are conducted to short list the genuinely serious candidates for the main examination. This screening test was introduced to tackle the problem of evaluating the answer sheets of lakhs of candidates manually, knowing fully well that more than half were not really serious.

This examination is conducted as an objective type (Multiple Choice answers) examination in which a candidate is required to appear in two papers. First paper is General Studies and is compulsory in nature and carries a maximum of 150 marks. Second paper is optional and the candidates are required to opt for one subject out of a long list of optional subjects, which includes Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veternary Science, Botany, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Commerce, Economics, Electrical Engineering, Geography, Geology, Indian History, Law, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Sociology, Statistics and Zoology. Syllabi for all the subjects are given in the detailed advertisement which appears in the Employment News. Syllabus for each subject is equivalent to that of the degree level examination. This paper carries a maximum of 300 marks and the examination as a whole has a maximum of 450 marks (300 for optional and 150 for General Studies). Normally around 10,000 candidates are declared successful who then take the main examination later in October.

General Studies Paper

The compulsory paper on general studies requires special preparations. It contains questions on Indian Polity, Indian Economy, Economic Geography, General Science, Sports, Indian History, Indian National Movement, Current Events of National and International importance and certain questions on mental ability. In other words the paper covers the matters of day to day observation in General Science, broad understanding of social, political and economic aspects of Indian History, Questions on Physical, Social and Economic Geography with special emphasis on Indian agriculture and natural resources. Questions on the National Movement are about the nature, character and development of the Movement and the growth of nationalism. Similarly the questions on Indian Polity cover the areas of Indian Political System, Panchayats, Community Development, etc. whereas the questions on Indian Economy pertain to Planning in India.

The syllabus for the compulsory paper (GS) is very vast and requires detailed in depth study on all the above aspects. To be able to answer the questions, the candidates must be fully prepared. This is possible by constant hard work, balanced selection of books and magazines and good time planning and management. Immediately after filling up the examination form in December/January, the candidates must start preparations with full vigour. They get atleast five clear months to prepare and if this time is optimally utilised there is no reason why one should not qualify the prelims.

To start preparations in the right earnest, good introductory books on Indian Constitution, Indian Economy and Indian History (including National Movement) is a must. These books must be supplemented by a good year book (preferably the one published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), latest plan document, latest pre-budget survey (published by the Publications Division every year in Jan/Feb) and a good book of Geography. In addition a good basic book on General Knowledge like "General Knowledge Refresher" by O.P. Khanna (Khanna Brothers Publishers, Chandigarh) is a pre-requisite to get an overall view of General Studies in a nutshell. The Competition Master is an indispensable partner and copies of at least one year prior to the examination must be consulted. In other words, even those candidates who plan to take this examination next year must start reading this magazine regularly. Rich material in it will assist the candidates to prepare thoroughly on almost all important aspects of General Studies. The magazine also provides model/test

papers as well as solved papers of previous year's examination to enable the fresh candidates to get a feel of the type of questions that are asked. Choice of a good national as well as regional newspaper cannot be overlooked.

In-depth studies in GS must follow by a good amount of practice to ensure that the entire paper is completed within the permissible time. This needs adequate practice to answer questions on all important aspects. It is, therefore, advisable to get hold of previous years' papers. This will not only give an idea of the type of questions that are asked but will also add to the self-confidence of the candidates.

While practising to attempt model/test question papers, endeavour should be to attempt all the questions on mental ability first which are usually at the end of the paper and their number may vary from 8 to 15. This is because a candidate can hope to get all these questions correct. Candidates must also practise to attempt those questions which are known to them beyond any doubt. Questions with doubtful answers should be skipped in the first round. Such questions must be attempted in the second round. Questions which are not known to the candidates should be attempted by adopting the process of elimination. It is the method by which some of the given choices can straightaway be ruled out by the candidates as incorrect. Careful reading of the question may render yet another choice to be incorrect, and the left over choice can be marked as the correct one. Hence, without even knowing the answer, the candidates may correctly attempt some of the questions. This method, however, needs a lot of practice to be more useful and effective.

The Optional

Choice of an appropriate optional subject is of paramount importance. General studies paper is important but the optional subject which carries more marks is also important in its own way. Firstly maximum marks that it carries are just double the marks of the General Studies paper. Secondly, the optional opted and prepared for the prelims will also enable the candidates to adequately prepare for one of the optionals for the main examination. Hence choice of the optional becomes very crucial. It depends on many factors. Firstly, it must be chosen with an eye over the main examination and it must be ensured that one of the two optionals that a candidate plans to opt for the main examination must be chosen as a subject for the preliminaries. Secondly, the optional must not be a new subject for the candidate. Any major subject offered by the candidate in his/her graduation or post-graduation must be chosen. Availability of good study material, coaching and books are yet other factors influencing this decision.

Once a candidate decides about the optional subject, the next stage is thorough preparations by putting in the hard work in the said subject. As stated earlier, constant practice as well as solving of the previous question papers is very useful.

Coaching Vs Self-Study

A lot of organisations/institutions are engaged in the business of offering coaching facilities at quite high rates. There are diverse views on whether or not a candidate should opt for coaching facilities, when most of such organisations/institutions promise success to the candidates. Coaching is advantageous only if it is taken from an institute/organisation of repute. Moreover, coaching may be opted by the candidates who are taking the examination for the first time and due to lack of proper guidance, are not very confident of themselves. Coaching, however, has a big disadvantage. The candidates have to read whatever they are asked to, irrespective of their state of preparedness in a particular field. Due to large number of candidates, the coaching organisations cannot pay personal attention of the candidates according to their personal needs.

Coaching or no coaching, one thing is certain. It is the hard work of the candidate which has a direct bearing on his/her result. A candidate who wisely chooses a good optional, reads good books and magazines and has a will to succeed, can hope to cross this hurdle to the careers in civil services.

Tips

Although there is no short-cut to success, the following tips may assist the fresh candidates to do well.

—Select the optional subject carefully.

—Plan your studies properly, with due regard to own strengths and weaknesses in both the subjects.

—Study good books, material, magazines and newspapers.

—Study as much as you can. This will add to your confidence.

—Study of 10 to 12 hours every day is recommended.

—Do consult the previous papers, if available.

—Consult the candidates who recently qualified this examination.

—Practise regularly in solving the objective type questions in GS as well as optional.

—Attempt those questions first about which you are sure.

—Do not get trapped by unscrupulous coaching institutes.

The above tips, adhered to by a candidate with positive frame of mind, may help a candidate to do well in this examination. After having filled the form, no time must be wasted and the entire period of 5 months must be utilised. Chances of selection to the Civil Services suddenly become bright once a candidate qualifies this part

Trade Unions Their Achievements and Limitations

WITH the advent of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and its subsequent march towards the rest of the world, industrial relations between the managements and workers have undergone metamorphosis. In early years the work force was an unorganised horde of rural people, coming to the upcoming industrial estates. The workers worked under inhuman conditions and subsisted on the terms dictated by their masters. But with the passage of time, the heterogeneous groups organised themselves into unions and thus began the saga of Trade Unions, their struggles, success and set-backs, occasionally bringing into focus their strength and weaknesses, achievements and limitations. The success of the Bolshevik Revolution, in the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1917, brought to the Trade Union their much-needed recognition and respectability and proved the voracity of the saying: 'Union is strength'.

We can count on our finger tips the achievements of Trade Unions, the foremost of which is the bringing of workers under one flag and thus pooling their scattered energies into a unified force and enhance their bargaining power with the management or the government. As individuals workers they have their latent potential but as members of a Trade Union they become an identity to reckon with. Under the patronage of a Trade Union, workers can fight for their rights from a position of strength and confidence and refuse to be bullied by their employers.

Like scattered sticks, workers in an unorganised state lack cohesion and collective action. But when brought on one platform, by the Trade Union, they find their voice heard and their genuine grievances looked into. Again it goes to the credit of Trade Unions that they pick up cudgels on behalf of workers and lead their struggle to its logical end. They ensure that due benefits are given to the workers in case of some mishap or lock-out period. It is due to the vigilance of Trade Unions that labour laws passed by the Central/State governments are implemented.

Trade Unions stand like a colossal against the money and mafia power of some unscrupulous managements and save the working classes from exploitation of all types and denial of their service rights, both during service as well as after retirement or termination of service. They also see to it that basic facilities like medical care, transport, housing, etc. are provided to the workers, as far as possible, and in big industrial houses, the education of children, loans to the workers, etc. are also taken care of.

However, with the passage of time, Trade Unions have become more and more politicised and the vested interests have started using the workers as pawns in their game of acquiring political power at all costs. Today, many Trade Unions have lost their earlier moral shine. A large section of the established Trade Union leaders has become corrupt and instead of being constructive the Trade Union activities are becoming more and more destructive. This is neither in the interest of the workers, nor the management and nor the country.

Unlike in other industrialised countries, Trade Unions in India work on a single-track approach. They seldom lay emphasis on productivity and work culture. As a result a large number of man-days are lost annually. Another limitation they suffer from is the ideological mind set in which they perceive all socio-economic problems confronting the country. They tend to look at the changing economic scenario like liberalisation, free market, *et al* through the coloured glasses of their political ideology, which no longer holds good as far as the compulsions of ground realities are concerned.

In the face of impending uncertainties, about to emerge as a consequence of the introduction of such changes as 'Exit-policy', 'Golden Hand-shake', 'Voluntary Retirement', 'Privatisation of Public Sector Units', 'withdrawal of subsidies', etc., Trade Unions may not be able to hold the government from falling in line with the New Economic order, however harmful the effects of such moves may be for the working classes.

Trade Unions also lose much of their effectiveness when more than one Union is formed in an establishment. Due to their mutual distrust, political ambitions and rivalries, they waste their powers in acrimony and intrigues. As far as the formulation of new economic policies and annual budget are concerned, Trade Unions are consulted but their role in changing the thinking of 'powers-that-be' is limited—rather cosmetic only.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and disintegration of the Eastern Bloc, the clout, that Trade Unions used to wield, has considerably eroded. In most European countries, as also in the United States, Trade Unions are getting marginalised in view of the pressures and constraints of global economy.

Descriptive Questions

Providing houses to the poor

Q. Government should spend more money in providing houses to the poor. Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the above statement in about 100 words. Substantiate your arguments with appropriate examples.

Arguments in favour of the statement

1. The ends of social justice demand that the three basic needs of the people—especially the most poor and down-trodden—for food, clothing and housing must get priority over all other considerations. When millions and millions are spending the best, rather the worst part of their lives on pavements, railway platforms, waste-lands and what not, any glib talk of progress is meaningless. By providing houses to the poor, the 'powers-that-be' would only be taking the 'wind out of sails' because the underdogs are not in a mood to put up with their sub-human existence any longer. The writing on the wall is too candid to be ignored at our own peril.

2. It is a matter of shock and shame that even after more than four decades of independence, the dream of having a "roof over head" has remained a mirage for countless people living in rural as well as urban India. No alibi or gimmickery is going to hoodwink now, as far as the burning issue of providing houses to the poor is concerned. Asking for a house is not asking for the moon. If there is a will on the part of the government, the funds can be found out. It is both a moral as well as the constitutional duty of the government to give houses to the poor. Even if it has to divert funds from other projects or programme, it should not hesitate in doing so, because providing houses to the poor is an acid test of promise and performance of any government in a Welfare State.

Arguments against the statement

1. 'Easier said than done' is the tragedy of Indian situation where demagogues make all sorts of pompous promises to the people and with equal vehemence make suggestions to the government, but habitually ignore the ground realities. No government is a miracle-maker; nor can it produce houses for the poor simply by rubbing the legendary Alladin's lamp. Any talk of providing houses to the poor is a tall order indeed. All those who are advocating such a cause are simply indulging in populism. When other problems like universal elementary/primary education, medical facilities to all, removal of unemployment and the like are the crying needs of the hour, no responsible government can divert funds to achieving utopian ideals like providing houses to the poor.

2. With financial constraints on the one hand and World Bank/IMF conditionalities on the other, the hands of the government are tied and it can no longer resort to gimmicks and populist postures. We have had enough of such irresponsible talk in the past. If at all money is to be spent, it should be done in such a manner that the economy gets a push and more and more people get employment opportunities. Once the national economy picks up momentum, and the per capita income increases substantially, money would start flowing into the 'housing sector' as well and there would be no need for the government to make sub-standard houses for the poor and thus become a target of criticism.

Children and Computer education

Q. Some people feel that children should be taught the basics of Computer while still in school. Explain your own views on this proposition in about 100 words giving examples from your experience, knowledge and reading.

Ans. Today we are living in an age dominated by computers and that day is not far off when robots and such other devices, controlled and worked by computers, thousands of miles away from the scene of action, may determine the tone, tenor and temper of our day-to-day life. Lest we are taken by surprise and possibly by shock, it is high time we realised the key role that computers are going to play in everybody's life in the not very distant future. In order to make the best of the prevailing situation and signals, we must introduce computer education/training in schools. Needless to emphasise that children at the school level are prepared to learn anything new and exciting provided the instructions so imparted are easy to understand and learn. Since the contours and parameters of life in future are going to be governed by the dictates of computers, it is highly desirable to teach children the basics of computers as it is being done in most advanced countries. Even in India, such teaching in elementary computer science is a part of school curriculum in quite a few schools in urban areas.

Experience in the advanced countries has shown that once the children are introduced to the magic world of computers, much of their aversion to learning disappears. Moreover, by teaching the basics of computers to children in schools, we

can enable them to move with the spirit and speed of times and get themselves ready to adjust with future requirements. "The future belongs to computers" is not an exaggeration of admission of what we foresee now, but a fact of life. Computers are going to play a pivotal role. Since children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow, it is in their interest as well as in the interest of the country that they are made familiar with the elements of computers, early in life.

Bringing down crime-rate in big cities

Q. Suggest at least three effective measures to bring down the crime-rate in big cities. Explain how the measures suggested by you would be effective.

Ans. It is a strange coincidence that as civilisation advances, comforts are augmented and crimes find strange bed-fellows among the affluents as well as among the power-brokers. Some areas in big cities have come to acquire the dubious distinction of 'crime dens', where criminals of all hues rule the roost and any talk of law and order evokes only derisive laughter. In some cases the nexus between the criminals and the police if not overt, is at least quite ominous. The connotation of crime has undergone a sea-change. From petty pilfering, stealing, pick-pocketing, the motive and methodology of crime have become mind-boggling. Cold-blooded murders, kidnappings, extortions, bride-beating/burning are some of the gory crimes that have come to pass as routine happenings. Why have our big-cities become so insensitive to human suffering? Can we still halt the ascending graph of crime in our mega-towns? Yes, we can, if the following corrective and effective measures are taken in the right earnest.

1. First of all, the nexus between the criminals and the politicians will have to be broken with an iron hand. There is no denying the fact that the goons of the under-world are hand in glove with the wielders of political power and such an unholy alliance between the two has made all the difference to the health of law and order in the metropolises.

2. The causes that lead the homeless juveniles, slum-dwellers, have-nots and others of their ilk, to the world of crime, will have to be analysed and remedial action taken to bring back the mis-guided youth and others to the world of honourable living. This again is a stupendous task that requires imagination, and in-depth involvement into the problems of the deprived sections of society who have become a part and parcel of urban milieu but without the enjoyment of its glittering paraphernalia.

3. Intelligence agencies need to be strengthened and modernised. Law and order enforcing authorities have to be trained keeping in view the changing modes and methods of criminals operating at different levels. Programmes shown on the TV should be properly screened and scrutinised, because some features depicting crime can affect the psyche of the viewers, especially the minors and just for fun or thrill they can go astray and fall into the hands of chronic criminals. Migration of population from the rural to big cities should be discouraged because social services and employment opportunities have become too inadequate to cope with the growing pressure.

In case all government hospitals are closed

Q. Suppose all the government hospitals in the country remained closed for a period of one year. Give at least three possible consequences if such a situation arises.

Ans. In case all the government hospitals in the country remain closed for one year, for one reason or the other, the consequences that are likely to follow such an eventuality would be too grim to be fully described in words. The immediate fall out of such a sordid situation would be the rendering of all doctors, nurses, other para-medical staff equipment/machinery, buildings, *et al* idle and irrelevant during the period of closure. Serious patients undergoing treatment at various such hospitals would be served notice to quit and fend for themselves. This would indeed be a harrowing development both for the indoor patients as well as their kith and kin. Some of the affected persons may die of shock and countless others may not have the means to go in for treatment in private hospitals or nursing homes, which are too expensive for the common people to afford. One cannot grasp the full implications nor can one measure the amount of trauma and torture that the closure of hospitals would unleash throughout the country.

The poor, the old and the infirm, government employees and their dependents, as well as the other segments of social strata would be the worst sufferers if the government hospitals remained closed for a period of one year or so. Out of fear, panic or protest, people may take to the streets to express their anger against the closure. Possibly, the entire society may be caught in an unprecedented confusion leading to uncontrolled crisis or chaos. The apprehension, spontaneous or motivated, that other social services may also meet the same fate, would aggravate the sad scenario further. There is no gainsaying the fact that private hospitals or nursing homes, even if they come forward to ease the situation, may not find going smooth and worth-while because what the government hospitals are doing, even if half-heartedly, no other organisation can cope with.

With government hospitals closed and private treatment prohibitive for a majority, the only course left open for the poor and the helpless will be to knock at the door of quacks, miracle-makers, pseudo-healers, or practitioners of black magic and thus fall victims to the most abominable and awful manoeuvres of these death-dealers. Such unfortunate persons as are suffering from deadly diseases like cancer, Aids, cardiac problems/complications, and a host of similar other ailments and are undergoing treatment at various government hospitals, would be left high and dry if the government hospitals stop functioning.

Improve Your Word Power

1. **abracadabra:** (*a*) word (meaningless) (*b*) gesture (offensive) (*c*) symbol (vague) (*d*) joke (obscene).

2. **baloney/boloney:** (*a*) credible (*b*) cunning (*c*) nonsense (*d*) deception.

3. **cliche:** (*a*) declaration (new) (*b*) phrase (stale) (*c*) promise (old) (*d*) manifesto (party).

4. **doyen:** (*a*) senior member (*b*) story-teller (*c*) captain (non-playing) (*d*) spokesperson.

5. **embargo:** (*a*) encouragement (*b*) identity (*c*) suggestion (*d*) restriction.

6. **fortuitous:** (*a*) deliberate (*b*) unlikely (*c*) lazy (*d*) chance.

7. **grub:** (*a*) insult (*b*) revolt (*c*) dig (*d*) drag.

8. **hurly-burly:** (*a*) splendid (*b*) clumsy (*c*) noisy (*d*) optional.

9. **impasse:** (*a*) deadlock (*b*) compromise (*c*) honour (*d*) tunnel.

10. **jive:** (*a*) compose (*b*) grind (*c*) rectify (*d*) dance.

11. **kid-glove:** (*a*) static (*b*) gentle (*c*) mobile (*d*) arrogant.

12. **lionise:** (*a*) treat as superfluous (*b*) kick as enemy (*c*) embrace as relation (*d*) treat as celebrity.

13. **machismo:** (*a*) despair (*b*) success (*c*) pride (*d*) monotony.

14. **nibble (N):** (*a*) morsel (*b*) charity (*c*) performance (*d*) confusion

15. **ornate:** (*a*) developed (*b*) decorated (*c*) expensive (*d*) rare.

16. **pell-mell:** (*a*) politely (*b*) miserly (*c*) untidily (*d*) leisurely.

17. **rib:** (*a*) tease (*b*) soften (*c*) harden (*d*) hang.

18. **slipshod:** (*a*) ugly (*b*) smooth (*c*) pleasant (*d*) careless.

19. **trite:** (*a*) original (*b*) commonplace (*c*) borrowed (*d*) secondary

20. **whirligig:** (*a*) motion (*b*) argument (*c*) debate (*d*) agreement.

ANSWERS

1. **abracadabra:** (*a*) word/language (meaningless).

—*"Abracadabra"* said the conjurer/magician as he pulled the rabbit from the hat.

2. **baloney/boloney:** (*c*) nonsense, rubbish.

—The story about putting the cause above self-interest is all *baloney* and all will dismiss it as self-delusion.

3. **cliche:** (*b*) phrase/idea (stale/meaningless).

—After more than four decades of independence, people are no longer taken in by the *cliche*-ridden speeches of the politicians.

4. **doyen:** (*a*) senior member.

In the death of Mr J.R.D. Tata, Indian industry has lost its *doyen* of multi-faceted personality.

5. **embargo:** (*d*) restriction, hindrance.

—The best way to punish a terrorist State is to impose trade *embargo* against it.

6. **fortuitous:** (*d*) chance, casual, coincidence.

—It gave me immense pleasure to have a *fortuitous* meeting with an old friend after many years.

7. **grub:** (*c*) dig, search, poke.

He keeps *grubbing* about at the base of the tree ignoring the fruit.

8. **hurly-burly:** (*c*) noisy, energetic.

—One could witness a *hurly-burly* hustle/activity all around in view of the annual religious festival.

9. **impasse:** (*a*) deadlock.

—The negotiations have reached an *impasse*, with both sides refusing to relent/compromise.

10. **jive:** (*d*) dance.

—The city-bred youngsters present in the village fair were *jiving* at the beat of folk music.

11. **kid-glove:** (*b*) gentle, tactful.

—If you mean business, you will have to give up *kid-glove* methods and get tough with the staff.

12. **lionise:** (*d*) treat as celebrity.

—The Hollywood actress Marilyn Monroe had wanted to be loved by her fans, not *lionised*.

13. **machismo:** (*c*) pride (male).

—In our social/family set-up, reason is sacrificed at the altar of *machismo*.

14. **nibble (N):** (*a*) morsel, bits (food).

—Soft drinks and *nibbles* were served in the birthday party.

15. **ornate:** (*b*) decorated.

—Indian architecture of the past is *ornate* in style and aesthetic in taste.

16. **pell-mell:** (*c*) untidily, in disorder, headlong.

—To the annoyance of all, the children rushed *pell-mell* down the stairs.

17. **rib:** (*a*) tease.

—She was being *ribbed* about/for her foreign accent by one and all present in the party.

18. **slipshod:** (*d*) careless.

—The traffic constable was reprimanded when he was found *slipshod* in his dealings with public.

19. **trite:** (*b*) commonplace, hackneyed.

—There was nothing new in his speech but a rehash (repetition) of old and *trite* phrases.

20. **whirligig:** (*a*) motion, rotation.

—The novel reveals a number of *whirligigs* of taste arising out of clash of alien and indigenous loyalties.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

The Right to Know

Q. "The secrecy in Government seriously restricts the availability of information and adversely affects democracy in India." Do you accept this view? Give reasons *For* and *Against* it.

Ans. *All the guarantees of free speech and of a free press sound meaningless because of the needless restrictions on the access to information about several matters concerning the nation. The Government functions, by and large, in an atmosphere of hush-hush and secrecy; it denies information even on matters which should be common knowledge. The absurd limits to which this tendency is carried in this country become evident when we find that information, which the Government denies to people, is readily available to everyone through foreign newspapers and in foreign libraries, especially the U.S. Congress Library. Isn't the Government making a fetish of secrecy under the disguise of public interest? Will public interest not be promoted, instead of being harmed, if the people are taken into confidence about vital matters in which they are naturally interested?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Secrecy obviously diminishes, and at times even makes nonsense of democracy of which we boast so much. A political party may secretly harm national interests in the absence of an open debate and yet escape the consequences. Such eventualities should be foreseen and forestalled.

2. The whole concept according to which executive officials claim the right to withhold information, even from M.P.s and other leaders of public, by contending that it is "classified", is ill-founded and should be open to question.

3. The U.S. Supreme Court, in the famous case New York Times vs VUS, while rejecting the Government's plea, ruled that only a free and unrestrained press could effectively expose deception in Government and that it is one of the paramount duties of a free press in a free country to prevent the Government from deceiving the people. The word "security", the Judge said, is broad and a vague generality, whose contours should not be exploited to abrogate the fundamental right of the freedom of speech. He expressed the view that even guarding the military and diplomatic secrets, at the expense of informed representative, Government provides no real security.

4. It is obvious that whenever a government does not trust the people, the people, in turn, will not trust the Government, as the famous saying goes, trust begets trust. In fact, there is strong public opinion that secrecy is detrimental to the country's interest because it is often used by the ruling party to protect its own political interests and hide its errors, including corrupt practices, nepotism and favouritism.

5. Besides, the right to withhold information permits the Government to mould public opinion so as to promote party interests; for instance, by regulating the flow of information and releasing it only when it suits its own purposes, rather than the national interests.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Secrecy, as famous philosopher said, is inherent in every bureaucracy. In fact, it is regarded as a functional necessity and an essential right without which no Government can carry on its work. The fact remains that secrecy is essential in military and diplomatic matters. Diplomacy cannot be conducted openly; publicity during critical negotiations would defeat the very purpose of diplomacy.

2. In Britain the Officials Secrets Act covers several spheres of activity, publicity to which would undermine the security of the State and protection to Government officials. It is not without reason that disclosures of vital information and publication of official documents is prohibited until such time as public knowledge of these matters is deemed safe in the national interest. Besides, under the 30-year rule in Britain, more than a generation has to elapse before the citizens are allowed to know the reasons and the factors that governed the determination of a particular policy line.

3. For reasons of the security of the State and for saving individuals from untimely disclosures, restrictions have been imposed on the publication of memories by Ministers who are eager to disclose their experiences of government even by referring to Cabinet decisions and discussions to which they are bound by the oath of secrecy.

4. While it is true that much official information is not openly given, a great deal of it is disclosed in Parliament in response to questions and in Ministers' speeches. The numerous White Papers, Government reports and documents, all contain information about departmental functioning and policy matters. Official briefings and Ministers' Press conferences also provide considerable information. Must the common man be told all the secrets of Government?

5. Disclosure of vital information will prejudice the country's interests and even national safety because enemy agents, spies and foreign embassies will exploit the vital facts. Any Government that does not safeguard its archives would be held guilty of national betrayal.

Law, Justice and the Poor

Q. "The concept of "justice by post-card", or "public interest litigation" is sound and reflects a keen desire to ensure justice to the poor and should be extended in the courts are to fulfil their true function." Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *Justice is so expensive these days that it has come to be regarded as a luxury of the rich. Law is interpreted mechanically in accordance with the traditions set by the British. Often the technicalities are stressed, the legal side taken note of exclusively and the judgements show a lack of the human touch. Few years back Chief Justice Bhagwati had introduced the concept of "public interest litigation", under which anyone can draw the Supreme Court's attention to an act of injustice by merely sending a letter and the court would then take up the case directly, on its own, enquire into the matter, bring the wrongdoer to book and redress the wrong wherever possible. Has it also another side and does it amount to hasty, extra-legal action?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Since the present system of justice is beyond the reach of the masses and can be relied upon only by people who have plenty of money to engage topmost lawyers, file appeal after appeal and reach the highest judicial tribunal—the Supreme Court—some means certainly need to be devised to make justice available to the aggrieved poor who can not afford to pay the prohibitive fees demanded by senior advocates.

2. There has been talk of judicial reforms for the past many years because justice is both tardy and expensive, with the result that there are cases galore of gross injustice in the country, especially in the vast rural areas. The poor are just priced out of the existing legal system. The formalities are too forbidding; the court fees are frightening and the repeatedly adjourned hearings (each hearing brings handsome payment to lawyers but causes immense inconvenience to the clients) are a nightmare.

3. "Public interest litigation" is not between two individuals; it is litigation initiated for the benefit of a class or group of persons who are either the victims of exploitation or oppression or who are denied their constitutional or legal rights. It is this kind of litigation which the Supreme Court has been rightly trying to promote.

4. The cases of public interest litigation already decided by the court are in themselves a valid defence of the new system. Some examples are the plight of construction workers, bonded labourers, exploited women and children and other groups denied even the minimum wages payable under the law. Their problems can now be easily brought before the Court either by a victim himself or someone acting on his behalf and interested in public welfare. There was a case of girls in a protection home who were suffering at the hands of the staff; a newspaper report exposing the wrongs was taken notice of by the Court. The sufferers could not come to the Court personally, and had it not been for the initiative taken by the judges, the girls' sufferings would have continued for long.

5. "Public interest litigation seeks to ensure relief to people who suffer from social and economic disabilities. No other system permits such redress of grievances and in such a speedy, inexpensive manner.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. While on the face of it there is everything to be said for such speedy justice, especially because there is no other way out, doubts about the validity of the procedures arise on many scores. The normal legal procedures are circumvented, and the Supreme Court can pick and choose a case deserving its intervention. The entire judicial structure so elaborately designed to ensure justice to everyone is thus made irrelevant through a mere letter or press reports.

2. The Supreme Court as the highest judicial tribunal has been assigned certain specific duties under the Constitution. Any self-imposed additions to its jurisdiction and duties, which are bound to add to its heavy burden in the shape of formidable arrears of cases, any of them awaiting disposal for years together, would be unfair to litigants who have spent substantial sums in a bid to seek, permanent and final redress.

3. If the judiciary takes up the duties of the prosecution or the responsibilities of social reformers and also becomes accessible even to persons who act in an irresponsible manner and are guilty of indiscipline or other similar acts, there would be a mess in the administration. The task of exposing scandals, cases of grievous public wrongs and exposing the wrongdoers should be left to legislators, social reformers and voluntary organisations themselves. The aim of providing cheap and speedy justice can be achieved by simplifying the judicial procedures, providing free legal aid to the poor (at present the scheme for Legal Aid to the poor is not working satisfactorily).

4. In many cases of public interest litigation it has been found that the victims on whose behalf complaints have been lodged in the Supreme Court just disappear when an enquiry is ordered into the grievance by the court. There have been long and deliberate delays in conveying the Court's orders to the concerned parties. The repeated reminders of Supreme Court Judge closely associated with public interest litigation have sometimes been disregarded by what are called registry officials (deputies of the Registrar).

5. There is the danger of abuse of this justice by letter system. Even some lawyers are known to have advised their clients to write straight to the Supreme Court Judge and they charge fees for such advice after drafting the letter setting out the facts. Thus a new form of exploitation has developed. Whenever a client finds his case will not come up before the court for years, he sends in a letter under the Public Interest Litigation, thus attempting to bypass other cases. As a result those who have adopted the regular procedure are placed at a disadvantage.

Commercial Hindi Cinema

Q. "Much of the crime in urban areas is attributable to the unhealthy trends set forth in commercial

Hindi cinema." Discuss.

Ans. Hindi feature films, with very few exceptions, play up unsocial, unethical and violent activity. Stories are generally built around crimes and criminals, sex scenes, vulgar human passions, love songs and romantic adventures. By presenting scenes of luxury living, unrealistic themes and displaying the latest fashions and trends in modern permissive society, the films encourage young impressionable youth to imitate the silver screen heroes and heroines. In order to be able to dress and live as cinema screen heroes do, young people, including sons of rich, respectable families are led to commit thefts and robberies of various kinds. Many of the crimes against women are also the result of what young men see in films.

India is one of the world's major film producers. The cinema is the easiest medium to reach the masses of the country. Unfortunately, film producers, anxious always to mint money by pandering to low tastes, do not realise their social responsibility. Owing to the craze for the box office, cheap songs and sex scenes and commercialisation of the cinema has spread fast. Films should impart education and instruction; instead, they create and develop false values of life and wrong notions. The Westerns trends towards nudity, nakedness and exposure of the human body are copied, ruining Indian cultural and moral values. Moreover, the quality of our films is continually deteriorating. Cinema crazy youth generally turn out to be bad citizens who tend to neglect their basic duties and responsibilities. They learn defiance, not discipline.

However, it is not correct to say that Hindi films are mostly responsible for the increasing crime in urban areas, though they do make an adverse impact. There are several other factors that contribute to the spurt in anti-social activities. These are unemployment, frustration, unhealthy environment, congestion because of over-population and inadequate housing, and the widespread corruption in all spheres of life.

Obscene Films

Q. "The present film censorship rules are inadequate and need to be strengthened to check the excessive violence and sex scenes." Give reasons *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *Lately a trend seems to have started in the Hindi cinema of increased exposure, double meaning songs and dialogues and extreme violence. The Film Censor Board is believed to have become too liberal and has often permitted scenes in films which violate Indian ethical norms and even encourage depravity. Nor do the authorities concerned take due notice of the indecent film advertisements published in newspapers. The Union Human Resources Development Ministry, however, claims that film censorship rules are "adequate". Not many people, except the romantic youth, accept this claim.*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Most cinema-goers will agree that with the passage of years, more and more vulgar scenes are being allowed in our feature films. At times the sex and vulgarity depicted on the silver screen exceeds the limits of decency and are certainly objectionable from the accepted Indian standards.

2. The excessive zeal among film producers for box-office profits and commercialisation leads them to include scenes showing half-naked young girls in the belief that such scenes will ensure the commercial success of their ventures. Decency, character and moral standards are thus being callously sacrificed for the sake of more profits. Surely it is the function of the Censor Board to check this unethical tendency. The Board is obviously guilty and seems to have become lax in its duties. These encourge young sensitive minds to make similar gestures, much to the discomfiture of their elders.

3. Apart from the obscene scenes in films, the producers and their publicity agents continually publish indecent advertisements in newspapers to attract the general public and, in particular, young men and women who, lured by the moral standards of the West, fall for such spice-gloss formula featuring attractively dressed selected beauties is gaining popularity.

4. Nor is the restriction on youth seeing films given only the "A" certificate (for adults only) being strictly enforced. In fact romantic youth make it a point to see such films.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. The times when orthodoxy was predominant and strict moral standards were applied by the film censors so as to delete anything that smacked of sex or male-female physical intimacy are gone. The film censors too march with the times. The yardsticks have necessarily become different and modern.

2. In many film stories violence is an essential part of the story, for instance, when the villain has to be properly tackled and his potential victim, the hero or a young woman, has to be rescued from a tragic plight. Moreover, violence is a part of human life which is not all peace and harmony. We cannot hope to eliminate violence from modern society simply by keeping it out of films.

3. There is also the increasing threat from the flourishing video cassette business. If young men and women can easily see "blue" films depicting scenes of sex and violence through video parlours and V.C.R.s in their own homes, what is the point of totally banning such scenes from films? Until the Government strictly enforces the laws against indecent and immoral displays of all kinds, it is futile to single out films and blame them for encouraging violence and immorality.

4. There is no strict censorship for the satellite channels such as M TV and Zee TV as they are not India based. Sex and exposure is much more on these channels. Even if the censorboard censors some song or scene, there is no stopping the producers to show the particular song or scene on the satellite channels. Today, much before the film is released, its songs and some scenes have already been shown on the satellite channels. Censoring of these scenes by the censor board only helps in giving more publicity.

Naming, Re-naming of Universities

The renaming of Marathwada University after Dr Ambedkar has led to widespread disturbances in Maharashtra, thus reviving the controversy about proper nomenclature of our universities. The proposal is: "Should our universities be renamed?"

Mr A I do not understand why there should be such a hue and cry over the renaming of Marathwada University. It has been a bone of contention between the Dalits and the ultra-nationalist Marathas of the Shiv Sena brand ever since Sharad Pawar promised to do so, 15 years back. The Dalits undoubtedly have a point in their favour. The area was one of the centres where Dr Ambedkar waged a relentless struggle for the uplift of his community—the Mahars, and other depressed classes. It was here that he started Milind College, which led to the establishment of other educational institutions, in time forming the nucleus of the Marathwada University as it is today. So, it is appropriate that this University should be named after a man who was not just the leader of a socio-political revolution, but one who epitomised the quest for freedom from bondage. His life and teachings inspired lakhs of Dalits to educate and liberate themselves from social oppression. Hence, why the opposition to the renaming? The name of the University is not even being changed, so much as being modified—a mere adding of Dr Ambedkar's name to the existing 'Marathwada'. The character of the University will remain unaltered. Admission will still be on merit, with students and faculty members belonging to all castes and creeds. And, again how much have the upper castes lost? Nothing. Actually they have gained a lot. Two new courses in frontier technology are being added and a new university in the name of the great freedom fighter, and social reformer, Swami Ramananda Teertha, is being opened nearby. The opposition, therefore, is nothing but the chauvinism and arrogance of some vested interests.

Mr B I am afraid my friend, Mr A, has not grasped the true purport of the subject under discussion. Rather than discussing the pros and cons of the renaming of the erstwhile Marathwada University, we should primarily concern ourselves with the propriety of renaming an existing university *per se*. A University is not built in a day, nor is it built for a generation or two. It is an institution which is intended to last for centuries. Therefore, should there be an element of permanence in its name and identity or should it be liable to change with the moods of the moment or the exigency of a situation? When a place of higher learning has attained a certain maturity, its name ceases to be just a label for identification, but comes to denote a certain continuity of tradition, of excellence. The very names, Oxford and Cambridge, put a stamp of authority on the scholarship of their dons or the standard of their publications. I, for one, would not tamper with the name of a university. Surely there are other ways to honour people! Talking of honouring, hasn't the Ambedkar's name become a mere badge of convenience for a cynical political leadership to cash in on the Dalit's reverence for their mentor? The man who denounced idol worship has himself been reduced to an icon. Dr Ambedkar had once said, "Hero-worship is demoralising for the devotee and dangerous to the country" The irony is that by renaming Marathwada University, we are not honouring Dr Ambedkar, but rather we are seeing to it that his caste outlives his cause, his deeds and his services to the nation. It is the bait to lure in the Dalit vote bank, when the Assembly goes to polls in March next year. The Cong-I can no longer depend on its Muslim vote bank, following two rounds of devastating communal riots and series of bomb blasts in the metropolis, in the wake of the Ayodhya crisis, hence the placation of the Dalits, 15 years after the State legislature recommended the renaming. With this one move, Pawar has seen to it that the Kanshiram-V.P. Singh combine does not make any inroads into the Dalit-OBC stronghold. As for the Shiv Sena, if it gains the patronage of the caste Hindus over this issue, Pawar will use any rise in the Sena's fortunes to drive a wedge between that party and its electoral partner, the BJP. And if the Sena's call for bandhs and its aggressive brand of communal politics leads to riots and damage to life and property, Pawar will use that as an

election gambit too. Who really are the winners or the losers here and for how long? Take the example of Mithila University in Bihar. One political party adds the name of Lalit Narain Misra to Mithila. When the other party comes to power, it removes that name. So, all this tension and bloodletting for what? For supposedly honouring a dead man? This seems too naive a belief in the face of our knowledge of present-day politics and its erosion into the hallowed halls of academia.

Mr C It is true that the autonomy of the universities should not be tampered with, nor should they be made pawns on the political chessboard, but bestowing a sanctity and an inviolability on the names of these institutions is unwarranted. After all, when a university is established, the name is routinely inserted by those who draft the bill and is equally routinely passed by the State assembly or the Parliament as the case may be. The members are not guided in this respect by any expert body. Unfortunately we do not have any policy or a set of guidelines for naming or renaming of our universities. In British India, Universities were as a rule named after the cities in which they were located or after the regions they served. But after Independence this practice was not followed uniformally, resulting in the new universities being named after Gods and Gurus, Presidents and Prime Ministers, Chief Ministers and politicians of various stature, medieval Kings and Queens, freedom fighters, communities and localities and even after some languages. Several of these names are not in accordance with modern Indian ethos or with our secular democratic polity. Why not change them? Some of the names, again, became obsolete or inappropriate with the passage of time or for historical reasons. Anglo-Saxons could not pronounce some Indian place-names correctly and therefore, corrupted them. We have corrected some of these corruptions: Trivandrum has become Thiruvananthapuram and Bezwada, Vijayawada. Then why not change the name of Lucknow University to Lakhnau? Again why in a professedly secular India should appendages like Hindu and Muslim continue to be tackled on to the appellations of Benares and Aligarh Universities? If Indian Princes had to be liquidated, being anachronistic, then why have their personal or dynastic names been retained as in Osmania and Baroda Universities? Even in the limited commemorative or honorific context, I do not see any harm in modifying the name of a University by appending an individual's name to it. But such individuals must be personages of high eminence, whose names do not bear any parochial or communal connotation and who did dedicated service in advancing education. Alternatively, a University may be named after a person who was instrumental in its establishment. A recent example is the renaming of Saugor University after Dr Hari Singh Gour.

Mr D I am afraid we are trying to discuss this subject without coming to grips with the ground realities as they exist today. We are not realising that our university system is on the verge of collapse. At the time of independence there were only 17 universities in this part of the continent. Today we have over 190. This unplanned proliferation has made our education system top-heavy. Relatively, we are spending too much on universities and too little on primary education. The system is lop-sided as well. Agricultural and Science and Technology universities constitute less than 25% of our University system. We have over 6,000 colleges of general education but fewer than 1,000 professional colleges. Our education is highly subsidised as well. The main reason why State Governments were so liberal in opening new universities was that they were largely financed by the Union Government through the U.G.C. Today Uttar Pradesh has atleast 25 Universities and Maharashtra atleast 18. But with the implementation of the new Economic Policy, there is no scope for such huge subsidies. The Union Government has made it very clear that it is no longer willing to feed this white elephant. The U.G.C. Chairman administered a warning, a few days ago, that the middle (Grants) part of the U.G.C. name is better forgotten and that the Universities must raise their own resources. This has radically changed the entire scenario. Universities will now have to go the American way and look for their finances to the big business houses and industrial empires. But Birlas and Tatas have little use for purely literary education. They will insist on reorientation of University curricula and research to promote commerce and industry before they agree to finance the University System. They will also insist on running the Universities far more efficiently than they are being run today. The Universities are, therefore, in for a radical change in their character let alone in their names. It must be remembered that many of the American universities bear the names of the capitalists who financed their establishment, John Hopkins and Stanford, for instance. In our own country we have deemed universities like Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Birla Institute of Technology and Science. In the coming decades more and more such appendages are bound to appear before the names of some of our major universities. We cannot be dogmatic about the nomenclature of our universities in such a situation. Can we?

Facts about Science

Can a gun fired from the moon be heard 1 km away, more than 10 km away or not be heard at all?

It cannot be heard at all because there is no air there to carry the sound.

Why a space vehicle on the other side of the moon loses contact with the earth?

In space the electromagnetic waves travel in straight lines. When the space-vehicle is on the other side of the moon, it loses contact with the earth because the passage of waves is hindered by the body of the moon.

The weight of a man at the surface of the moon will be only about one sixth of his weight on the earth.

The gravity of moon is only one-sixth of the gravity of the earth; hence the weight of a man at the surface of the moon will be only one-sixth of his weight on the earth.

Explain why day and night at the moon each lasts for about two weeks.

Moon orbits around its own axis only once in $27\frac{1}{3}$ days. Thus, the lunar "day" is equal to about 14 earth days and the lunar "night" is of the same duration.

Why the moon has extremes of surface temperature?

The surface of the moon is rocky and sandy. There is neither water nor air, the agents which mitigate extremes of temperature. So, during sunshine, rocks and sand are heated to a high temperature and in the absence of water and air, temperature falls quickly by radiation; hence these extreme effects.

The same side of the moon faces the earth. Why?

Because the moon rotates on its axis once in $27\frac{1}{3}$ days, the same time in which it revolves around the earth. Due to this reason only one side of the moon is ever visible to us on the earth.

Why the moon does not have any atmosphere?

For all practical purposes, the moon has no atmosphere though its thinness is about less than 10^{-13} of the earth. It is supposed that gases released by its crust escape rapidly into the inter-planetary vacuum.

What is the distance between moon and earth?

3,82,176 km.

What is the diameter of the moon? How does it compare with the diameter and mass of the earth?

The moon has a diameter of about 3,456 km—roughly one fourth that of the earth (12,683 km) and its mass is nearly one-eightieth of the latter's.

What is the shape of the moon?

Though the moon is nearly spherical in shape, the side facing the earth is thrusting out an extra bulge towards us—sticking out its tongue as if.

There are no signs that the moon is supporting any kind of life. Why?

This is probably due to its lack of an atmosphere which in turn gives rise to extreme temperatures which go as high as 120°C during the lunar day and as low as −172°C at night. Its day and night each last about 14 earth days.

Why it is easier to roll a barrel than to pull it along the road?

As the rolling force of friction is less than the dynamic force of friction, so it is easier to roll a barrel than to pull it along the road.

How do bats fly in the dark?

The bats produce ultrasonic waves while flying. These waves are reflected back from the obstacle to them and thus help them find their way.

What is the meaning of one horse-power?

The *practical unit* of power is known as a *horse power*. It is the *power of an agent which can work at the rate of 550 foot pounds per second or 33,000 foot pounds per minute.*

The unit of power was introduced by a British engineer James Watt, who invented the steam engine. He found that an average horse could raise 150 lbs. of coal through a height of 220 feet in one minute.

$\therefore$ Work done by the horse
$= 150 \times 220$
= 33,000 foot pound/minute.

At what temperature are readings in both the Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers exactly the same?

At −40°C.

A plane approaching at a speed of 1,000 m.p.h. is not heard. Why?

The speed of an approaching plane (1,000 m.p.h.) is more than the speed of sound (760 m.p.h.), thus it cannot be heard.

If a highly corked glass bottle full of water is left out of doors on a frosty night, it will burst.

On a frosty night, the water contained in the bottle will freeze and become ice. As it expands on freezing, the volume of ice will, therefore, be greater than that of water from which it is formed. As the bottle is highly corked, a great force will be exerted causing a burst.

Green plants are active in modifying the composition of air.

In the presence of air, green plants manufacture *carbohydrates* and liberate oxygen gas equal to the intake of carbon dioxide gas. The process is called photosynthesis.

A certain amount of calcium should be necessary compound of our food.

Calcium is an essential constituent of bones and teeth and so a certain amount of it should be a necessary component of our food.

It is dangerous to touch a live electric wire with bare feet and hands.

By touching a live electric wire with bare feet and hands, the electric current will pass through the body

giving a severe shock which can be fatal.

Explain why long sighted persons use convex spectacle lenses.

The eyes of a long-sighted person are incapable of seeing near objects clearly. A convex spectacle lens which is thicker at the centre than at the edges helps to view near-objects normally.

A ship rises as it enters the sea from a river.

A ship rises as it enters the sea from a river because sea water is more "dense" than river water. The phenomenon is explained by 'Archimedes Principle' and specific gravity.

Steam produces burns more easily than water at the same temperature.

Steam contains 536 cal./gm. of heat more than water at the same temperature, hence it causes more severe burns.

Sodium is always kept under kerosence and phosphorus under water.

Sodium reacts rapidly with water to give sodium hydroxide and hydrogen. It does not react with paraffin hydrocarbons, and kerosene being such, it is safer to keep sodium in it. Phosphorus placed in air readily catches fire reacting with oxygen. Being insoluble in water, it does not react with it. So it is kept in water.

Why an object weighs a little less at the Equator than at the Poles?

The gravitational pull of the earth at the Poles is more than at the Equator, because the Poles are nearer to the centre; hence the weight of a substance is more at the Poles than at the Equator.

It is advisable to work electric appliances when they are earthed suitably.

In case of any short-circuiting, the current passes to the earth without harming the user, if an electrical appliance is properly earthed.

Places near the sea are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than places farther inland.

Water does not get heated up or cooled so easily because of its high specific heat. During the summer days, sea water is not heated up, hence a cool breeze fills the town near the sea coast. The reverse is true in winter.

Why grass gathers more dew at night than stones and bricks?

The grass-leaves, during night, expel some amount of excess water along with some salt, which appear as dew drops on leaves. Hence grass gathers more dew drops.

Why white clothes are more comfortable in summer than dark-coloured ones?

White clothes absorb less radiant heat than black or dark-coloured clothes. They act as poor conductors preventing the penetration of the sun's heat. Hence one feels more comfortable in white clothes in summer than in black clothes.

Why mornings and evenings are less warm than noon?

Because the rays of the sun are nearly vertical at noon and slanting in the morning and evening. Since vertical rays give more heat, noon is hotter than morning and evening.

Why blotting paper absorbs ink?

The blotting paper is porous and possesses innumerable capillaries. The ink is sucked upon into these capillaries by virtue of surface tension and thus the blotting paper helps in absorbing ink.

A thick glass tumbler often cracks when a very hot liquid is poured into it. Why?

When a very hot liquid is poured into a thick glass tumbler, the inner surface of the glass suddenly expands due to heat while the outer surface remains comparatively cool which causes unequal expansion by resultant pressure and the tumbler often cracks.

A flash of lightning is seen before the sound of thunder is heard.

The flash of lightning is seen before the clap of thunder is heard because light travels at a much faster speed than sound.

How a refrigerator keeps food fresh?

Fruits remain fresh so long as fermentation does not set in them, and fermentation process is stopped at low temperature. Refrigerator is a device to maintain the temperature of fruits and other edibles sufficiently low so as to completely stop the fermentation process.

Water boils below 100°C on the top of a mountain.

Water boils at a lower temperature on hills than on plains. Why?

The boiling point of water depends upon atmospheric pressure; the higher the pressure, the higher the boiling point. On the hills, the atmospheric pressure is lower than in the plains; so the boiling point is also lowered.

Why is rainbow seen after rain?

After a rainfall, the clouds break and lie hanging in the sky and the sun is also visible. The sun's rays, falling on the water drops, are dispersed, totally reflected at the back of the drops and then again refracted into the eye of the observer with his back towards the sun. These dispersed rays which have suffered deviation give rise to a concentrated beam of light indicating all the colours of light.

Exhaled air when bubbled through lime water turns milky. Why?

Exhaled air contains carbon dioxide and lime water turns milky when carbon dioxide is passed through it.

Why a small space is left at the joint between two rails?

To allow for expansion due to heat, a small gap is left between two rail joints.

Fuse wires are always provided in electrical installations.

Fuse wire is a high resistance wire and when it is put in the series of electrical installations under strong currents, the wire melts away avoiding damage to main installations.

How does a soda water straw work?

As a matter of fact we suck out air and to take its place, soda water rushes through the straw to our mouth.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIA-PAKISTAN

Indian proposals on ties improvement

ON January 24, 1993, India sent a package of six proposals to Pakistan, which include disengagement in the Siachin area, ensuring peace along the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir, no first-use of nuclear capability against each other and additional confidence building measures. It also invited Pakistan to resume bilateral talks to normalise relations.

On Siachin, India has proposed disengagement from the authenticated position, presently held by the two countries. Of course, the disengagement and redeployment will be without prejudice to the known positions of the two sides. It has also been proposed that no side shall re-occupy the vacated areas, they will not undertake any military, mountaineering or other activity in the areas, they will evolve a monitoring mechanism to prevent violations by either side and will dis-engage and redeploy as per mutually worked out schedules.

In 1992 the two sides were close to an agreement on Siachin issue, but Pakistan backed out and, in fact, escalated its proxy war in J & K.

Regarding Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch, India has proposed that the centre of the navigation channel be considered as the boundary and has suggested a scientific procedure for determination of the termination points on land. The procedure conforms to the UN Convention of Law of the Seas.

The two countries had earlier agreed not to attack each other's nuclear installations. India has now proposed non-first use of each other's nuclear capability. This is regarded as a step towards eventual non-use and eradication of nuclear weapons.

With regard to the agreement on peace and tranquillity along the Line of Control in J & K, India has proposed an umbrella approach to prevent any violations of the line, which is fully demarcated.

The proposals mark a movement forward on the part of India, towards efforts at resolving the bilateral issues.

However, on January 29, 1994, Pakistan termed the submission of the proposals as a move to "pre-empt" the Pakistan sponsored UN resolution at Geneva, on the human rights situation in Kashmir. It also ruled out another round of talks in February or March, as proposed by India.

Pakistan's foreign secretary, Mr Shahryar Khan, said that the proposals sent by India dealt with "relatively less important issues" and that India had totally neglected the "core" issue of Kashmir.

In her address to the nation, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, said that there would be no more talks with India as long as it did not ease its "repression" in Kashmir and took "visible steps" to show its sincere intentions for resolving this "fundamental" issue.

Reacting to the rejection of proposals by Pakistan, an Indian spokesman said that "this is the final proof, if any were needed, that there is no truth in Pakistan's claim that it only provides moral, diplomatic and political support to separatists and terrorists in Kashmir. If Pakistan genuinely wanted peace and a dialogue, then there could be no objection to such a proposal, which is also a proposal without prejudice to the claims of either side".

Pak Orders Strike on Kashmir

ON January 23, 1994, Pakistani Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, ordered a nationwide general strike on February 5, to show solidarity with Kashmiri militants. The call for strike was given by an all-party parliamentary committee, seeking to project what Pakistan calls "Kashmiris' struggle for the right to self-determination".

Ms Bhutto also urged the United Nations to implement the resolutions on Kashmir, which pledged a plebiscite to decide whether Kashmiris wanted their divided State to join India or Pakistan.

India has rejected the call for plebiscite, saying that the question does not arise as Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Sharief Flays Pakistan

INDIA'S Railway Minister, Mr C.K. Jaffer Sharief, in a hard-hitting statement, has lambasted Pakistan for whipping-up frenzy on Kashmir issue by giving moral and material support to militants. By doing this Pakistan was complicating the lives of the people of Kashmir and also of 120 million Muslims in India, he said.

He further added that Pakistan must recognise the fact that more Muslims live in India than in Pakistan. In fact, the Indian Muslims constituted the world's second largest Muslim population, the first being Indonesia.

Mr Sharief noted that it was ironical that a country, which came into being ostensibly to protect the interests of the Muslims in the sub-continent, had developed a vested interest in keeping the majority of the Muslims in the sub-continent, namely the Indian Muslims, constantly unsettled and in turmoil.

Mr Sharief felt that the success of Indian secularism

undermined the very concept of Pakistan. That is why the Pakistani rulers are creating trouble in Kashmir, to create doubts in the mind of the majority community in India, about the minority, and vice-versa.

Kashmir Issue A Business?

THE current crisis in Kashmir has turned out to be a lucrative proposition for many in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK). Investigative stories in the Pakistani Urdu Press have indicated that the various freedom movements, liberation cells and human rights organisations, that have mushroomed in POK and abroad, are misusing funds allegedly provided by Pakistan and other sources.

People exploiting these funds frequently travel abroad, under the pretext of fighting for human rights of the Kashmiris, but end up purchasing for themselves luxury cars, villas and even a helicopter as in the case of POK Prime Minister, Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan.

US Report Blames Pak for N.E. Militancy

A recent report of the US House of Representatives says that the ISI, Pakistan's Intelligence Agency, has played a lead role in the expansion of ethnic separatism all over India. The report further adds that since 1990 the ISI has spread its activities to the North-eastern part of India.

Documents captured from a Manipur insurgent group, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), have indicated that although the insurgents had established contacts with the governments of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar, in order to receive financial and military assistance, Pakistan's response was the most important.

According to the report, the most telling impact of the ISI is the emergence of the United Islamic Liberation Army as the dominant subversive organisation in north-east India, especially Manipur.

(*Also see* **Special Feature I** *on page 630*)

INDIA-GERMANY

Prime Minister Rao's Visit

ON February 2, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Germany on a four-day official visit. The main purpose behind the visit was to forge closer economic bonds with Europe's number one economic power.

Prime Minister Rao said that his visit had been a "reassuring" one. "We wanted certain assurances from them and they sought some assurances from us. I am fully satisfied with the visit", he said.

Till recently, Germany used to be the second largest investor in India, after USA. But, its position had gone down to 10th after 1990. However, in last two years the trade volume has grown steadily and touched nearly 5.5 billion deutsche mark in 1992. Indian exports to Germany have been getting more and more sophisticated and diversified. Of all approved foreign collaborations, signed in the post liberalisation phase, Germany stands second to the US.

The leading political parties of Germany have also assured India that the new Asia concept, unveiled by Chancellor Kohl, with India as a target country for intensified bilateral cooperation, would be honoured irrespective of which party came to power in 1994 German elections.

India urged to sign NPT: During his talks with Prime Minister Rao, Mr Kohl urged India to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). India has been refusing to sign the NPT, on the plea that it was discriminatory against the developing countries.

The German leader said that strengthening the existing global non-proliferation regimes must take absolute priority and reiterated his government's resolve for an indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT in 1995.

Mr Rao fully shared the concern of Mr Kohl on threat posed to international peace by the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but drew attention to another dimension of possible loss of control over nuclear arsenals.

INDIA-SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Goh's Visit

PRIME Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore arrived in India on January 23, 1994 on a week-long official visit to India. He was also the chief guest at the Republic Day function.

During Mr Goh's visit, India and Singapore agreed to intensify bilateral, as well as regional economic cooperation. To mark the visit, three agreements, on avoidance of double taxation, tourism and shipping were signed. Telecommunications, financial services and infrastructure were identified as priority areas for cooperation.

The role of the major Asian economies, such as Japan and China, figured in the discussions between Prime Minister Rao and Mr Goh. The two sides agreed that their experts should take concrete steps, quickly, to expand the identified priority areas for cooperation, with the private sector to be given a significant role.

During the meeting with President, Dr S.D. Sharma, Mr Goh expressed the view that his country and India should expand their complementary relationship in strengthening bilateral economic ties. Both the dignitaries agreed to fully tap the potential for greater economic cooperation, especially in the context of India's economic liberalisation.

Speaking to a group of journalists, Mr Goh said that India is a giant with tremendous potential. But, it stands the risk of being marginalised unless it opens up its economy more rapidly than it has done in the last two years. He also advocated a change in the Indian attitude to looking to the West, in favour of developing closer economic links with East Asia. He felt, being part of the bigger Asian community will be beneficial for India.

Talking to the representatives of the industry, Mr Goh said that Singapore has identified India as one of the stable high growth developing countries in Asia, to invest

a portion of its reserves. Since India is looking for such an investment, the views of both the countries coincide, he said.

Today Singapore has money to invest overseas, with reserves in excess of 42 billion US dollars. Its overall balance of payments has been in surplus ever since 1960. Its GDP, in real terms, grew by an average annual rate of 8.4 per cent and per capita GNP rose to 14,714 US dollars. Inflation rate has averaged 2.2 per cent over the past five years.

INDIA-USA

India's strong reaction to President Clinton's letter

IN a letter dated December 27, 1993, to US Senator Gary A. Condit, President Bill Clinton talked of protecting "Sikh Rights" in Punjab and has claimed that police abuses are still occurring in Punjab. What these "Sikh Rights" could be in a secular India, have not been clarified.

India took strong exception to the letter and conveyed that it could have negative impact on the bilateral relations between the two countries. An Indian spokesman said that India's commitment to human rights and democracy was "axiomatic to India's existence". "We do not accept external prescriptions in this regard", he said.

New Delhi reacted by saying that "a solution has indeed been attained in Punjab by the people of Punjab by democratic means. Rights of all Indians in Punjab, including Sikhs, were protected under the law, regardless of religion".

Earlier President Clinton had written a letter to Ghulam Nabi Fai of the Kashmiri American Council, offering to work with him for peace in Kashmir.

US clarification: Reacting to the sharp reaction in India on President Clinton's letter, the US officials later made it clear that President Clinton does not support the demand for "Khalistan" and that he was referring to the protection of minority rights when he talked about the "Sikh Rights". They further said that his reference to the Sikhs should be taken in that light.

Indo-US experts for Ban on N.-arms

A dialogue on non-proliferation and technology transfer was held on January 20, 1994, between Indian and US experts, under the aegis of the National Institute of Advanced Studies and the Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburg, USA, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation.

The meeting served an important starting point in reducing the areas of differences between USA and India, and in encouraging cooperation in different fields, while continuing the efforts to curb the proliferation and production of nuclear weapons. The seminar also resulted in greater appreciation of India's commitment to non-proliferation goals, as well as its limits occasioned by its security environment.

The recommendations adopted at the meeting indicate that some Americans are now willing to see India as a partner in the process of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons, rather than a problem.

The outcome of this non-official meeting is expected to assist India's ongoing official dialogue with the USA.

INDIA-E.C.

Accord on MFN

INDIA has signed a historic "third generation" agreement with the European Commission, paving the way for upgrading the bilateral cooperation on economic, financial and technical fields. The new agreement provides for the trade relations to continue on "Most Favoured Nation" (MFN) basis. The agreement will also pave way for the two sides to improve market access to highest possible degree and engage in consultations on removing non-tariff barriers and resolve trade disputes.

ELECTIONS

I-D Cards dilemma

IN a conference of the Chief Ministers of different States of India on January 19, 1994, it was decided to accept in principle the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner, to issue photo identity cards to the electors. However, they disagreed with the Election Commission's directive that the exercise should be completed by January 1995. They urged the Centre to proceed in a phased manner as it involved a huge amount of funds.

The Chief Election Commissioner, however, rejected the demand that the States should be allowed to make available photo-identity cards, to voters, in a phased manner and not necessarily within the deadline. The CEC said that no elections would be held if the government failed to stick to the deadline set by the Commission.

The CEC also refused to agree that by refusing to budge from his position in the matter, he was contributing to what could develop into a Constitutional crisis, a year hence, when the elections to several State Assemblies will be done. "Should such a Constitutional crisis be created, I wouldn't be responsible", he said. He further added that the government had been given sufficient time but it sat over the proposal for 20 months.

EC Bans New Arms Licences, Car Convoys During Polls

AS part of steps to ensure smooth and peaceful conduct of polls and maintenance of law and order, the Election Commission has ordered impounding of arms and weapons and cars and vehicles moving in convoys, including those of Ministers, during elections.

The Commission has said that no new arms licences will be allowed during the election period, commencing with the date of announcement of elections. The ban will continue till the completion of elections. Cars and vehicles will not be allowed to move in convoys of more than three vehicles. Failure to comply the above directives will be

treated as a major failure and may lead to the cancellation of the election.

Ministers' visit to poll notified areas banned

THE Election Commission has banned official visits of both Central and State Ministers to any constituency where elections were notified. The ban would be effective from the date of announcement of elections, to the end of the process.

The Commission stated that this directive drew its power from Article 324 of the Constitution and was issued in the interest of "free and fair poll".

EC Observers to curb money power

THE Election Commission has decided to appoint observers to curb money power in elections. They would be in addition to the Central observers, appointed to ensure free and fair elections. These observers would be appointed for all elections, including by-elections to the two Houses of the Parliament, legislative assemblies and State legislative councils.

EC Flays Chief Minister of Arunachal

THE Election Commission has condemned the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Mr Gegong Apang, for blatant violation of the code of conduct in the 1991 election. It has also awarded the punishment of withholding to increments for two years to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr C.R. Biswas. Mr Biswas had assisted Mr Apang in mobilising people for the election meeting.

Mr T.N. Seshan said that Mr Apang combined his official visit with electioneering and made use of official machinery and personnel in total violation of the code of conduct.

The order follows an inquiry into a complaint by a candidate for the Arunachal East parliamentary constituency, Mr Chan Khonk Manpoong.

POLITICS

Marathwada University Rechristened

ON January 14, 1994, the Governor of Maharashtra, Mr P.C. Alexander, issued an ordinance renaming the Marathwada University at Aurangabad as Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. The renaming has taken place 15 years after both the Houses of the State legislature had passed resolution, approving the proposal of the executive committee of the University.

It has also been decided to upgrade the sub-centre of the university, at Nanded, to full-fledged varsity and rename it after Swami Ramanath Tirth, a prominent figure who fought for the Liberation of Marathwada from the Nizam rule, soon after independence.

The upgradation of the sub-centre was one of the demands of those who had been opposed to the renaming of the Marathwada University.

The demand to re-name the University was first raised, on June 26, 1974, by the Marathwada Republican Vidyarthi Singh. The then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr V.P. Naik, had given assurance that one of the two universities—the Marathwada University or the Marathwada Agriculture University—will be considered for re-naming. Till 1977 the issue did not come to the fore.

On May 1, 1977, the militant wing of the Dalit movement in Maharashtra, the Dalit Panthers, raised the issue. Huge morchas were taken out and the council members were gheraoed. Under this circumstances the council adopted a resolution, calling for the re-naming of the University after Dr Ambedkar.

In July 1978, Mr Sharad Pawar became the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Under his leadership both the Houses of Maharashtra Legislature passed the resolution to rename the Marathwada University. This sparked off a major crisis. The Vidyarthi Kriti Samiti, led by Mr Govindbhai Shroff, led the anti-renaming agitation. Seven persons were shot dead in police firing and the government was forced to beat a hasty retreat.

The matter rested till a Dalit leader, called Gautam Waghmare, self-immolated himself in November 1983. This resulted in the movement, to re-name the university, to again become active. The government ultimately renamed the university on January 14, 1994.

Violence, rioting follow the re-naming: The police had to clamp curfew in the several parts of Marathwada, as the bandh call given by the Shiv Sena, to protest against the re-naming of the Marathwada University, turned violent. Several railway stations and buses were torched by the protestors. Two persons were killed in police firing in Beed district, about 150 km from Aurangabad.

On January 21 a call was given for the "Maharashtra Bandh" by Shiv Sena. Life was totally paralysed in Bombay due to bandh. However, it passed-off peacefully.

BUSINESS & TRADE

India makes strong impact at WEF

INDIA made a strong impact at the six-day annual meeting of the World Economic Forum, held in Davos, Switzerland. The Indian delegation was lead by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. He was assisted by Commerce Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee and Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr Sharad Pawar.

The quality of Indian industry's participation was also improved as compared to last time. There were three Indian representatives namely, Mr Rahul Bajaj, Mr Jamshyd Godrej and Mr A. Singh. The improved presence of Indian industry attracted as many as 270 business leaders against an expected list of 150.

According to an Indian spokesman, the Davos meeting confirmed to the world investing community that India was a large market and serious about carrying out further economic reforms, in order to attract more foreign investment.

The most significant aspect of the Davos meet was that India's problems in Kashmir or elsewhere did not cause any concern to the foreign investors. India's politi-

:al stability is also no longer in doubt.

Even though the Pakistani Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, did raise the Kashmir issue during one of the sessions, not many foreign companies were either concerned or influenced by her statements.

Speaking at the valedictory session Mr Rao strongly defended the concept of mixed economy, as is practised in India. He said that the middle path or mixed economy saved the country from "political submission and economic dependence".

Prime Minister Rao also ruled out rushing through the process of economic reforms, saying that governments had no right to plunge large chunks of their people into mass misery. However, he assured that necessary legislative measures to bring the laws in tune with the liberal economic regime would be taken.

WEF is a premier global foundation in Switzerland. It brings together leaders from business, government and the sciences for economic and social progress. It offers an important opportunity for all countries to put across the policies and elicit support for investment, technology and increased volume of trade. Prof Klaus Schwab is the present President of WEF.

INDIA-MYANMAR

Two pacts signed

ON January 21, 1994 India and Myanmar signed two landmark agreements on resumption of border trade and increasing people-to-people contacts along the border. This was the first major inter-action between the two neighbours, since September 1988 uprising in Myanmar and the subsequent take-over of the military Junta.

Both agreements are expected to give a fillip to the economic development of the areas along the international border and help keep firm check on the insurgencies and drug trade. The border trade is expected to benefit the north-eastern States of India. Trade routes between the two countries had been curtailed since 1947.

The trade agreements would be valid for two years and would come into force from a date to be mutually agreed by the two sides.

INDIA-BANGLADESH

Agreement for repatriation of Chakmas

INDIA and Bangladesh have at last reached an agreement to repatriate 56,000 Bangladeshi Chakma tribal refugees, sheltered in six south Tripura camps since the past eight years. The first batch of 400 refugee families was to be repatriated on February 15, 1994.

It is expected that the repatriation of the refugees would usher-in a new era in the Indo-Bangladesh relations.

INDIA NEXT BIG MARKET : SURVEY

ACCORDING to a study, titled "Consumer Marketing in India", India is poised to become the world's next consumer market power house. The study was carried out by The Economist group's Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and the Marketing and Research Group (MARG).

The study says that the reforms, introduced by the Government in 1991, have enabled India to build its foreign exchange reserves, reduce inflation and improve competition and efficiency. As a result, there has been a sharp rise in incomes and private consumption, especially among India's growing middle and affluent class. The per capita real GDP growth has increased at twice the rate in the previous decade, from 1.4 per cent to 3.6 per cent. Private consumption in 1991 is estimated at Rs 3,95,330 crore—a 14 per cent rise over previous year and a four-fold increase over 1981.

PRE-BUDGET HIKES

LPG cylinder price raised

WITH effect from January 11, 1994, the price of domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was raised sharply by Rs 15 per cylinder, following reduction of subsidy on it. However, responding to representations of various organisations, the hike was decreased to Rs 10 per cylinder.

Simultaneously, the government has also reduced the import duty on LPG from 85 per cent to 25 per cent. This step was taken to boost the parallel marketing of gas.

With the increase in price of LPG, the public sector oil companies are expected to mop up an additional Rs 283 crore. This would be passed on to reduce the oil pool account deficit.

Hike in Petrol, Diesel Prices

ON February 1, 1994 the government hiked the prices of Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Light Diesel Oil (LDO). While MS or petrol prices have been increased by Re one per litre, HSD and LDO prices have been increased by Re 0.75 per litre.

The hike will help mop up more than Rs 2,300 crore additional revenue in a full year. With this, the oil pool account is expected to show a surplus by the end of 1993-94 financial year.

Hefty hike in PDS price of wheat and rice

TO contain the mounting food subsidy bill, the government has increased the price of wheat supplied through the Public Distribution System (PDS) by 72 paise per kilogram and that of rice by Re 1 to Rs 1.30 per kg. The price of sugar has also been increased by 75 paise per kg.

The revised prices are: Rs 402 (from Rs 330) per quintal for wheat; Rs 537 (from Rs 437) per quintal for common variety rice; and Rs 617 (from Rs 497) for fine variety rice.

CONSTITUTION

Land Laws in Ninth Schedule

IN a far reaching move the Union Cabinet has recommended that the land reform laws should be included in the ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Laws incorporated

under the ninth Schedule, cannot be challenged on grounds of violation of fundamental rights.

The proposal seeks to include 27 land reform laws, mainly pertaining to State laws, in the ninth Schedule.

Trade Unions Act, 1926 to be amended: The Union Cabinet has also cleared proposals to amend the Trade Unions Act. The amendments are aimed at reducing multiplicity of trade unions, bringing about internal discipline, promoting internal leadership and facilitating the orderly growth and regulation of the unions.

1984 RIOTS

Panel for action against indicted leaders

A nine-member panel, headed by Mr Justice (Retd) R.S. Narula and constituted by the newly-elected BJP government in Delhi, has recommended police action against some senior Congress leaders who had been indicted for their alleged complicity in the November 1984 riots in Delhi, by the Jain-Aggarwal Committee.

The Jain-Aggarwal Committee had recommended registration of police cases against 29 erring persons, including former Union Minister, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, and senior Congress MP, Mr Sajjan Kumar.

Loans to '84 riot victims waived: The Centre has decided to write off loans upto Rs 25,000, advanced to the 1984 riot victims. The outstanding interest will also be waived. The decision has been taken on recommendation of the committee constituted by the government in May, 1992. The Punjab government had also been pleading to grant such concessions.

BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY

International Panel's Report

THE preliminary finding of the International Medical Commission on Bhopal were presented on January 24, 1994. The 15-member commission, after a 12-day clinical study, has reported of long-term damage to the brain in the survivors of the Bhopal gas disaster. A large number of people are reported to have impaired memory, loss of motor coordination and certain neurotoxic changes.

The study has also noted that the survivors are dying at a rate considerably higher than that of people elsewhere in India. The carbide gas has damaged the immune system of the survivors and made them vulnerable to diseases, the commission said.

The commission was set-up following the recommendations from the Permanent People's Tribunal, a body before which survivors of industrial disasters from 13 Asian countries had testified two years back.

ELECTRICITY

Energy Commission Favoured

THE draft report, prepared by the National Development Council (NDC) committee on power, has recommended for setting-up an Energy Commission of the level of a Cabinet Committee to evolve a long-term policy strategy at the national level. The committee was headed by Mr Sharad Pawar. Other recommendations were:

- Prime Minister should be the Chairman of the Commission.
- State Electricity Boards (SEB) should be brought under the Companies Act.
- SEBs should tap capital markets for resources.
- All new power projects should be set in private or joint sector.
- Autonomy should be given to the Central Electricity Authority.
- Single window clearance for power projects.
- Electrical appliances should be bound by Energy efficiency standards.

SEMINARS

Sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar

THE nine-day, sixth Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar inaugurated by the Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on January 17, 1993 at New Delhi. It was attended by about 125 delegates, 55 from abroad and the rest from the Parliament and the State legislatures. The seminar discussed the role of the Parliamentary system, reforms to sent contemporary changes, Parliament and the Press, working of the committee system and the role of the presiding officers and the opposition.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

New Safeguard pact for Tarapur

INDIA will soon be signing a new safeguard agreement on Tarapur nuclear station, with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

India's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Chairman, Dr R. Chidambaram said that India had voluntarily offered to place the Tarapur reactors and the fuel reprocessing plant under IAEA safeguards "to demonstrate to the world that we have no intention of using the reprocessed plutonium for anything other than running the power station".

Dr Chidambaram added that Indian nuclear scientists were all set to keep the two US built reactors, at Tarapur, going for another 15 years, using indigenously made mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel. Reports that MOX is expensive and cannot be used for generating commercial electricity are nothing but part of "disinformation" campaign, he said.

LAW AND ACTS

Mines Act Amended

ON January 25, 1994, the President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma promulgated the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Ordinance, 1994, thereby amending the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The highlights of the amend-

ment are:

- The Act will now be in line with the new national mineral policy.
- Restrictions on foreign equity holding in mining have been removed.
- More powers have been given to the State governments.
- More stability has been provided to tenure in mining bases.
- The amendments also seek to accelerate inflow of private capital as also the state-of-the-art technology.
- Apart from atomic and fuel minerals, now only eleven minerals have been left, in the first schedule, for which prior approval is required.

Ordinance to amend Banking Act

ON February 1, 1994, the President, Dr S.D. Sharma, promulgated an ordinance to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, raising the ceiling on voting rights of a shareholder in a banking company, from the present level of one per cent of the total voting rights to 10 per cent. This will facilitate the entry of the private sector banks.

RESERVATIONS

Gujarat first State to accept SC verdict

GUJARAT has become the first State in the country to formally accept the Supreme Court verdict on Mandal Commission recommendations, providing for reservations in government jobs for Other Backward Communities (OBCs).

The professional institutions, such as engineering and medical colleges, will now have 17 per cent more reserved seats. However, Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel clarified that the number of seats available for the general category would not decrease. Number of seats in the professional colleges are being increased to accommodate the reserved category candidates.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO

Doors opened to East Europe

AT a summit in Brussels, on January 10, 1994, the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) took a historic decision to open the door to membership for East European States.

As a first step, the countries of Eastern Europe will be offered military cooperation. The admission will be in phases stretching from three to five years.

A US-sponsored "partnership for peace" plan was also adopted to build closer military links with all former Soviet bloc countries, including Russia.

(*For details see* **Special Feature II** *on page 633*)

US-RUSSIA SUMMIT

Agreement to stop aiming N-missiles at each other

THE US President, Mr Bill Clinton and the Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, signed an agreement on January 13, 1993, at Moscow, agreeing to stop aiming long-range nuclear missiles at each other. This ended a decades-long Cold-war stand-off.

The agreement has been termed as a major step in ending the Cold War era and another indication of the "ushering-in of a period of stability".

The agreement, however, is largely symbolic, since the missiles could be re-aimed in minutes, if necessary. But, it would certainly ease cold war-era anxieties among people, who lived with the fear of a nuclear holocaust.

The Clinton-Yeltsin summit was the third meeting between the two leaders and it came after a difficult year in Russia in which Mr Yeltsin used tanks to overcome opponents, who defied his order to disband the Parliament. This was followed by the rise of the ultra-nationalists and communists in the December 1993's parliamentary elections.

For President Clinton there were two major concerns to look into. First, keeping up the pace of economic reforms, to erase the legacy of communalism and second, to quietly prepare for the day when President Yeltsin is not in power.

However, President Clinton is saddled with a big budget deficit and was not in a position to offer a lot of money to deal with Russia's hardships. Compared to an aid of $ 2.5 billion in 1993, President Clinton is not in position to offer more than $ 1 billion.

Thus, the summit was not much successful in establishing ways to bolster Russia's economy and merge it with the world market.

Accord on Ukraine N-arms: On January 14, 1994 the agreement to scrap Ukraine's ex-Soviet atomic weapons was finalised between President Clinton, President Yeltsin and President Kravchuk of Ukraine. The accord calls for the dismantling of world's third largest nuclear arsenal, with 176 missiles and more than 1,500 warheads, and transfer of the key components to Russia "in the shortest possible time". The 46 SS-24 strategic missiles, the most sophisticated weapons, are to be de-activated within next ten months.

In exchange, for dismantling of the missiles, Ukraine will get massive economic and technical aid from USA. Besides, Russia will write-off the huge debt of more than $ 30 billion, owned by Ukraine to Russia for supply of gas and oil. Also, gas and oil will be sold by Russia to Ukraine, at concessional rates in future.

India-Pakistan urged to join N-convention: At the end of the summit, President Clinton and President Yeltsin signed a joint statement on non-proliferation of mass-destruction in the world and urged India and Pakis-

tan to join the treaty on global ban on nuclear tests. They also appealed to the two countries to participate in the multilateral talks on transforming the sub-continent into a nuclear-free zone.

India reacted cautiously to the proposal. India, however, unequivocally turned down the suggestion that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) be extended indefinitely and unconditionally in the present form. According to India there is a need to alter NPT on non-discriminatory lines.

MIDDLE EAST

Clinton-Assad meet

ON January 16, 1994, President Bill Clinton of USA met the Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad in a summit meeting at Geneva. It is hoped that the meeting will give impetus to the Middle East peace talks.

The main issues discussed were:

- The Syrian-Israeli part of the Middle East peace process. Syria wants that USA should pressurise Israel to withdraw from Golan Heights. The USA says it is upto Syria and Israel to negotiate bilaterally.
- Syria conveyed that Israel should commit itself to a total pullout from the Golan Heights before going in for the peace agreement. Syria was reluctant to Israel's demand for open borders, free trade and full embassies.
- USA raised the issue of support of Syria for radical Palestinian and Lebanese Shi'ite groups. USA classifies some of these groups as terrorists. Syria claims that these groups are legitimate groups fighting the Israeli occupation. However, US made it clear that unless Syria withdrew support to these groups it would not be possible to withdraw Syria from list of countries supporting terrorism.
- The role that United States might play in security arrangements under an eventual Syria-Israel peace agreement was also discussed. USA agreed that it could send its forces as peace-keepers at Golan.
- The meeting was a symbolic gesture that USA cannot ignore Syria in its Middle East peace policy.
- The USA agreed to another summit in December 1994 when Mr Assad agreed not to boycott the next round of Middle East peace talks.

The Israel-Syria talks resumed on January 24. Setting the stage for resumption of talks, Israel's chief negotiator, Mr Itamar Rabinovich, said that peace with Syria will require territorial concessions. He further added that "these are not going to be minor concessions".

However, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel has said that any substantial Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights will be decided by a popular referendum.

AFGHANISTAN

Civil War once again

WITH no major leader willing to climb down from his extremist stance, the people of Afghanistan have once again been forced to bear the fighting between the rival factions. In the first week of January fighting broke out between the three principal militias led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Rashid Dostam and Ahmed Shah Masood. The immediate provocation was the break in relationship between Masood and Dostam.

According to Mr Hekmatyar the war could stop only if the following demands are met:

- Resignation of President Rabbani followed by resignation of Mr Hekmatyar from the post of Prime Minister.
- Replacement of present government with an interim set-up.
- Raising of a national army within six months after all Afghan parties surrender their arms and ammunition to the defence ministry.
- Holding of general elections as soon as the national army came in place.

Meanwhile more that 20,000 Afghan refugees have poured into Pakistan. On January 12, 1993 the rival faction had agreed to a one-day ceasefire, that was extended by one more day, thus making it possible for the foreign diplomats, UN personnel, foreign aid workers, women, children and wounded persons to leave the war-ravaged Kabul city. Most countries, including India, have vacated their missions in Kabul.

After the Soviet withdrawal several external forces had been trying to manipulate the politics and create spheres of influence among the tribal communities. This resulted in intensification of rivalries. Several countries, including Pakistan, tried to play a mediatory role which resulted in installation of a government that did not enjoy the support of the majority of the Afghan people. Each group is now trying to gain unilateral control over the country.

USA

President Clinton's plan of reforms

IN his state of the Union address to a joint session of the Congress, President Bill Clinton unveiled far reaching reforms that include health care for all, limiting welfare to a maximum of two years, ban on assault weapons, tough legislation on crime, including imprisonment for life for those who commit three violent crimes, and restoration of traditional family values.

On foreign policy he promised immediate efforts to secure a comprehensive nuclear test ban. He also pledged support for democratic renewal, human rights and sustainable development all around the world. He also pledged support for Russian reforms.

Report holds Reagan guilty in Iran-Contra scandal

THE final 566-page report of the independent prosecutor, Mr Lawrence E. Walsh, has concluded that the former US President, Mr Ronald Reagan "knowingly" participated in the cover-up of the 1986 Iran-Contra scan-

dal, though there is no credible evidence to suggest that he violated any criminal statute.

The report has also questioned former President George Bush's decision, in 1992, to pardon former defence Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and five other Iran-Contra figures. According to the report, it served no public purpose.

While some Americans feel that Mr Reagan and Mr Olivar North had done the right thing in trying to get back American hostages, the others dwell on the illegal acts of arming Contras against the express wishes of the Congress as well as lying to the Congress, when exposed.

Sanctions on China Eased

UNDER pressure from the American Space Industry, the US has lifted the ban on the sale of commercial satellites to China. The ban had been enforced in August 1992, in retaliation to China's alleged sale of M-11 missile technology to Pakistan. The ban was imposed under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Meanwhile the Treasury Secretary of USA, Mr Lloyd Bentsen ruled out any possibility of separating the US concern for human rights from US trade with China. He stressed tne importance of promoting market reform and trade in China, which he said "can be the engine of political change". He said that the Chinese had made progress on human rights issues, but warned that there was more to be done.

NUCLEAR ISSUE

Pakistan not to bargain with US

THE Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sardar Aseef Ahmed Ali, said on January 23, 1994 that Pakistan will not succumb to any pressure to "roll back, freeze or cap" its nuclear programmes to improve relations with USA. He also ruled out the possibility of Islamabad signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, unless India also agreed.

Envoy to US decries Pressler law: Pakistan's new ambassador to the USA, Ms Malecha Lodhi, has attacked the Pressler Amendment, describing it as a "structural impediment" to the nuclear non-proliferation. She said the amendment, under which the US has suspended its economic and military aid to Pakistan in 1990, has turned out to be counter-productive.

In October 1990 the US had suspended its aid to Pakistan in protest against the latter's nuclear weapons programme. US had also stopped the delivery of F-16 aircraft for which Pakistan had paid $ 600 million in advance. The American aid to Pakistan, in 1980s, was about $ 650 million a year.

Under the Pressler Amendment, the President of USA has to give in writing to the US Congress that Pakistan is neither manufacturing nor is in possession of one. Without this US aid cannot go to Pakistan. In 1990, the then US President, Mr George Bush, did not do so, resulting in suspension of the aid.

RUSSIA

Gaidar's resignation a setback for reforms

ON January 18, 1994, Russia was engulfed in a fresh political crisis when Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Yegor Gaidar resigned. He was the architect of the "shock-therapy" economic reforms. Mr Gaidar had disagreed with some of the latest economic decisions of the government and alleged that several decisions had been taken without even informing him. He specifically referred to the decision of the government to merge the monetary systems of Russia and Belarus and the announcement of a project to build a new Parliament building costing $ 500 million.

In the December elections Mr Gaidar's party, Russia's Choice, which is widely identified with a radical brand of economic reform, could secure barely 18 per cent of the votes. Under the circumstances it is not possible for Mr Yeltsin to push the economic reforms with the earlier zeal as the Russian people did not give support for the same. Since Mr Gaidar was for continuation of the "shock therapy", the conflict was imminent.

Defending his decision Mr Gaidar said he could not "continue to be member of the government and be opposed to it at the same time".

Russia's Finance Minister, Mr Boris Fyodorov and Social Security Minister, Ms Ella Pamfilova, the only woman in the cabinet, also resigned. Both were supporters of Mr Gaidar.

With the resignation of the key reformist members, the Pragmatist Wing, led by Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin, has become stronger. Although President Yeltsin has assured to continue the "shock therapy", Russia's economic course is bound to undergo changes.

JAPAN

Diet okays reform bills

THE Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa, saved his leadership and the government on January 29, 1994 when Diet okayed his political reforms bills just few hours before the deadline set by him.

Mr Hosokawa had threatened to resign and ask for fresh elections, if the bills were not passed.

The landmark legislation aims at cleaning up the political corruption in Japan. The main opposition party, the Liberal Democratic Party, had opposed the bills. The defection of a number of lawmakers from the ruling coalition had resulted in the defeat of the reform package, on the floor of the upper house of Japan, on January 21, 1994.

Mr Hosokawa had promised to reform the political corruption in his election promises.

The reform bills seek to ban corporate contributions to individual politicians and change the system for electing the lower house of parliament.

Under a compromise with the opposition leader, Mr Yohiv Kono, the reform bills were passed on January 29,

but they are to be enforced only after amendments as agreed between Mr Hosokawa and Mr Kono. The amendment will be made in the next session.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Pak violating rights conventions

SEVERAL international human rights organisations have alleged that while Pakistan is party to the basic human rights conventions, its laws are not in conformity with the principles stated in the treaties.

Jubilee Campaign and Advocates International of Australia, in a report to US House sub-committee, has stated of the violation of minority rights in Pakistan.

The law of blasphemy has been used against the minority groups, especially Christians, to curb their freedom of expression and belief. The law on separate electorates severely discriminates against minorities and deprives them of the full citizenship and voting rights.

Although Pakistan has acceded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its laws violate Article 25 and 18 of this declaration.

The report has asked all nations to speak out against the violation of fundamental rights and religious liberties of religious minorities in Pakistan.

MEXICO

Rebellion in Chiapas

ON January 1, 1994 the Zapatista National Liberation Army triggered a rebellion in the poverty ridden southern Mexican State of Chiapas. More than 400 people were reported killed in clashes between the armed forces and the guerillas. However, the government forces were able to take control of the areas, forcing the guerillas to flee to the mountains.

The major demand of the rebels is the end to the misery of the 3.2 million, mostly indigenous people of Chiapas, an impoverished State bordering Guatemala. The uprising is also seen as a protest against Mexico's free-trade agreement with USA and Canada, that could worsen the condition of small farmers.

The farmers are also afraid of losing their Mayan culture and religion to the dominating influence of Christian missionaries.

UN

US for Germany, Japan in Council

THE USA has indicated that it would like to include Japan and Germany as permanent members of the Security Council, but not countries like India.

Since it would be difficult to achieve without giving some form of permanent membership to the populous developing countries as well, the US is toying with the idea of two classes of permanent membership—first class membership for the present and a second class, non-veto permanent membership for the new permanent members.

It is widely believed that US bridles at Indian membership because it is psychologically conditioned to equating Pakistan with India though in terms of population, size of the country, size of the economy and potential, there is no comparison at all.

Unifil's Mandate Extended

THE UN Security Council has extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months till July 31, 1994. The force was established in 1978, to monitor the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

In his report, Secretary-General, Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, said that the situation in southern Lebanon remained volatile in last six months. Israel continued its bombardment in July and September, 1993, and maintained its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, despite repeated calls by the Council for its withdrawal. "The Unifil did all it could to limit the conflict and protect inhabitants of the area from the effects of violence", he said.

BCCI SCANDAL

US-Abu Dhabi deal

ACCORDING to the *Washington Post*, the US has struck a deal with the Gulf State of Abu Dhabi in connection with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI).

The US prosecutors have agreed not to pursue criminal charges against the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahyan, who was the majority share holder. In return the royal family has agreed to give up claims to $ 400 million, invested in First American Bank shares Inc, and to give US investigators access to a key witness to the scandal.

Of the $ 400 million, one half will go to the US treasury and the other to the BCCI depositors worldwide, who lost money when the bank was shut in 1991.

ENVIRONMENT

Warning of Hungry Times Ahead

WORLD Watch, in its 11th annual look at the World's environmental and social conditions, has warned that mankind has surpassed the carrying capacity of the planet as a result of the population size, consuming patterns and technology choices.

The report says that the growing pressure on the world food resources points to hungry times. Slowed growth in the food supplies provides real evidence that the biological limits of the earth may have been reached.

The report adds that family planners, not farmers or scientists, hold the key to the future food supplies.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

CB: Citizen Band.

WEF: World Economic Forum.

AVIATION

Transponders now mandatory in planes

TO ensure safe handling of the air traffic, the Director-General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has made it mandatory for all airlines to install 'Mode-S' transponder in their aircraft, by 1994 end.

The installing of the transponder, and the related equipment on ground, would make operative the traffic alert and collision avoidance system, TCAS-2. It is mandatory in the US and is shortly to be enforced in Europe.

I.A., A-I to be limited companies

THE government issued an ordinance on January 29, 1994, repealing the Air Corporation Act of 1953, thus opening the way for converting Indian Airlines and Air India into limited companies.

The ordinance also ends the monopoly status of the two airlines and allows private air taxi operators to fly scheduled air services, after procuring requisite permission from the Civil Aviation ministry.

AWARDS

Republic Day awards

FOR the second year in running the government decided not to confer any civilian awards for the Republic Day. The decision was taken in view of the petitions filed in various courts in the country, questioning the advisability of conferring such awards.

Bharat Ratna to Netaji withdrawn: The government has revoked its decision to confer Bharat Ratna to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The nation's highest honour had been conferred *posthumously* on Netaji by the V.P. Singh government, but was immediately rejected by most brancher of the Bose family.

It was argued that person of Netaji's stature should not have been belittled with worldly awards.

Ashok Chakra, 1994

COLONEL Neelakantan Jayachandran Nair, Commanding officer of the 16 Maratha Light Battalion has been *posthumously* awarded the highest peace time award, the *Ashok Chakra*, for extricating his men out of an ambush laid by the Naga rebels on December 20, 1993.

International Gandhi award, 1994

DR Joon Lew of South Korea and Dr V. Ekambaram of Madras have been given the award for their contribution in the field of leprosy eradication.

The award carries Rs one lakh and a citation.

Arjuna awards, 1992

BAHADUR Prasad (athletics), Pappu Yadav (wrestling), Mervyn Fernandes (hockey), Sanjeev Singh (archery), Rajendra Prasad (boxing), Sandeep Byala (judo) and B.S. Bhaskaran (powerlifting) are the winners of the 1992 Arjuna awards.

Each award carries a cash prize of Rs 50,000, a bronze statuette and a scroll of honour.

No selections were made for the Dronacharya awards for coaches.

Tulsi Samman. 1991-92

MR Chamararam Baghel, a traditional iron sculptor of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, has been selected for the award. The award has been instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Culture Department to honour talent in traditional and folk arts. It carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh and a plaque of honour.

Kalidas Samman, 1992-93

NOTED dramatist and director, Mr Badal Sarkar, has been given the award. The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh and carries a cash amount of Rs one lakh and a plaque of honour.

14th R.D. Birla Foundation award

THE award has been given to Dr P.M. Bhargava, former director of the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad. This annual award is given to an Indian, for outstanding research in medical or related fields.

Jesse Owens international trophy

CHINA'S Wang Junxia, who set world records for the women's 3000 metre and 10,000 metre in 1993, is the winner of the 1994 Jesse Owens international trophy. The award is presented to the athlete who best personifies excellence in athletic performance and promotes sincere cooperation and understanding among the people of all nations.

In the 14-year history of the award, Wang is the first Asian to win it.

BOOKS

Anguish of deprived

THIS book is written by Mr Lakshmidhar Mishra, director-general of the National Literacy Mission, between 1986 and 1992. The book claims that India is now all set to take a gigantic step in its bid to wipe out illiteracy from every district.

The book says that if India succeeded in achieving the goals of the eighth Five-year plan, the effective rate of illiteracy should rise from the present 52.11 per cent to about 70 per

cent—a level necessary for acquiring easy access to several important development parameters.

DAYS; YEARS

1994: Year of the Family

1994 is being observed by the United Nations as the International Year of the Family. Alarmed at the rapid disintegration of the family, the UN is to make efforts, throughout the year, to enhance the importance of the family and to stress the vitality of the basic unit of society.

The secretariat for the International Year of the Family (IYF), in Vienna, launched the Year with the motto, "Family is where the future live." At least 102 countries have formed coordinating committees for the Year and more than 1.7 million dollars have been raised for projects that will benefit families.

DEFENCE

'Akash' test-fired successfully

ON February 5, 1994, the multi-target surface-to-air missile, *Akash*, was successfully test-fired thus placing India in an exclusive three-nation club possessing this capability.

Akash is meant to be integrated with the multi-target handling phased array radar system, *Rajendra*. The achievement brings India closer to achieving the Gulf war-famed American Patriot missile system technology. As a state-of-art air defence system, *Akash*, fitted with multi-warheads, can target four to five enemy aircraft and missiles at a time. The 650 kg missile has a range of 25 km.

'Nag' missile tested

ON January 30 and 31, 1994, the Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted four test flights of the third-generation anti-tank missile, *Nag*. The tests were conducted using a missile carrier track vehicle in the user configuration. The trials also used the state-of-the-art thermal sight, developed by the DRDO.

The *Nag* missile is expected to be inducted in the Indian army in 1996. It has a range of about 4 km and a top-attack capability for defeating advanced armour. Other than India, only Russia, USA and France have the technology to develop this class of missiles.

DISCOVERY

Mountain on Arabian Sea bed found

INDIAN oceanographers have discovered a new mountain on the Arabian Sea bed. Advanced bathymetric systems and sonar equipment was used to fathom the unknown from the depths of the oceans around India.

The new 1505-m high seamount, which scientists at the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa have named Raman Seamount, after Nobel laureate Sir C.V. Raman, is located on the seafloor about 455-km west-southwest of Bombay.

It is the latest in a series of seamounts discovered by Indian scientists, the first of which was the 2464 metre high Sagar Kanya seamount, found in the Arabian Sea, about 560 km west-southwest of Cochin, in 1986.

Presence of polymetallic encrustations or phosphorite deposits has been reported over many of the seamounts in the ocean basins. These polymetallic encrustations are sources of strategically important metals.

PERSONS

Nikhanj, Kapil Dev

ON February 8, 1994, Kapil Dev bowled himself into circket history on the first day of the third Test against Sri Lanka, played at Ahmedabad. When he took the wicket of Hashan Tillekeratne, he became the highest wicket-taker in Test cricket history. He thus beat the record of Sir Richard Hadlee of New Zealand, of 431 wickets. This was Kapil's 130th Test.

Besides taking 432 wickets in 130 Tests, Kapil has also hit 5,226 Test runs. He will always be remembered as one of the best all-rounders of cricket world.

Swamigal, Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati

THE Paramacharya of the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam, the 101-year-old Hindu religious leader died on January 8, 1994. He was one of the greatest saints of this century.

He was born on May 20, 1894, at Villupuram in an orthodox Hoysala Kannadiga family, which had migrated to Tamil Nadu many centuries ago.

On February 13, 1907, heeding the call of service to God, he donned saffron robes to become the head of the *mutt*. From 1909 to 1914, he learnt the Vedas, classics, philosophy, Vedanta and several languages.

PLACES

Lillehammer

THIS pleasant, slow-moving little town of 24,000 people in Norway was host to the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Lillehammer is a typical Norwegian town, situated where the river through Gudbrandsdalen, Norway's grandest valley, runs into Mjoesa, Norway's largest lake. It was founded in 1827, with 50 inhabitants.

Lillehammer is known for its stable winter climate, clean air and quality of its daylight.

RESEARCH

Bubbles that emit light

BY passing ultrasound through water, scientists at the Indian Institute of Science (IIS) in Bangalore have produced gas bubbles that dance and emit light when temperatures inside the bubble reach at thousand of degrees.

This astounding phenomenon is eventually expected to find diverse applications, such as inducing ultrafast chemical reactions in liquids and initiating nuclear fusion using sound waves.

The phenomenon, incidentally, has also confirmed fears that use of high intensity ultrasound, in medical diagnostics, is potentially harmful to the tissues.

The LEBs are generated inside a spherical half-litre glass vessel filled with distilled water. The vessel is physically in contact with a device that generates ultrasound, at a frequency matching the "natural vibra-

tion mode" of the water-filled vessel. The bubble "dance-and-light show" begins when the power level of the ultrasound and its frequency are just right.

SPACE RESEARCH

Software error hit PSLV launch, says study

ACCORDING to the Failure Analysis Committee (FAC), a software error in the pitch control loop of the onboard guidance and control processor led to the failure of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)'s maiden flight. The deficiencies noted were "quite normal" for the first few developmental flights of large and complex rockets such as the PSLV.

The PSLV-DI failed after a smooth lift-off from the Sriharikota range on September 20, 1993.

The FAC confirmed that all the major systems which were integrated into the PSLV, both hardware and software, and the giant solid booster and the liquid propulsion systems "worked as planned", and there was no lacunae in the rocket's design. The committee has recommended rectification of the software error and to delay the nulling of the second stage by two to 2.5 seconds.

Preparations for the next developmental flight of the PSLV, scheduled for the third quarter of 1994, are now on, after incorporating the FAC's recommendations.

Telescope to be installed in Ladakh

INDIA is poised to become an internationally important centre for the study of astrophysics with the Centre sanctioning a design-study for installing a telescope, at an estimated cost of Rs 50 crore, in the Himalayan region.

The project is expected to attract astrophysicists from all over the world. The telescope will be located near Hanle town in southern Ladakh.

A remote control unit will be installed at the astrophysics institute in Bangalore, to monitor the Himalayan observatory through satellite. The Himalayan region has been chosen since picutres taken from a height of over 4,000 metres will be absolutely clear.

New observation satellite in pipeline

INDIAN Space scientists are designing a new ocean observation satellite that will help the country boost its annual fishcatch and also improve weather forecasts.

The satellite will monitor Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) and other ocean data relevant to locate fish abundance in the seas off the Indian coast.

The proposed Rs 700 million OCEANSAT will help fulfil the long felt need of an efficient Indian satellite for observing oceans. At present India depends on two American satellites to provide ocean-related data.

The OCEANSAT, designed for launch on the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) around 1997, will have a payload weight of 400 kg. The space scientists and oceanographers have already finalised the sensor-instruments to be deployed on OCEANSAT.

The 60th Shuttle mission

THE US space shuttle, Discovery blasted off on February 3, 1994 carrying five American astronauts and a Russian cosmonaut, on a mission heralding a new era of cooperation between the two former foes.

The mission is the first jointly staffed mission by the USA and Russia, since 1975, when Apollo and Soyuz crews had shook hands in earth orbit.

No trouble with Hubble

ON December 18, 1994, just five days after the space shuttle Endeavour returned after repairing the Hubble telescope, scientists made the first test. The Hubble space telescope was pointed towards a bright star, and the results received were excellent. The earlier blurred blobs have now turned into sharp, clean images of galaxies, supernovas and stars.

The telescope had been troubled for nearly four years because of an improperly ground mirror and a faulty solar array. In a daring space-repair mission, the astronauts had installed the corrective lenses and changed the solar array.

MISCELLANY

25th Film Festival of India

THE country's biggest film extravaganza got off to a glittering start, on January 10, 1994, at Calcutta, with cine stars of national and international repute adding their graceful charm to the occasion. This was the fourth time that Calcutta hosted the festival.

The Indian fest is now recognised as one of the world's top festival by the Paris-based International Federation of Film Producers' Association.

The highlight of the festival was the signature tune, which was a collage of Satyajit Ray's compositions. It was made by his son Sandip.

And now weapons that don't kill

THEY sound like toys—bean bags, soap bubbles, sticky foam and noisemakers—but they may be among the most valuable weapons of future. In the February 7 issue of *Newsweek*, the Magazine has reported that the Pentagon has embarked on "the first systematic effort to develop non-lethal weaponry in US military history".

Such weapons, most of them extremely high-tech, may one day allow US troops to control mobs, subdue gunmen and terrorists and even win wars, without killing innocent people.

The catalogue of 'new age' weapons, that could revolutionise warfare in the next century, or even before it, includes the laser rifle, electromagnetic pulses, high-powered noise generator microwaves and chemical compounds.

The first weapon the Pentagon is likely to seek development of, is a riot gun that would fire tiny bean-bags. The projectiles, while safer than rubber bullets, would still be strong enough to knock a man down.

The chemical compounds will help create an avalanche of very dense soap bubbles that would leave anyone caught beneath them unable to see, hear or move, although it would be possible to breathe.

SPORTS

GAMES

Third National Games

THE third national games were inaugurated by President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma at Pune on January 16, 1994. A mosaic of dance, music and the cultural richness of the country was enacted during the opening ceremony. Lata Mangeshkar sang the theme song of game, which was penned by Gulzar and set to music by Hridayenath Mangeshkar. Ten thousand school children from all over the country enthralled the audience with *Bharatiyam*. The show was choreographed by Salima Khan.

The opening ceremony concluded with the arrival of *Raju*, the friendly tiger, who was the mascot of the games.

The games were declared closed on January 25, 1994, by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. The highlight of the closing ceremony were the harvest dances from all parts of the country, depicting the diverse cultures of the nation.

The theme of the games was National Integration.

Hosts Maharashtra became the proud winners of the Raja Bhalendra Singh Trophy for overall supremacy. They had surrendered the top slot to Kerala in the last Games.

Delhi were second and Tamil Nadu took the third spot.

Maharashtra's Ashok Pandit emerged as the best sports-person of the Games, with eight gold medals and one each of silver and bronze. He was awarded the IOA Trophy. The Bajaj Trophy for the most outstanding sportsman was claimed by Tamil Nadu's Sebastian Xavier. 15-year-old Bangalore swimmer, Sajini Shetty, bagged the Coca-Cola International award for the best sportswoman.

Maharashtra's Rajeev Balakrishnan emerged as the outstanding athlete in men's event. Shiny Wilson was declared outstanding athlete in women's section.

CHESS

31st National 'A' championship

INTERNATIONAL master Pravin Thipsay has retained the national chess crown. The championship was held in Hyderabad.

CRICKET

Kapil—highest wicket-taker

See page 704 for details.

India-Sri Lanka Test series

First Test: India defeated Sri Lanka by an innings and 119 runs in the first of the three-Test Director's special series match, played at Lucknow. Anil Kumble of India captured 11 wickets for 128 runs (4 for 69 in first innings and 7 for 59 in second).

Second Test: India defeated Sri Lanka by an innings and 95 runs in the match played at Bangalore. The highlight of the match was Kapil Dev equalling the 431-wicket record of Sir James Richard Hadlee of New Zealand. With this victory, India clinched the three-Test series.

Australia-South Africa Test series

Third Test: Australia defeated South Africa by 191 runs in the match played at Adelaide. The victory was Australia's first in Test against South Africa, since 1967. The victory also enabled Australia to salvage a 1-1 draw from the series.

18th Senior National women's championship

A thrilling tie in the first innings led to Railways and Madhya Pradesh being declared joint winners.

HOCKEY

5th Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup for women

SOUTH Korea lifted the trophy by defeating India by a solitary first half goal. The South Krean team had been runners-up in the last championship, in 1992. This year the tournament was held at Amritsar.

TABLE TENNIS

11th Commonwealth Championship

ENGLAND retained the men's crown while Hong Kong retained the women's crown. Canada's Johnny Huang won the men's singles title. Chai Po Wa of Hong Kong was the winner of the women's singles title. The championship was held at Hyderabad.

TENNIS

Australian Open, 1994

STEFFI Graf of Germany easily defeated Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain, 6-0, 6-2, to win the women's singles title. This was her fourth consecutive Grand Slam title.

Pete Sampras of USA beat his fellow countryman, Todd Martin, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-4 to win the men's singles title. This was the first Australian title for Sampras.

VOLLEYBALL

42nd Senior National Championship

TAMIL Nadu men won the M.M. Joseph memorial trophy by defeating Indian Railways in the final.

In the women's final, Indian Railways retained the K. Sivasubramaniam memorial trophy by defeating Tamil Nadu.

The championship was held at Hyderabad.

Appointments Etc

Appointed; Elected Etc

Liamine Zeroual: He has been appointed as the new President of Algeria. He replaced the unelected five-man presidency, the high state committee, which had ruled since the cancellation of first multi-party elections in January 1992. The elections were scrapped after the now-banned fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front Party had won more than 80 per cent of seats in the first round.

Martti Ahtisaari: He has been elected President of Finland in the first direct presidential elections.

Mechislav Grib: A pro-communist ex-police official, he has beeen elected President of Belarus.

Cyprien Ntaryamira: He has been elected as the President of Burundi.

Jose Ayala Lasso: He has been nominated as the first UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. He is Ecuador's Ambassador to UN. The post has been created after more than 40 years of controversy

A.M.R. Moses: An IAS Officer of 1959 batch of Karnataka cadre, he has been appointed advisor to the Governor of J & K.

S.M. Murshad: A retired IAS Officer, he has been appointed as advisor to J & K Governor.

Madhav Mangalmurthi: He has been appointed as India's first Ambassador to South Africa.

Vidya B. Soni: He has been appointed as High Commissioner of India to Jamaica.

Basho Nado Rinchhen: He is the new Ambassador of Bhutan to India.

D.K. Arya: He has been appointed as the director-general of the Border Security Force (BSF).

Bimla Bhalla: She is the new director-general of *Doordarshan.*

D.S. Mathur: He has been appointed as the Chairman of Air India.

Resigned

Carlo Ciampi: Prime Minister of Italy.

Yogi Deveshwar: Chairman of Air India.

Distinguished Visitors

Vaclav Havel: President of Czechoslovakia.

Goh Chok Tong: Prime Minister of Singapore.

Mrs Mimi Jakobsen: Deputy Prime Minister of Denmark.

Admiral F.N. Gromov: Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy.

Died

Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Swamigal: Senior saint of the Kanchi mutt.

EVENTS

JANUARY

13—US President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agree to stop aiming long-range missiles at each other.

16—Italy's eleventh Parliament is dissolved by the President.

17—Atleast 40 people are killed as a severe earthquake jolts southern California, including Los Angeles, in USA. Widespread damage is reported.

20—Sixteen persons, including nine BSF men, are killed in terrorist violence in Kashmir Valley.

21—Bandh, in protest against renaming of the Marathwada University, paralyses life in Bombay.

—Syrian President Assad's son, seen as his heir apparent, is killed in a car crash.

26—India celebrates 45th Republic Day.

27—55 miners, trapped inside the New Kenda Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Limited, are killed as fire engulfs the mines.

—15 persons are killed in firing, allegedly by security forces, in Kupwara town of Jammu and Kashmir.

31—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao leaves on a six-day tour to Davos and Germany.

FEBRUARY

4—USA lifts trade embargo on Vietnam, thus ending the 19-year ban on US trade with Vietnam.

5—Pakistan observes a government-sponsored bandh, to express solidarity with Kashmiri militants.

—More than 30,000 Youth Congress activists gather at Wagha border near Amritsar to protest against Pakistan's support to Kashmiri Militants.

6—The Indian Muslim League splits.

8—Kapil Dev becomes the highest wicket-taker in Test Cricket history.

9—Curfew is clamped in Kanpur as incidents of arson flare-up following killing of former BJP corporator in a bomb blast.

10—Army is called in Kanpur as violence further flares.

11—NATO threatens the Bosnian Serbs with airstrikes if they do not remove the heavy guns being used to pound Sarajevo.

MILESTONES

Sushmita Sen: She has been crowned Femina Miss India 1994.

Amartya Sen: A distinguished Indian professor of Economics. It has been hinted that he might win the next Nobel Prize for economics.

William Perry: He is the third person in a year to be nominated for the post of US Defence Secretary.

Sergei Krikalev: Russian cosmonaut, he joined five Americans in the historic US-Russian space mission aboard the space shuttle, Discovery.

Rupert Murdoch: He is the owner of the STAR TV Network. He was recently in India to explore the possibilities of increasing the activities of STAR TV in India.

Bryan Adams: The Canadian singer who performed in Bombay in January, 1994.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What were the aggregate sanctions of Financial Institutions (FIs) during 1992-93?

Ans. Rs 31,267 crore, as against Rs 23,119 crore in the previous year.

Q. As per the 26th edition of the World Bank Atlas what was India's per capita income in 1992?

Ans. $ 310 as against $ 330 in 1991. The edition further reports that eight of the ten poorest countries in the world are in Africa. Mozambique is the poorest with per capita income of $ 60 in 1992. Ethiopia and Tanzania are the second poorest countries with a per capita of $ 110 each. They are followed by Sierra Leone, Uganda and Nepal ($ 170 each), Bhutan 180 and Guinea-Bissau, Malawi and Burundi ($ 210 each).

The richest nation in the world, in terms of per capita, is Switzerland with per capita income of $ 36,230. Luxembourg is next, followed by Japan, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, USA, Germany and Finland, in that order.

Q. What is the new name of the European Community (EC)?

Ans. European Union or the EU. This is the third time in its 37-year history that a new name has been adopted. The new name represents the long term goal of the community: to become a united bloc on foreign policy, social issues, banking and defence, in addition to its traditional concentration on economic integration.

Q. Which is the world's biggest single market?

Ans. The European Economic Area (EEA) comprising of the European Community and the five EFTA members. While NAFTA is far bigger in terms of area, the EEA is bigger in terms of population, GDP and share of World Trade.

Q. Where was the 25th International Film Festival of India held?

Ans. Calcutta.

Q. Who has been awarded the Indira Gandhi gold plaque by the Asiatic Society?

Ans. Mr Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Q. As per the quick estimates by the Central Statistical Organisation, what was the GDP growth in 1992-93, on the basis of 1980-81 prices?

Ans. 4 per cent as against 1.1 per cent in 1991-92. At current prices, however, the growth rate comes to 13.8 per cent. At 1980-81 prices, GDP is estimated at Rs 2,22,089 crore. At current prices, the GDP stood at Rs 6,27,913 crore.

The national income at 1980-81 prices showed a rise of 4.2 per cent in 1992-93. At current prices it grew by 14 per cent.

The per capita income in real terms is estimated at Rs 2,216 in 1992-93 as against Rs 2,167 in 1991-92. At current prices it was Rs 6,249 in 1992-93 as against Rs 5,583 in the previous year.

Q. Name the only desert sanctuary of India?

Ans. The Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary in Kutch district of Gujarat. It is home to the Great Indian Bustard and Chinkara (Indian Gazelle).

Q. Who was the Chief guest at the 1994 Republic Day Celebrations of India?

Ans. Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Chok Tong.

Q. What does the ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provide for?

Ans. Laws incorporated in the Schedule cannot be challenged on the grounds of violation of Fundamental Rights.

Q. What price for levy sugar, for supply through the public distribution system, has been fixed with effect from February 1, 1994?

Ans. Rs 9.05 per kg.

Q. Name the Indian States where the prohibition is in force?

Ans. Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshdweep and partially in Tamil Nadu.

Q. What is Citizen Band (CB) radio?

Ans. CB radio is a popular means of personal communication upto a distance of 1,000 metres. Besides personal communication, CB radio can cover activities that include communication needs of highways, disaster relief operations and for special radio-controlled devices like garage door openers.

The government of India has recently released 40 channels for the use of CB radio. This will herald the entry of two-way short distance communication in India.

Q. Where were the 33rd Open National Athletic Championships held?

Ans. Madras.

Q. Where was the first-ever All India International Students Cultural Festival for Friendship held?

Ans. University of Pune.

Q. What amount of foreign exchange was earned by India from tourism in 1993?

Ans. $ 1,400.94 million as against $ 1,415.09 million in 1992. The total arrivals from January to December were 17,64,380 as against 18,67,651 in 1992.

Q. Name the premier oil exploration company of India which has now become a public limited firm?

Ans. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

Quantitative Aptitude

The questions given below were set in the Assistants Grade exam (1992), held on May 2, 1993. A set of first 50 questions was published in Feb '94 issue.

1. Cube root of $4\frac{12}{125}$ is:

(a) $1\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $1\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $2\frac{2}{3}$

2. $\frac{95.04}{4000} = ?$

(a) 0.20376 (b) 0.02376
(c) 0.2706 (d) 0.02607

3. $\frac{(0.5)^3 + (0.6)^3}{(0.5)^2 - (0.3) + (0.6)^2} = ?$

(a) 0.01 (b) 0.10 (c) 1.02 (d) 1.10

4. $1 + 1 + [1 + 1 + (1 + \frac{1}{3})] = ?$

(a) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $1\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $1\frac{4}{7}$

5. If 10% of x = 20% of y then x : y = ?

(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 3 : 2

6. The average weight of 8 men is increased by 1.5 kg when one of the men who weighs 65 kg is replaced by a new man. The weight of the new man is:

(a) 76 kg (b) 76.5 kg (c) 76.7 kg
(d) 77 kg

7. A train is moving at a speed of 132 km/hour. If the length of the train is 110 metres, how long will it take to cross a railway platform 165 m long.

(a) 5 secs (b) 7.5 secs (c) 10 secs
(d) 15 secs

8. The average of first 50 natural nos. is:

(a) 12.25 (b) 21.25 (c) 25
(d) 25.50

9. A car can finish a journey in 10 hours at a speed of 48 km/hr. In order to cover the same distance in 8 hours, the speed of the car must be increased by:

(a) 6 km/hr (b) 7.5 km/hr
(c) 12 km/hr (d) 15 km/hr

10. The length of the bridge is 130 metres. A train travelling at 45 km/hr can cross the bridge in 30 seconds. Find the length of the train.

(a) 200 m (b) 225 m (c) 245 m
(d) 235 m

11. A man walking at the speed of 4 km/hr crosses a square field diagonally in 3 minutes. The area of the field is:

(a) 20,000 m^2 (b) 25,000 m^2
(c) 18,000 m^2 (d) 19,000 m^2

12. An electric pump can fill a tank in 3 hours. Because of the leakage in the tank, it took $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to fill the tank. The leak can drain out all the water out of the tank in:

(a) 21 hrs (b) 24 hrs (c) $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
(d) 12 hrs

13. Ram and Ratan can do a work in 12 days. Ratan and Sudhir in 8 days, Sudhir and Ram in 15 days. Ram can alone do the same work in:

(a) 40 days (b) 80 days
(c) 120 days (d) 160 days

14. The least number which when divided by 5, 6, 7 or 8 leaves the remainder 3 in each case, but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder, is:

(a) 1677 (b) 1683 (c) 1697 (d) 1703

15. If 10 men or 18 boys can do a piece of work in 15 days, then 25 men and 15 boys together will do twice the work in how many days?

(a) $\frac{9}{2}$ days (b) 9 days (c) 18 days
(d) 36 days

16. A can do a piece of work in 15 days and B in 10 days. B alone works at it for 5 days and leaves it. A alone can finish the remaining work in:

(a) $7\frac{1}{2}$ days (b) 8 days
(c) $6\frac{1}{2}$ days (d) 9 days

17. The cost price of 12 tables is equal to the selling price of 16 tables. The loss per cent is:

(a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%

18. An electric pump was sold at a profit of 15%. Had it been sold for Rs 600, the profit would have been 20%. The former selling price is:

(a) Rs 500 (b) Rs 540 (c) Rs 575
(d) Rs 600

19. A man sells 2 horses at the same price. On one, he makes a profit of 10% and on the other, he loses 10%. On the whole he:

(a) makes no profit no loss

(b) makes a profit of 1%
(c) suffers a loss of 1%
(d) suffers a loss of 2%

20. A man gains 10% by selling a certain article for a certain price. If he sells at a double rate, the profit made is:
(a) 20% (b) 60% (c) 100% (d) 120%

21. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 11 days, 20 days, 55 days respectively, working alone. How soon can the work be done if A is assisted by B and C on alternate days?
(a) 10 days (b) 9 days
(c) 8 days (d) 7 days

22. In how many years will a sum of Rs 800 at 10% p.a. compounded semi-annually become Rs 926.10?
(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{3}$

23. A sum of money at simple interest becomes two times of itself in 6 years. It will become four times in:
(a) 14 years (b) 12 years
(c) 18 years (d) 16 years

24. The rate at which a sum becomes four times of itself in 15 years at simple interest is:
(a) 25% (b) 20% (c) $17\frac{1}{2}\%$
(d) 15%

25. Rahim buys mangoes at the rate of 3 kg for Rs 21 and sells them at 5 kg for Rs 50. To earn Rs 102 as profit, he must sell mangoes:
(a) 34 kg (b) 52 kg (c) 26 kg (d) 32 kg

26. The difference in simple and compound interest on a certain sum of money in 2 years at 15% p.a. is Rs 144. The sum (in Rs) is:
(a) 6000 (b) 6200 (c) 63000
(d) 6400

27. A sum of money at simple interest amount to Rs 815 in 3 years and to Rs 854 in 4 years. The sum is:
(a) Rs 700 (b) Rs 698
(c) Rs 690 (d) Rs 650

28. The difference between the circumference and radius of a circle is 37 cm (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$). The diameter of the circle is:
(a) 7 cm (b) 14 cm (c) $33\frac{6}{7}$ cm
(d) 37 cm

29. The area of the largest triangle that can be described in a semi-circle of radius r is:
(a) r^2 (b) r^3 (c) $2r^2$ (d) $2r^3$

30. The present worth of Rs 169 due in two years at 4% p.a. at compound interest is:
(a) Rs 150.50 (b) Rs 154.75
(c) Rs 156.25 (d) Rs 158.00

31. The original price of an article is Rs 3000. The price is discounted by 20% and then raised by 10%. The new price of the article is:
(a) Rs 2600 (b) Rs 2640
(c) Rs 2700 (d) Rs 2760

32. The radius of a sphere is increased by 50%. The increase in the surface area of a sphere is:
(a) 100% (b) 125% (c) 150%
(d) 200%

33. If the radius of a circle is increased by 100%, the area is increased by:
(a) 200% (b) 300% (c) 400%
(d) 900%

34. A copper sphere of radius 3 cm is beaten and drawn into a wire of diameter 0.2 cm. The length of the wire is:
(a) 9 m (b) 12 m (c) 18 m (d) 36 m

35. The area of a rectangular field is 144 sq m. If the length is increased by 5 cm, its area increases by 40 sq m. The length of the field is:
(a) 12 m (b) 14.4 m (c) 16 m (d) 18 m

36. Four circles each of radius 'a' are drawn taking their centres as the four corners of the square of side '2a' so that each circle touches the other two circles. The area enclosed by four circles is:
(a) $\frac{6}{5}a^2$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}a^2$ (c) $\frac{7}{6}a^2$ (d) $\frac{6}{7}a^2$

37. The areas of three adjacent faces of a rectangular box which meet at a point are known. The product of these areas is equal to:
(a) the volume of the box
(b) twice the volume of the box
(c) the square of the volume of the box
(d) cube root of its volume

38. The diagonal of a square field is 110 m. Its area is:
(a) 6050 m^2 (b) 12100 m^2
(c) 6000 m^2 (d) 1200 m^2

39. The area of a square field is 576 sq km. How long will it take a horse to run around it at the speed of 12 km/hr?
(a) 12 hours (b) 10 hrs
(c) 8 hrs (d) 6 hrs

40. The areas of two concentric circles forming a ring are 154 sq cm and 616 sq cm. The breadth of the ring is:
(a) 14 cm (b) 28 cm (c) 7 cm
(d) 21 cm

41. The height and radius of the base of a cone are each increased by 100%. The volume of the new cone becomes how many times the volume of the original cone?
(a) 8 times (b) 6 times
(c) 4 times (d) 3 times

42. If the volume of a sphere is divided by its surface area, the result is 27 cm. The radius of the sphere is:
(a) 9 cm (b) 27 cm (c) 81 cm

(*d*) 243 cm

43. If the diagonal of a square is doubled to make another square, the area of the new square will:
(*a*) become four fold
(*b*) become two fold
(*c*) become three fold
(*d*) remain the same

44. The surface area of a cube is 600 cm^2. The length of its diagonal is:
(*a*) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm (*b*) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$ cm (*c*) $10\sqrt{3}$ cm
(*d*) $10\sqrt{2}$ cm

45. A single discount equivalent to two successive discounts of 10% and 10% is:
(*a*) 19% (*b*) 20% (*c*) 21% (*d*) 10%

Q. 46-50. The following table shows the production of cars in a company from 1980 to 1984. Study it carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
A	21	16	18	20	4
B	10	15	12	13	15
C	17	16	15	14	7
D	5	17	11	21	30
E	17	14	36	16	25
Total	70	78	92	84	81

46. There was a continuous decrease in the production of cars of which of the following types during the period 1980-1984?
(*a*) A (*b*) B (*c*) C (*d*) D

47. In which year, the production of all types of cars taken together was approximately equal to the average of the total production during the period 1980-1984?
(*a*) 1980 (*b*) 1982 (*c*) 1983
(*d*) 1984

48. In which year, the total production of cars of types B and C together was equal to the total production of cars of types D and E together?
(*a*) 1981 (*b*) 1982 (*c*) 1983
(*d*) None of these

49. The production of which of the following types of cars was 30% of the total production of all the types produced during the year 1980?
(*a*) A (*b*) B (*c*) C (*d*) E

50. The percentage increase in the total production of all types of cars in 1983 to that in 1980 was:
(*a*) 15 (*b*) 20 (*c*) 30 (*d*) 40

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) 2. (*b*) 3. (*d*) 4. (*a*)
5. (*b*)
6. (*d*) Let the average weight of 8 men be x kg
$\therefore$ Total weight of 8 men = 8 x kg
As the man who weighs 65 kg is replaced by a new man, the average weight is increased by 1.5 kg
The weight of new man
$= 8(x + 1.5) - (8x - 65) = 77$ kg
7. (*b*) Speed of the train = 132 km/hr $= 132 \times \frac{5}{18}$
$= \frac{110}{3}$ m/sec
To cross the railway platform, the distance to be covered = 110 + 165 = 275 m
Time $= \frac{275}{\frac{110}{3}} = 7.5$ seconds
8. (*d*) Sum of first 50 natural nos. $= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
$= \frac{50(50+1)}{2} = 25 \times 51$ n= no. of numbers
The average of first 50 natural nos.
$= \frac{25 \times 51}{50} = 25.50$
9. (*c*)
10. (*c*) Let the length of the train be x m
Speed of the train = 45 km/hr
$= 45 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{25}{2}$ m/sec
Length of the bridge = 130 m
$T = \frac{Distance}{Speed}$ $\frac{25}{2} = \frac{130+x}{30}$
$\therefore$ x = 245 m
11. (*a*) Speed of man $= 4 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{10}{9}$ m/sec
Length of the diagonal $= \frac{10}{9} \times 3 \times 60 = 200$ m
Area of the square field $= a^2 = \frac{d^2}{2} = \frac{(200)^2}{2}$
$= 20000\ m^2$
12. (*a*) Let the leakage can empty the tank in x hrs
A.T.S. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{7}$ $\therefore$ x = 21
13. (*b*) Work done by Ram, Ratan & Sudhir, working together, in one day $= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{15}) = \frac{11}{80}$
Ram's one day's work $= \frac{11}{80} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{80}$

Ram alone will do the work in 80 days

14. (*b*) L.C.M. of 5, 6, 7, 8 = 840
$840 \times 1 + 3 = 843$ which is not divisible by 9
$840 \times 2 + 3 = 1683$ which is divisible by 9

15. (*b*) Work done by 10 men in 1 day = work done by 18 boys
Work done by 25 men = work done by $18 \times \frac{25}{10}$
= 45 boys
(25 men + 15 boys)'s work = 45 + 15
= 60 boys' work
18 boys can do a piece of work in 15 days
60 boys will do twice of the work in $2 \times \frac{18 \times 15}{60}$
= 9 days

16. (*a*) B's 5 days' work = $\frac{1}{10} \times 5 = \frac{1}{2}$
Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$
A alone will do the remaining work in $15 \times \frac{1}{2}$
$= 7\frac{1}{2}$ days

17. (*c*) Let the S.P. of a table be Re 1
S.P. of 12 tables = Rs 12
C.P. of 12 tables = S.P. of 16 tables = Rs 16
Loss = 16 − 12 = Rs 4 Loss% = $\frac{4}{16} \times 100 = 25$

18. (*c*) S.P. of an electric pump = Rs 600, Profit = 20%
$\therefore$ C.P. = $\frac{600 \times 100}{100 + 20}$ = Rs 500
Profit = 15%
$\therefore$ The former S.P. = $\frac{500 \times (100 + 15)}{100}$
$= \frac{500 \times 115}{100}$ = Rs 575

19. (*c*) 20. (*d*)

21. (*c*) Work done by three of them in 2 days
$= 2 \times \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{55} = \frac{1}{4}$
Their one day's work = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$
$\therefore$ The work can be done in 8 days

22. (*b*) 23. (*c*) 24. (*b*)

25. (*a*) C.P. of 1 kg of mangoes = $\frac{21}{3}$ = Rs 7
S.P. of 1 kg of mangoes = $\frac{50}{5}$ = Rs 10
By selling 1 kg of mangoes he gains = Rs 10 − 7
= Rs 3
To earn profit of Rs 102, he must sell mangoes
$= \frac{102}{3} = 34$ kg

26. (*d*) 27. (*b*) 28 (*a*)

29. (*a*) The base of the largest triangle that can be inscribed in a semicircle of radius 'a'
= Diameter = 2*r*
Height of the triangle = *r*
$\therefore$ Area of the triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2r \times r = r^2$ sq units

30. (*c*) Present worth = $169 \div (1 + \frac{4}{100})^2$ = Rs 156.25

31. (*b*) New price of the article = $3000 (1 - \frac{20}{100}) (1 + \frac{10}{100})$
= Rs 2640

32. (*b*) 33. (*b*)

34. (*d*) Let the length of the wire be *l* cm
$\pi (\frac{2}{2})^2 \times l = \frac{4}{3} \pi (3)^3$ $\therefore$ *l* = 3600 cm = 36 m

35. (*d*)

36. (*d*) Area of a square = $(2a)^2 = 4a^2$ sq units
Area of a sector = $\frac{90}{360} \times \frac{22}{7} \times a^2 = \frac{11}{14} a^2$ sq units
Area of 4 sectors = $4 \times \frac{11}{14} = \frac{22}{7} a^2$ sq units
Area enclosed by four circles = $4a^2 - \frac{22}{7} a^2 = \frac{6}{7} a^2$

37. (*c*) The areas of three adjacent faces of a rectangular box are *lb*, *bh* and *hl*
Product = $lb \times bh \times hl = (lbh)^2 = V^2 = (\text{Volume})^2$

38. (*a*) Area of a square = $\frac{(Diagonal)^2}{2} = \frac{(110)^2}{2}$
= 6050 sq m

39. (*c*) 40. (*c*)

41. (*a*) Volume of a cone = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

42. (*c*) 43. (*a*)

44. (*c*) Surface area of a cube = $6l^2 = 600$ $\therefore$ *l* = 10 cm
The length of the diagonal of a cube = $\sqrt{3}\, l$
$= 10\sqrt{3}$ cm

45. Let the price of the article be Rs 100
Value after two successive discounts
$= 100 (1 - \frac{10}{100}) (1 - \frac{10}{100})$ = Rs 81
$\therefore$ Single equivalent discount = 100 − 81 = 19
Discount % = $\frac{19}{100} \times 100 = 19$

46. (*c*) 47. (*d*) 48. (*a*) 49. (*a*)
50. (*b*)

GENERAL AWARENESS

The following questions were set in the Special Class Railway Apprentices examination held in July '93.

We are grateful to Shri Rajarshi Sikdar of Calcutta and many of our other esteemed readers for sending these questions to us.

1. The country traditionally known for its neutrality is
   (*a*) Norway (*b*) Sweden
   (*c*) Switzerland (*d*) Luxemburg

2. The "drain theory" was advocated by
   (*a*) Dadabhai Naoroji
   (*b*) Ramesh Chandra Dutt
   (*c*) Surendranath Banerjee
   (*d*) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

3. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The growth of rice plant is better when it is cultivated along with blue-green algae.

Reason (R): Blue-green algae increases the soil fertility through nitrogen fixation.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
   (*a*) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   (*b*) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
   (*c*) A is true but R is false
   (*d*) A is false but R is true

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List I (*Countries*)	**List II** (*Names of International Airlines*)
A. Australia	1. KLM
B. USA	2 Qantas
C. Netherlands	3. Garuda
D. Indonesia	4. TWA

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(*a*)	2	4	1	3
(*b*)	2	3	4	1
(*c*)	1	4	2	3
(*d*)	3	2	1	4

5. The most important feature in the Community Development Programme is:
   (*a*) migration of rural people to urban areas
   (*b*) peoples' participation
   (*c*) providing relief during emergency
   (*d*) land revenue collection

6. Which one of the following statements is correct?
   (*a*) All enzymes are proteins
   (*b*) All proteins are enzymes
   (*c*) Some enzymes are proteins
   (*d*) Only bacterial enzymes are not proteins

7. The main leaders of the Swarajist Party were:
   (*a*) Vithalbhai J. Patel and Dr Ansari
   (*b*) M.N. Roy and Muzaffar Ahmad
   (*c*) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
   (*d*) B.R. Ambedkar and P.C. Joshi

8. The most widely consumed cereal in India is:
   (*a*) Barley (*b*) Sorghum
   (*c*) Wheat (*d*) Rice

9. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because :
   (*a*) it has extensive dry coast
   (*b*) its coastal waters are very saline
   (*c*) it has extensive shallow seas
   (*d*) besides producing salt from saline water it has reserves of rock salt

10. Given below is the average temperature of a city:

Months	Maximum	Minimum
J	30	20
F	30	20
M	26	18
A	23	16
M	20	12
J	17	5
J	16	8
A	17	9
S	20	11
O	22	13
N	26	16
D	30	20

The city is:
   (*a*) Seoul (*b*) San Francisco
   (*c*) Sydney (*d*) Stockholm

11. Which one of the following is not a member of G-7?
   (*a*) Germany (*b*) Russia
   (*c*) Japan (*d*) Italy

12. Mahatma Gandhi took command of the nationalist movement for the first time during the:
   (*a*) agitation against the Rowlatt Act
   (*b*) Champaran Satyagraha
   (*c*) Ahmedabad Mill Strike

(d) Dandi March

13. The largest and the second largest sugar producing countries in the world respectively are:
(a) Brazil and U.S.A.
(b) India and Brazil
(c) U.S.A. and Canada
(d) Canada and India

14. Which one of the following shows in a descending order the four most populous cities of India according to the 1991 census?
(a) Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Delhi, Madras
(b) Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras
(c) Delhi, Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
(d) Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

15. Who among the following was a President of the Indian National Congress during its early years?
(a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(b) Annie Besant
(c) C.R. Das
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

16. The Ram Nandan Prasad Committee dealt with
(a) tax reforms
(b) the question whether proper security was provided to Rajiv Gandhi at the time of his assassination
(c) the identification of those who constitute the 'creamy layer' among the OBCs
(d) Centre-State relations

17. "One of the most daunting engineering tasks undertaken by the Indian railways, across the wilderness of the Eastern Ghats." This description fits the
(a) Konkan railway connecting Trivandrum with Bombay
(b) Koraput-Rayagada rail line
(c) Guwahati-Silchar rail line
(d) Diburgarh-Gorakhpur rail line

18. The headquarters of the Interpol is in:
(a) Glasgow (b) New York
(c) Geneva (d) Paris

19. Which one of the following is a military alliance?
(a) NAFTA (b) NATO
(c) EEC (d) ASEAN

20. In the later Vedic pantheon the supreme position was held by
(a) Indra (b) Prajapati
(c) Varuna (d) Agni

21. In India, both direct and indirect taxes are levied by the Central and State Governments. Which one of the following is levied by State Governments?
(a) Excise duty on liquor
(b) Capital gains tax
(c) Customs duty
(d) Corporation tax

22. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of
(a) elected members of both Houses of Parliament
(b) members of both Houses of Parliament
(c) members of both Houses of Parliament and members of State Legislative Assemblies
(d) elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

23. The accounts of Justin are useful for reconstructing the history of
(a) Chanda Pradyota Mahasena
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka
(d) Chandragupta II

24. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): When the price of X rises the quantity demanded of Y increases

Reason (R): X and Y are substitutes

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is **not** a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) a is false but R is true

25. The major criteria for caste ranking in India are
(a) education and esteem
(b) wealth and occupation
(c) purity and pollution
(d) power and authority

26. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

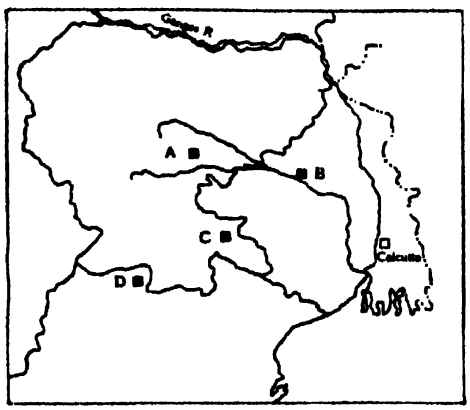
Assertion (A): Socialism adopted by the erstwhile USSR was different from that being followed in China

Reason (R): Ideologically socialism has different shades

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is **not** a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

27. The crux of early Buddhism was
(a) renunciation of desire
(b) rigorous penance
(c) belief in fatalism (d) idol worship

28. Consider the map given below showing iron and steel centres



The places marked A, B, C and D in the map respectively are

(a) Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela and Jamshedpur
(b) Rourkela, Durgapur, Jamshedpur and Bokaro
(c) Bokaro, Durgapur, Jamshedpur and Rourkela
(d) Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Durgapur and Rourkela

29. "Ghotul", a tribal youth dormitory is found among the

(a) Oraon of Bihar
(b) Bhutia of West Bengal
(c) Garo of the North East India
(d) Muria of Madhya Pradesh

30. The following four places were associated with important events in the life of the Buddha

(a) Bodhgaya (b) Kusinagara
(c) Lumbini (d) Sarnath

Which one of the following shows the correct chronological sequence of events that took place at these four places?

(a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4

31. Which one of the following is the major consideration for initiating a series of measures aimed at liberalising the Indian economy during the last one year (92-93)?

(a) Encouragement of foreign equity participation in Indian industries
(b) Import of food to face artificially created scarcity
(c) Import of gold to meet domestic demand
(d) Reduction of excise duty on several consumer goods

32. RDX is

(a) an instrument to measure blood pressure
(b) an explosive
(c) a gene
(d) a chemical used in the manufacture of fertilizers

33. The Russian city where a tank of radioactive waste exploded in April 1993 is

(a) Chernobyl (b) Serov
(c) Tomsk-7 (d) Cerepovec

34. Who among the following is actively involved in Operation Flood?

(a) Baba Amte (b) V. Kurien
(c) M.S. Swaminathan (d) Dr Mody

35. Which one of the following was composed by Jayadeva?

(a) Gita Govinda (b) Ganitasara
(c) Harivamsa (d) Lilavati

36. India's First Five Year Plan was started in 1951. The Five Year Plan currently in operation is

(a) Seventh Five Year Plan
(b) Eighth Five Year Plan
(c) Ninth Five Year Plan
(d) Tenth Five Year Plan

37. In India, the State known for its sandalwood is

(a) Karnataka (b) Assam
(c) Kerala (d) West Bengal

38. The first administrator-statesman to attempt planning as a means for economic development was

(a) Sir C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar
(b) M. Viswesvarayya
(c) V.T. Krishnamachari
(d) C. Rajagopalachari

39. Who among the following is not a cartoonist?

(a) Sudhir Dhar (b) Abu Abraham
(c) Mario Miranda (d) Girilal Jain

40. Article 356 of the Constitution of India is much in the news. This article provides for

(a) reservation of jobs for backward classes
(b) protection of religious monuments
(c) a special status for Jammu and Kashmir
(d) imposition of President's rule in States

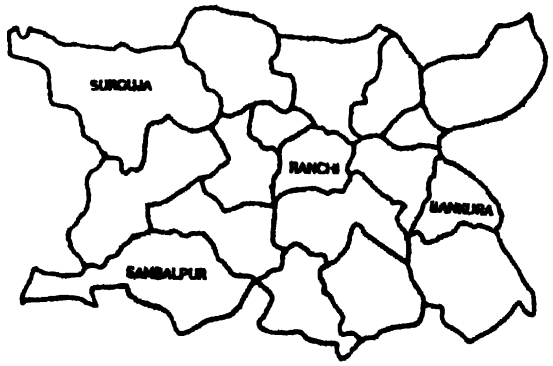
41. Which of the following are pollutants that a traffic constable is likely to inhale?

(1) Carbon monoxide
(2) Lead
(3) Sulphur dioxide
(4) Oxides and Nitrogen

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

42. Consider the map given below showing some districts of more than one State



The region shown in the map is

(a) Chambal region
(b) Uttarakhand region
(c) Jharkhand region
(d) Chhattisgarh region

43. Which one of the following crops requires continuous semiaquatic condition for cultivation?

(a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Sugarcane (d) Groundnut

44. Which of the following are reasons for the breakdown of the Jajmani system in rural India?

1. Monetization of economy and commercialisation of agriculture
2. Increase in the cost of production in agriculture
3. Industrialisation, urbanisation and migration of rural artisans to urban areas
4. Increase of caste consciousness among the artisans and the peasants

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4

45. A diploid organism possessing identical alleles at a given chromosomal location (locus) is called

(a) homozygote (b) heterozygote
(c) unisexual (d) bisexual

46. It is six months long day in the northern polar region and six months long night in the southern polar

region because

(a) earth is inclined towards its orbital plane
(b) earth is rotating
(c) earth is revolving around sun
(d) earth is not inclined to its orbital plane

47. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Andhra Pradesh : Land-man ratio is lowest
(b) West Bengal : Sex ratio is highest
(c) Kerala : Density of population is highest
(d) Tamil Nadu : Sex ratio is lowest

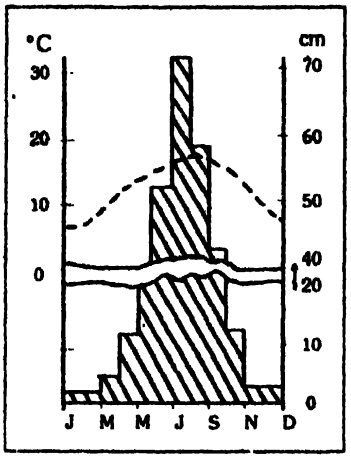
48. Which of the following are procedures of direct control by the people in a democracy?

1. Referendum
2. Initiative
3. Recall

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

49. The graph given below refers to the rainfall and temperature (monthly) of a city in India



The city is

(a) Panaji (b) Darjeeling
(c) Udaipur (d) Madurai

50. National Income in India is estimated by the

(a) Central Statistical Organisation
(b) National Income Committee
(c) Planning Commission
(d) Reserve Bank of India

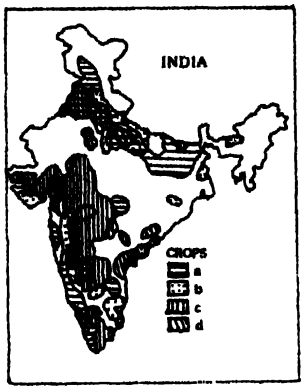
51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I (*Form of Hindu Marriage*)	List II (*Explanation of the form of marriage*)
A. Brahma Marriage	1. When the father gifts his daughter to a priest
B. Daiva Marriage	2. When a would be son-in-law makes the gift of a bull and cow to girl's father before receiving her, as a gift
C. Gandharva Marriage	3. When a father gifts his daughter to a learned man of good character
D. Arsha Marriage	4. Marriage based on mutual love of the boy and the girl and need not be based on the acceptance of the match by the relatives of the couple
	5. When a man forcefully captures a girl and thereafter marries her

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	2	4	1	5
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	1	5	3	4

52. Consider the map given below and observe the four shaded areas (a, b, c and d) which indicate four types of crops grown



Which one of the shaded areas in the map indicate the distribution of tobacco?

(a) a (b) b
(c) c (d) d

53. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

Place		*Mauryan art/architecture*
(a) Kumrahar	:	Bull capital
(b) Rampurva	:	Lion capital
(c) Lomas Rishi	:	Rock-cut cave
(d) Sarnath	:	Pillared hall

54. Which one of the following is sociologically apt in describing the relations between the capitalists and workers?

(a) Mutual tolerance (b) Harmony
(c) Competition (d) Conflict of interests

55. Which one of the following is a group of countries that are among the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations?

(a) U.S.A., U.K., China and France
(b) U.S.A., U.K., China and Germany
(c) U.S.A., U.K., China and Japan
(d) U.S.A., U.K., Russia and Germany

56. Which one of the following is a rich source of Vitamin C?

(a) Banana (b) Guava
(c) Milk (d) Apple

57. The position of the sun is annually twice overhead at Singapore because of the
(a) rotation of the earth
(b) revolution of the earth
(c) parallelism of inclined axis of the earth
(d) elliptical path of the earth's orbit

58. The most essential feature of the parliamentary form of government is the
(a) sovereignty of the parliament
(b) written constitution
(c) accountability of the executive to the legislature
(d) independent judiciary

59. Which one of the following works of Kalidasa deals with the story of a Sunga ruler?
(a) Raghuvamsa (b) Malavikagnimitram
(c) Meghaduta (d) Ritusamhara

60. The achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni are detailed in the
(a) Hathigumpha inscription
(b) Nasik inscription
(c) Aihole inscription
(d) Allahabad pillar inscription

61. Diabetes mellitus affects human system following a disorder in
(a) anatomy (b) behaviour
(c) metabolism (d) excretion

62. Which one of the following is true regarding the Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(a) One has to be a member of the Rajya Sabha for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman
(b) One need not necessarily be a member of the Rajya Sabha for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman as is in the case of the Chairman
(c) One has to be a member of either House of Parliament for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(d) There is an established convention that the Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, belongs to the main opposition party in the Rajya Sabha

63. Foreign equity participation in Power generation industry is now raised from
(a) 30% to 50% (b) 40% to 60%
(c) 50% to 75% (d) 40% to 100%

64. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

Schedules in the Indian Constitution	*Deals with*
(a) Ninth Schedule	: Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection
(b) Eighth Schedule	: Union, State and Concurrent List
(c) Seventh Schedule	: Languages
(d) Sixth Schedule	: Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha

65. Among the four reasons given below, the one primarily responsible for youth unrest in India is
(a) exposure to mass media
(b) generation gap
(c) increase in I.Q.
(d) increasing unemployment

66. The ruling party in Bangladesh is
(a) Jamaat-e-Islami
(b) Bangladesh Nationalist Party
(c) Awami League
(d) Freedom Party

67. The 1992 Dadasaheb Award has been awarded to
(a) G.V. Ayyar
(b) Ashok Kumar
(c) Lata Mangeshkar
(d) Bhupen Hazarika

68. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A) : Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daullah in the Battle of Plassey

Reason (R) : Clive's army was superior and it followed superior military tactics

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

69. The first Indian State which voted the Communists to power was
(a) Kerala (b) West Bengal
(c) Tripura (d) Mizoram

70. The organisation which looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India is
(a) F.C.I. (b) I.D.B.I.
(c) NABARD (d) ICAR

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List I (*Main river*)	**List II** (*Tributary*)
A. Ganga	1. Panchganga
B. Krishna	2. Tista
C. Brahmaputra	3. Indravati
D. Godavari	4. Damodar

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	4	1	2	3

72. The largest Stupa at Sanchi is assignable to the period of the
(a) Mauryas (b) Kushanas
(c) Satavahanas (d) Guptas

73. Which one of the following is an air pollutant present in the environment?
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Hydrogen

74. The 1996 Olympics is scheduled to take place at
(a) Helsinki (b) Melbourne
(c) Atlanta (d) Atlantic City

75. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) If both the President and the Vice-President resign, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha will act as President till a new President is elected
(b) The Constitution of India prescribes both the minimum and maximum age limits for contesting the Presidential election
(c) In the event of a resignation of the President, the Vice-President will act as President for the residual period of the President's tenure as in the U.S.A.
(d) In India, the President is part of the Parliament

76. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. Selvas	1. Rainy tropical forests
B. Pampas	2. Equatorial rain forests
C. Savanna	3. Temperate grassland
D. Llano	4. Wet and dry tropical forests

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	2	1	3	4

77. Akbar built the Panch Mahal, noted for its various types of pillars, at
(a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) Lahore

78. The deficiency of Niacin causes
(a) Goitre (b) Kwashiorkor
(c) Marasmus (d) Pellagra

79. The saint from Gujarat who preached non-sectarianism in medieval times was
(a) Tukaram (b) Raghunandan
(c) Dadu (d) Ramanand

80. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List I (*Monuments*)	List II (*Places*)
A. Dasavatara temple	1. Bhubaneswar
B. Kandariya Mahadeo temple	2. Thanjavur
C. Brihadisvara temple	3. Khajuraho
D. Lingaraj temple	4. Deogarh

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	4	2	1	3
(d)	3	1	2	4

81. Which one of the following colours used in the paintings at Ajanta was obtained from imported lapis lazuli?
(a) Red (b) Blue
(c) Yellow (d) Green

82. The tropical cyclones of the Bay of Bengal are usually called
(a) Hurricanes (b) Typhoons
(c) Depressions (d) Tornadoes

83. The RPR and the UDF are the rightist parties that won the assembly elections in March 1993 in
(a) Spain (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Sweden

ANSWERS

1. (c)
2. (b) *"History of Freedom Movement in India"* by Tara Chand, Vol 2, Page 320.
3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)
7. (c) *"History of Freedom Movement in India"* Vol 3, Page 423.
8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (b) The G-7 members are: U.S.A., U.K., France, Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan.
12. (a) 13. (b)
14. (b) Greater Bombay (12.57 million), Calcutta (10.92 million), Delhi (8.38 million), Madras (5.36 million).
15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d)
19. (b)
20. (b) *"Hindu World"* by Benjamin Walker, Vol 2, Page 232.
21. (a) 22. (b)
23. (b) *"The Oxford History of India"*, by V.A. Smith, Page 98.
24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a)
28. (c)
29. (d) *"Britannica, 1991"*, Vol 5, Page 357 (2-a).
30. (a) *Lumbini:*—birth place of Buddha
Bodhgaya:—Buddha meditated at this place until he got enlightenment
Sarnath:—Buddha delivered his first sermon here
Kusinagara:—Buddha died here
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (b)
35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (b)
39. (d) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (c)
43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (a)
47. (d) As per 1991 census there are 972 females per 1000 males in Tamil Nadu (Density of population is highest in West Bengal; then comes Kerala).
48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (a) 51. (c)
52. (c)
53. (c) *"Hindu World"* by Benjamin Walker, Vol 1, page 210.
54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (b) 57. (c)
58. (d) 59. (b) 60. (b) 61. (c)
62. (a) 63. (d) 64. (a) 65. (d)
66. (b) 67. (d) 68. (c) 69. (a)
70. (c) 71. (d) 72. (b)
73. (c) in Georgia (U.S.A.).
74. (c) 75. (d) 76. (b) 77. (c)
78. (d) 79. (c) 80. (b)
81. (b) *"Britannica, 1991"*, Vol. 7, Page 157.
82. (c) 83. (c)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The questions given below were set in the N.D.A. Examination held on the 17th October, 1993.

We are grateful to Mr Manas Ranjan Chand of Lupsingha (Orissa) for sending the question paper to us.

USAGE

Spotting Errors *(Items 1 to 15)*

Directions:

(i) *In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a, b or c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response.*

(ii) *You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong). Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.*

(iii) *You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples P and Q have been solved for you.*

P. The young child (*a*) singed (*b*) a very sweet song (*c*). No error (*d*).

Q. We worked (*a*) very hard (*b*) throughout the season (*c*). No error (*d*).

Explanation: In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (*b*); so (*b*) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (*d*) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

Now attempt items 1 to 15.

1. Two-thirds of the book (*a*) were (*b*) rubbish (*c*). No error (*d*).

2. The world (*a*) comprises (*b*) good and bad people (*c*). No error (*d*).

3. I wonder (*a*) how am I (*b*) to do it (*c*). No error (*d*).

4. That house (*a*) is costing me (*b*) ten thousand rupees (*c*). No error (*d*).

5. The Prime Minister has said that India would not have spent so much on defence (*a*) if some of the neighbouring countries (*b*) adopted the policy of restricting defence expenditure (*c*). No error (*d*).

6. He persisted (*a*) to do it (*b*) in spite of my advice (*c*). No error (*d*).

7. You can get (*a*) all the informations you want (*b*) in this book (*c*). No error (*d*).

8. I am hearing (*a*) a lot about (*b*) the problem of AIDS these days (*c*). No error (*d*).

9. It is easy to see that (*a*) a lawyer's demeanour in court (*b*) may be prejudicial against the interests of his client (*c*). No error (*d*).

10. The school is (*a*) within hundred yards (*b*) from the church (*c*). No error (*d*).

11. It is necessary (*a*) that everybody (*b*) must have a house (*c*). No error (*d*).

12. Twice twelve (*a*) makes (*b*) twentyfour (*c*). No error (*d*).

13. You must either tell me (*a*) the whole story or, at least, (*b*) the first half of it (*c*). No error (*d*).

14 The warden (*a*) forbade the student (*b*) from leaving the hostel (*c*). No error (*d*).

15. He will certainly help you (*a*) if you will ask him (*b*) in a pleasant manner (*c*). No error (*d*).

Sentence Improvement

(Items 16 to 30)

Directions:

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). Examples R and S have been solved for you.

R. The young child sung a very sweet song.

(*a*) child singed the
(*b*) child singed
(*c*) child sang a
(*d*) No improvement

S. I have already read this book twice.

(*a*) I already twice have read this book.
(*b*) I twice have already read this book.
(*c*) I have twice already read this book.
(*d*) No improvement

Explanation:

R. For item R, the correct sentence should read, "The young *child sang a* very sweet song". (*c*) is therefore, the correct answer.

S. Item S is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. (*d*) is therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

Now attempt items 16 to 30.

16. Every time I go in a lift to my sixth floor apartment, I remember the calm and serenity of my ancestral home in the viliage.

(*a*) move in a lift
(*b*) ascend in a lift
(*c*) take a lift
(*d*) No improvement

17. He found a wooden broken chair in the room.

(*a*) wooden and broken chair
(*b*) broken wooden chair
(*c*) broken and wooden chair
(*d*) No improvement

18. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before bed time.

(*a*) If the room was brighter
(*b*) If rooms are brighter
(*c*) Had the room been brighter
(*d*) No improvement

19. I shall be grateful to you if you are of help to me now.

(*a*) help
(*b*) would help
(*c*) helped
(*d*) No improvement

20. The reason why he wrote the letter was because he could not contact him over the phone.

(*a*) why he wrote the letter was since
(*b*) for which he wrote the letter

because
(c) why he wrote the letter was that
(d) No improvement

21. I do not know why he avoids to speak to me.
(a) saying to me
(b) speaking to me
(c) to tell me
(d) No improvement

22. The right-to-work implies the obligation on the part of the government to give a job to all the unemployed.
(a) any of the unemployed
(b) every unemployed
(c) each of the unemployed
(d) No improvement

23. Most donors would seriously protest any effort to extrapolate from such limited data.
(a) protest against
(b) protest at
(c) protest to
(d) No improvement

24. I hope you vividly remember the premiere of the film when I, my wife and you were present in the hall.
(a) my wife, I and you
(b) you, I and my wife
(c) my wife, you and I
(d) No improvement

25. With a thundering roar the huge rocket soared up from the launching pad.
(a) flew up
(b) went upwards
(c) took off
(d) No improvement

26. My opinion for the film is that it will bag the national award.
(a) opinion to
(b) opinion about
(c) opinion on
(d) No improvement

27. He sent a word to me that he would be coming late.
(a) sent word
(b) had sent a word
(c) sent words
(d) No improvement

28. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(a) along
(b) towards
(c) for
(d) No improvement

29. Young men and women should get habituated to reading and writing about current affairs.
(a) used
(b) prepared
(c) trained
(d) No improvement

30. While crossing the highway a five year-old child was knocked out by a passing car.
(a) away
(b) up
(c) down
(d) No improvement

VOCABULARY

Synonyms *(Items 31 to 40)*

Directions:

In this Section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

Example E is solved for you.

E. His style is quite transparent.
(a) verbose (b) involved
(c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'E' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So (c) is the correct answer. In your Answer Sheet the space marked (c) is to be blackened.

Now attempt items 31 to 40.

31. Sunlight and shadow made the landscape a kaleidoscope of colour.
(a) tube containing mirrors and loose pieces of coloured glass
(b) frequently changing pattern of bright scenes
(c) a mixture of black and white
(d) resembling the seven colours of a rainbow

32. Even today many people are guided by abstruse moral values.
(a) dangerous
(b) impracticable
(c) obscure
(d) irrational

33. Lack of occupation is not necessarily revealed by manifest idleness.
(a) easily perceived
(b) easily acquired
(c) easily infected
(d) easily deflected

34. The indiscriminate demand for mass consumption goods is deplorable.
(a) desperate
(b) undifferentiated
(c) discreet
(d) insensitive

35. The international community may begin to doubt the credentials of the largest democracy in the world.
(a) principles
(b) dependability
(c) capacity to return loans
(d) trustworthiness

36. She has an insatiable love for music.
(a) unsatisfiable
(b) unchanging
(c) irreconcilable
(d) undesirable

37. The recent acts of vandalism in the country cannot be ignored.
(a) disturbance (b) ravage
(c) provocation (d) violence

38. When he returned he was accompanied by a sprightly young girl.
(a) beautiful (b) lively
(c) intelligent (d) sportive

39. I wrote to him as lately as last week.
(a) immediately (b) early
(c) recently (d) late

40. A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a licentious person.
(a) libertine
(b) loafer-type
(c) criminal (d) freelance

Antonyms *(Items 41 to 50)*

Directions:

In this Section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a smart girl.
(a) lazy (b) active
(c) indecent (d) casual

Explanation: The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the underlined word "smart" is "lazy". So you have to blacken the space (a) in the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 41 to 50.

41. Mala was often teased as corpulent by her friends.
(a) fat
(b) belligerent
(c) garrulous (d) gaunt

42. It is one of the pernicious customs prevailing in the society.
(a) permanent (b) beneficial
(c) parochial
(d) dangerous

43. Crestfallen he returned as he had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life.
(a) vainglorious
(b) indignant

(c) triumphant
(d) disturbed

44. Unsettled conditions in the land led to the exodus of hundreds of its citizens.
(a) invasion (b) entry
(c) immigration
(d) expulsion

45. In the interest of one's own reputation one should avoid ostentation while entertaining friends.
(a) miserliness
(b) simplicity
(c) purity (d) innocence

46. Everything about him, especially his talkative nature, proclaims his effeminacy.
(a) aggressiveness
(b) attractiveness
(c) manliness
(d) boorishness

47. The leader was pragmatic in his approach to the problems facing the country.
(a) indefintie (b) vague
(c) idealistic (d) optimistic

48. She used to disparage her neighbour every now and then.
(a) please (b) praise
(c) belittle (d) denigrate

49. The plantation workers were on a collision course before the labour officer intervened.
(a) retaliatory
(b) perfunctory
(c) conciliatory
(d) circuitous

50. Those whose views are progressive often meet with formidable impediments when they begin to act.
(a) revolutionary
(b) retrograde
(c) brave
(d) outmoded

SELECTING WORDS

Simple Sentences (*Items 51 to 60*)

Directions:

Each of the following sentences (Items 51 to 60) has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Now attempt items 51 to 60.

51. It is fourteen years since I_____him.
(a) have seen (b) had seen
(c) saw (d) see

52. My first lesson_____forgiveness came from my father.
(a) upon (b) about
(c) in (d) on

53. If negotiations are to prove fruitful, there must not only be sincerity on each side, but there must also be_____in the sincerity of the other side.
(a) faith (b) belief
(c) substance (d) certainty

54. Soft minded individuals are_____to embrace all kinds of superstitions.
(a) disposed (b) eager
(c) reluctant (d) prone

55. The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the_____for extraterrestrial life, and examine interstellar dust and gases out of which stars are born.
(a) perception (b) discovery
(c) enquiry (d) quest

56. He is the person who is_____to blame.
(a) mostly (b) sure
(c) most (d) bound

57. Being a skilled hunter, he had the habit of_____animals before he faced them.
(a) sizing up
(b) spotting out
(c) following up
(d) rounding up

58. He knew everything better than anybody else, and it was an affront to his_____vanity that you should disagree with him.
(a) overstrung
(b) overweening
(c) overwhelming
(d) overwrought

59. I think they allow their children too much_____.
(a) liberality (b) latitude
(c) lassitude (d) levity

60. The criminal seems to have acted in_____with three others.
(a) collusion (b) coalition
(c) collision (d) cohesion

COMPREHENSION

(Items 61 to 90)

Directions:

In this Section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five questions based on the passage. First, read Passage 1 and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakenly is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that
(a) different forms of life are found on earth
(b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position
(a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
(c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked in your Answer Sheet.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 61 to 90.

Passage I

In most Western countries, it is required that every young man, when his education is complete, shall give three, four or five years to military service. He goes into barracks, is regimented and drilled, makes a unit in the standing army and passes out usually when his term is ended, an efficient soldier, to remain for the rest of his life ready at any moment to join in the armed defence of his country.

61. The author, writing in the early part of twentieth century, does not seem to talk about the need of military training for women because

(a) she thinks women are not physically strong enough to undergo military training
(b) according to her, women should remain indoors
(c) women's education was a new thing then
(d) women taking part in military service is only a recent phenomenon

62. In the passage the author opines that
(a) military training must be included in the curricula of schools and colleges
(b) military is as important as general training
(c) military training should precede college education since it builds up one's mental and physical abilities
(d) military training is more important than general education

63. In Eastern countries like India, military training of students should be made compulsory
(a) as it can solve the unemployment problem by providing more jobs
(b) to fight the anti-social elements in every village or town
(c) to repress communal riots
(d) to make youth serve the nation during times of war and peace

64. Military training is as important as mental training because
(a) one gets a chance to live in barracks
(b) otherwise young men are useless
(c) war has become a daily affair
(d) it is good that every scholar should also be an efficient soldier and be available for the country's defence

65. Every young man has to undergo military training because he can
(a) join the army whenever his country needs to be defended in war
(b) get a job after such training
(c) learn and practise discipline
(d) supplement his general education according to his wish

Passage II

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy's saliva glands started pumping the fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. There is nobody, she thought. I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry.

66. The whole passage is a description of
(a) Cissy's courage for stealing
(b) Cissy's plans before stealing
(c) Cissy's temptation before stealing
(d) Cissy's greed for stealing

67. How do you know that Cissy felt guilty?
(a) She knew what she was doing was morally wrong
(b) She felt her heart pounding inside her chest
(c) She was saying her prayers before she went to steal
(d) She knew that she was about to do something selfish

68. Why did her heart beat strongly?
(a) She thought nobody was watching her
(b) She was thinking of stealing the biscuits
(c) She was eager to taste the biscuits
(d) She was ill and was running temperature

69. What was Cissy's reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons?
(a) She wanted to eat all the biscuits
(b) She felt like vomiting
(c) Her mouth started watering
(d) She thought of all the toffees she had eaten

70. How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits?
(a) She had very good eyesight
(b) She was able to smell the biscuits
(c) She saw another child eating biscuits
(d) She was aided by a light in the room

Passage III

Religion can be defined as a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggle with the ultimate problem of human life. It is the refusal to capitulate to death, to give up in the face of Frustration, to allow hostility to tear apart one's human associations.

All men experience these wrenching difficulties to some degree. For some persons, however, they stand out as the most significant experiences of life. These individuals are impelled to try to discover some meaning in what seems to be senseless suffering, some road to salvation through the obstacles of human life. The beliefs and rites that make up a religion are the expressions of those who have felt the problems most intensively, who have been most acutely sensitive to the tragedies of death, the burdens of frustration, the sense of failure, the disruptive effects of hostility. Powered by the strength of their feelings, such religious innovations have created 'solutions' that frequently have burst the bonds of man's senses and of nature, that have brought their adherents some relief. Thus religions are built to carry the 'peak load' of human emotional need.

Defined in this way, religion is and seems likely to remain an inevitable part of human life. Although the ways of struggling with these ultimate problems are enormously diverse, and seem destined for continuous change, the problems themselves are universal. A society that did not furnish its members with beliefs and practices that sought to deal with an enormous burden of tragedy unallayed with hostility unrestrained could not flourish, if indeed it could survive at all.

71. The definition of religion found in the passage presupposes that
(a) the human problem can be solved
(b) the human problem cannot be solved within the limits of reason and nature
(c) human societies cannot be improved
(d) the 'peak load' of emotional stress can be allayed by science

72. A society that has no religion
(a) cannot thrive
(b) can flourish
(c) can solve the problem of human life
(d) cannot become wealthy

73. The religious "solutions" made in order to overcome the human problem are
(a) rational
(b) transcendental
(c) fanciful
(d) unimaginative

74. Religious beliefs and rites are "innovations" made by
(a) those who defied suffering
(b) those who were keenly sensitive to the problem of

human life
(c) those who were sceptical
(d) those who were irrational

75. What, according to the writer, is "experience" as it is understood by some?
(a) going through the difficulties of life
(b) resigning oneself to death, frustration and hostility
(c) means by which some sense is made of suffering, frustration and hostility
(d) trial and error

Passage IV

Modern economics does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its method is to measure everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternative fuels, like coal, oil, wood or water power : the only difference between them recognized by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and 'uneconomic'. From a Buddhist point of view, of course, this will not do; the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable fuels like wood and water-power on the other cannot be simply overlooked. Non-renewable goods must be used only if they are indispensable, and then only with the greatest care and the highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly is an act of violence, and while complete non-violence may not be possible on this earth, it is none the less the duty of man to aim at the ideal of non-violence in all he does.

76. The Buddhist economist's attitude implies that fuels like coal and oil must be used only if
(a) there is a plentiful supply
(b) wood and water power can be dispensed with
(c) the relative cost of each is lower than that of wood and water
(d) there is no alternative fuel available

77. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be false from the information in the passage?

1. The writer finds the attitude of modern economists towards natural resources to be uneconomic.

2. Buddhist economists are indifferent to the cost of fuels.

3. To use oil on non-essentials is contrary to the Buddhist economic philosophy.

4. To fell a tree is an act of violence not permitted by Buddhist economists.

Of the above statements
(a) 1 and 2 are correct
(b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
(c) 3 and 4 are correct
(d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

78. In this passage the author is trying to
(a) differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials
(b) show that the modern economist is concerned only with costs
(c) underline the need for coserving natural resources
(d) differentiate between two economic philosophies

79. According to the passage, Buddhist economists are not in favour of
(a) measuring everything in terms of money
(b) using non-renewable sources
(c) economic development
(d) applying non-violence to every sphere of life

80. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pair of phrases:

The passage suggests that while a modern economist considers it uneconomic to use_____form of fuel, a Buddhist economist considers it uneconomic to use____form of fuel.
(a) a cheap.....a renewable
(b) an irrational.....an essential
(c) an expensive.....an unrenewable
(d) a rational.....an unessential

Passage V

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialization was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the twentieth century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

81. Which one of the following best illustrates the relationship between the phrases:
(i) 'eschew the glittering prizes' and
(ii) 'idyllic and rural paradise'?
(a) unless you do (i), you cannot have (ii)
(b) (i) and (ii) are identical in meaning
(c) first of all you must have (ii) in order to do (i)
(d) the meaning of (i) is directly opposite to (ii)

82. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of villages because
(a) it would help the poor and not the rich
(b) it would take away the skill of the villagers
(c) it would affect the culture of the Indians
(d) it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of life of the villager

83. The meaning of 'the glittering prizes that the twentieth century so temptingly offers' is
(a) pursuit of a commercialized material culture
(b) replacement of rural by urban interests
(c) complete removal of poverty
(d) absence of violence and corruption

84. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is
(a) rapid industrialisation of villages
(b) self-sufficiency in food and clothes and simplicity of life style
(c) bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the twentieth century
(d) supporting those holding powerful political positions

85. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by
(a) those who did not believe in the industrialisation of the country
(b) those who called him the Father of the Nation
(c) those who inherited political power after independence
(d) those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth

Passage VI

Over all the countryside, wherever one goes, indications of technique are visible to the seeing eye. By technique is meant an exercise of skill acquired by practice and directed to a well-foreseen end. It is the name for the action of any of our powers after they have been so improved by training as to perform that action with certainty and success.

86. The implied intention of the writer is to
(a) reject the popular meaning of the term 'technique'
(b) widen the scope of the term 'technique'
(c) uphold the superiority of Traditional Techniques
(d) mock at the modern craze for gadgets

87. The definition of the word 'technique' as given in the passage does not overemphasize
(a) theoretical knowledge
(b) practice and performance
(c) scientific methods
(d) results

88. The most important aspect of 'technique', as defined in the passage, is the use of skill
(a) for observation and analysis
(b) for handling tools and machines
(c) for an understanding of the functions of tools and machinery
(d) for a definite purpose

89. 'Skill' in this passage means
(a) the ability to do things well by hand
(b) the ability that has been tested by experience which makes success sure
(c) 'any of our powers'
(d) the ability to master techniques

90. The underlined phrase in the sentence "Over all the countryside, wherever one goes, indications of technique are visible to the seeing eye." implies
(a) seeing with a clear eyesight
(b) perception caused by understanding
(c) application of some special device for the analysis of the things seen
(d) seeing the particular characteristics of things

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

(Items 91 to 100)

Directions:

In each of the items 91 to 100, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example:

Z. The effect (P) is very bad (Q) on children (R) of cinema (S)

The proper sequence should be
(a) PSRQ (b) SPQR
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad.' This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q, and so (a) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 91 to 100.

91. It is not, therefore
(P) that I pay a tribute
(Q) to conductors as a class
(R) with any feeling of unfriendliness
(S) to a particular member of that class

The proper sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) RSPQ (d) PSRQ

92. The impact
(P) is to be seen
(Q) in the diverse changes in consumer habits
(R) of technological and industrial development
(S) in cities, towns and even in village conglomerates

The proper sequence should be
(a) PSQR (b) RPQS
(c) PQRS (d) RSPQ

93. During hibernation
(P) they have lost a good deal of weight
(Q) of course the animals consume
(R) and when they awake again
(S) the fats accumulated in the summer

The proper sequence should be
(a) RQSP (b) SQPR
(c) PQRS (d) QSRP

94. The invasion of India
(P) is more interesting than any other episode of early Indian history
(Q) to most European readers
(R) by Alexander the Great of the Macedonia
(S) which occurred during the rule of the Nandas

The proper sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSPQ

95. With her body
(P) dragging her unwilling feet
(Q) weak and infirm
(R) doubled with age
(S) she persisted in her mission

The proper sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) SRPQ

96. It was
(P) in keeping with my mood
(Q) a soft summer evening
(R) as I walked sedately
(S) in the direction of the new house

The proper sequence should be
(a) SRPQ (b) QRPS
(c) QPRS (d) SQPR

97. Women
(P) till the other day
(Q) who were content being housewives
(R) about spending their time cooking
(S) now sound apologetic

The proper sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RSPQ
(c) QPSR (d) RQPS

98. Jawaharlal Nehru
(P) under the Cabinet Mission Scheme
(Q) was the first to articulate
(R) long before such an assembly was set up
(S) the idea of a Constituent Assembly

The proper sequence should be
(a) SRPQ (b) RPQS
(c) PQSR (d) QSRP

99. Of many artists
(P) those who impressed me the most
(Q) I was as a child
(R) but those with unique personalities off stage
(S) were not always the successful ones

The proper sequence should be
(a) SRQP (b) QRSP
(c) RSPQ (d) QPSR

100. India is
(P) a cultural unity amidst diversity
(Q) a geographical and economic unity
(R) a bundle of contradictions
(S) held together by strong but invisible threads

The proper sequence should be
(a) QPRS (b) PQRS
(c) RSPQ (d) SQPR

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

(Items 101 to 105)

Directions:

In items 101 to 105 each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning and labelled S_1 and S_6 respectively. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and

mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

S_1: There was a boy named Jack.

S_6: At last she turned him out of the house.

P: So the mother asked him to find work.

Q: They were very poor.

R: He lived with his mother.

S: But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

(*a*) RQPS (*b*) PQRS

(*c*) QPRS (*d*) RPSQ

Explanation: The correct sequence in this Example is: R Q P S which is marked (*a*). Therefore (*a*) is the correct answer.

Now attempt items 101 to 105.

101. S_1: Of the scholars who compose a university, some may be expected to devote an unbroken leisure to learning, their fellows having the advantage of their knowledge from their conversation, and the world perhaps from their writings.

S_6: Three classes of persons, then, go to compose a university as we know it—the scholar, the scholar who is also a teacher, and those who come to be taught, the undergraduate.

P: Others, however, will engage themselves to teach as well as to learn.

Q: Those who come to be taught at a university have to provide evidence that they are not merely beginners; and not only do they have displayed before them the learning of their teachers, but they are offered a curriculum of study, to be followed by a test and the award of a degree.

R: But here again, it is the special manner of the pedagogic enterprise which distinguishes a university.

S: A place of learning without this could scarcely be called a university.

The proper sequence should be

(*a*) SRPQ (*b*) QPSR

(*c*) SPRQ (*d*) RQSP

102. S_1: Some old people are oppressed by the fear of death.

S_6: Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become merged in the sea and painlessly lose their individual being.

P: An individual human existence should be like a river—small at first, narrowly contained within its banks, and rushing passionately past boulders and over waterfalls.

Q: In the young there is a justification for this feeling.

R: Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best thing that life has to offer.

S: But in the old man who has known human joys and sorrows, the fear of death is somewhat abject and ignoble, and the best way to overcome it is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal.

The proper sequence should be

(*a*) RSQP (*b*) PQSR

(*c*) QRSP (*d*) QPSR

103. S_1: The path of Venus lies inside the path of the Earth.

S_6: When at its brightest, it is easily seen with the naked eye in broad daylight.

P: When at its farthest from the Earth, Venus is 160 million miles away.

Q: With such a wide range between its greatest and least distances it is natural that at sometimes Venus appears much brighter than at others.

R: No other body ever comes so near the Earth, with the exception of the

TEST OF REASONING

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Moon and an occasional comet or asteroid.

S: When Venus is at its nearest to the earth it is only 26 million miles away.

The proper sequence should be:
(*a*) SRPQ (*b*) SQRP
(*c*) PSQR (*d*) QPRS

104. S_1: In the middle of one side of the square sits the Chairman of the committee, the most important person in the room.

S_6: From the moment its members meet, it begins to have a sort of nebulous life of its own.

P: For a committee is not just a mere collection of individuals.

Q: On him rests much of the responsibility for the success or failure of the committee.

R: While this is happening we have an opportunity to get the 'feel' of this committee.

S: As the meeting opens, he runs briskly through a number of formalities.

The proper sequence should be
(*a*) RSQP (*b*) PQRS
(*c*) SQPR (*d*) QSRP

105. S_1: Forecasting the weather has always been a difficult business.

S_6: He made his forecasts by watching flights of the birds or the way smoke rose from fire.

P: During a period of drought, streams and rivers dried up, the cattle died from thirst and the crops were ruined.

Q: Many different things affect the weather and we have to study them carefully to make an accurate forecast.

R: Ancient Egyptians had no need of this—weather in the Nile valley hardly ever changes.

S: In early times, when there were no instruments, such as thermometer or the barometer, man looked for telltale signs in the sky.

The proper sequence should be
(*a*) PRQS (*b*) QPRS
(*c*) QRPS (*d*) SPQR

SELECTING WORDS

(Items 106 to 120)

Directions:

In the following passage (items 106 to 120) at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet. Examples Z_1 and Z_2 have been solved for you.

Z_1
The (*a*) boy
(*b*) horse (*c*) dog
was in the school in Shimla.

Z_2
(*a*) She
(*b*) It (*c*) He
was homesick.

Explanation: Out of the list given in item Z_1, only 'boy' is the correct answer. So, 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item Z_2 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

Now attempt items 106 to 120.

Some scholars were exploring the forests of Middle America. They discovered, during their exploration some buildings which were in ruins. These buildings were

106. (*a*) apparently
(*b*) surely (*c*) reasonably
ruined by the encroaching forest. It was also clear that these buildings were no ordinary structures. They were remnants of a

107. (*a*) great
(*b*) new (*c*) ordinary
civilization. The scholars got interested They excavated more and discovered

108. (*a*) for
(*b*) at (*c*) to
their utmost surprise the remains of a flourishing civilization—the Maya's

109. (*a*) while
(*b*) as (*c*) when
they named it. Thus, it was as late as in

110. (*a*) the
(*b*) then (*c*) at
19th century that the secrets of a new civilization were

111. (*a*) unmatched.
(*b*) unearthed.
(*c*) unparalleled.
For sometime the scholars believed that the Mayans must have

112. (*a*) being
(*b*) become (*c*) been
the descendants of ancient Egyptians or one of the lost tribes of Israel; or perhaps a brand of the South East Asia's immigrants. However they could not come to an unanimous decision. Nonetheless, the fact remains that even today the Mayan culture is one of

113. (*a*) the
(*b*) a (*c*) an
most fascinating ancient civilizations.

This civilization was situated in the

114. (*a*) tail
(*b*) heart (*c*) head
of Middle America. It covered an area equivalent to France,

115. (*a*) but
(*b*) yet (*c*) and
spread across Guatemala, Belize and some parts of Mexico, Honduras. It started in 2500 B.C. and continued its progress till 34

116. (*a*) decades
(*b*) centuries (*c*) years
later. Throughout its period of progress, the people struggled against the invading

117. (*a*) forests.
(*b*) enemies.
(*c*) civilization.
They used to burn the plants and make the land

118. (*a*) properly
(*b*) good (*c*) fertile
for cultivation. Their staple food was maize. But even while

119. (*a*) doing
(*b*) struggling (*c*) fighting
for existence, they found time to build remarkable buildings for

120. (*a*) it
(*b*) which (*c*) that
they used mortar, sandstone and volcanic rock. The buildings do tell us about the technological advances they had attained.

ANSWERS

1 (*b*) "was" 2 (*d*) 'no error'
3. (*b*) 'how I am' 4 (*b*) 'has cost me'
5. (*c*) 'had adopted the...'
6. (*b*) 'in doing it'
7. (*b*) 'all the information...'
8. (*b*) 'a lot of the...'
9. (*c*) 'may be prejudicial to ...'
10. (*b*) 'within a hundred yards'
11. (*c*) 'should have a house'
12 (*b*) 'is'
13. (*d*) 'no error'
14 (*c*) 'to leave the hostel'
15. (*b*) 'if you ask him'

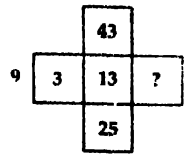
16. (*c*)	17. (*b*)	18 (*c*)	19. (*a*)
20. (*c*)	21. (*b*)	22 (*d*)	23 (*a*)
24. (*d*)	25. (*b*)	26. (*b*)	27. (*d*)
28. (*c*)	29 (*a*)	30 (*c*)	31. (*a*)
32. (*c*)	33. (*a*)	34 (*b*)	35. (*d*)
36. (*a*)	37. (*b*)	38. (*b*)	39. (*c*)
40. (*a*)	41. (*d*)	42. (*b*)	43 (*c*)
44. (*b*)	45. (*b*)	46. (*c*)	47. (*c*)
48. (*b*)	49. (*c*)	50. (*b*)	51. (*a*)
52. (*c*)	53. (*a*)	54. (*d*)	55. (*d*)
56. (*c*)	57. (*d*)	58. (*b*)	59 (*b*)
60. (*a*)	61. (*d*)	62. (*a*)	63. (*d*)
64. (*d*)	65. (*a*)	66. (*c*)	67. (*a*)
68. (*b*)	69. (*c*)	70. (*d*)	71. (*b*)
72. (*a*)	73. (*b*)	74. (*b*)	75. (*c*)
76 (*d*)	77. (*c*)	78. (*b*)	79. (*a*)
80. (*c*)	81. (*a*)	82. (*d*)	83. (*a*)
84. (*b*)	85. (*c*)	86. (*b*)	87. (*c*)
88. (*b*)	89. (*b*)	90. (*b*)	91. (*b*)
92. (*b*)	93. (*d*)	94. (*d*)	95. (*c*)
96. (*a*)	97. (*c*)	98. (*d*)	99. (*d*)
100. (*b*)	101. (*b*)	102. (*a*)	103. (*a*)
104. (*c*)	105. (*b*)	106. (*a*)	107. (*a*)
108 (*c*)	109. (*b*)	110. (*a*)	111. (*b*)
112. (*c*)	113. (*a*)	114. (*b*)	115. (*c*)
116. (*b*)	117. (*a*)	118. (*c*)	119. (*b*)
120. (*b*)			

TEST OF REASONING—I

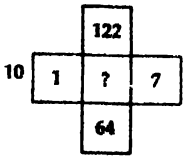
Find out the missing number

1. 37; 38; 42; 51; ...
   (*a*) 67 (*b*) 82 (*c*) 71
   (*d*) 73 (*e*) None of these
2. 2; 2; 5; 9; 10; 28; ...
   (*a*) 31 (*b*) 27 (*c*) 19
   (*d*) 17 (*e*) None of these
3. 6; 21; 12; 14; 18; ...
   (*a*) 7 (*b*) 22 (*c*) 25
   (*d*) 13 (*e*) None of these
4. 6; 13; 27; 55; ...
   (*a*) 61 (*b*) 111 (*c*) 117
   (*d*) 89 (*e*) None of these
5. 12; 14; 15; 28; 18; ...
   (*a*) 36 (*b*) 42 (*c*) 40
   (*d*) 44 (*e*) None of these
6. 1; 2; 5; 16; 65; ...
   (*a*) 391 (*b*) 261 (*c*) 326
   (*d*) 113 (*e*) None of these
7. 18; 19; 37; 56; ...
   (*a*) 97 (*b*) 82 (*c*) 89
   (*d*) 91 (*e*) None of these
8. 9; 16; 7; 13; 6; 27; ...
   (*a*) 36 (*b*) 33 (*c*) 29
   (*d*) 21 (*e*) None of these

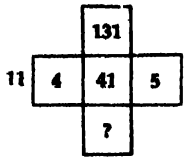
Numbers in questions 9 to 12 have the same arrangement. Find out the missing ones:



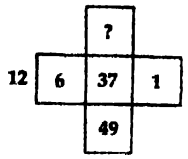
(*a*) 4 (*b*) 5 (*c*) 1 (*d*) 2



(*a*) 49 (*b*) 50 (*c*) 37 (*d*) 36



(*a*) 81 (*b*) 82 (*c*) 100 (*d*) 90



(*a*) 25 (*b*) 84 (*c*) 87 (*d*) 93

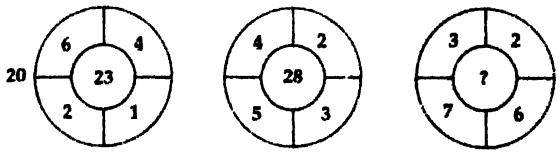
Which share among the following is the largest?

13. (*a*) $\frac{4}{7}$ (*b*) $\frac{2}{3}$ (*c*) $\frac{5}{6}$ (*d*) $\frac{7}{8}$
    (*e*) $\frac{3}{4}$
14. (*a*) $\frac{12}{13}$ (*b*) $\frac{6}{7}$ (*c*) $\frac{15}{17}$ (*d*) $\frac{16}{19}$
    (*e*) $\frac{2}{3}$

Match the right parts:

15. 711; 342; 603; 414
    (*a*) Not divisible by any other number.
16. 924; 308; 126; 378
    (*b*) All are divisible by 9.
17. 256; 144; 196; 289
    (*c*) All are divisible by 7.
18. 572; 304; 616; 196
    (*d*) All are squares of certain numbers.
19. 97; 59; 61; 73
    (*e*) All are divisible by 4.

Numbers in all the three circles have the same pattern of arrangement. Find out the missing number:



(*a*) 25 (*b*) 29 (*c*) 18 (*d*) 13
(*e*) 21

Find out the missing numbers:

21. 12 2 9
    5 17 1
    8 2 ?
    (*a*) 10 (*b*) 11 (*c*) 18
    (*d*) 15 (*e*) 13
22. ? 21 6
    10 11 15
    17 4 15

(a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 13
(d) 14 (e) 20

Find the odd-man out:

23. (a) GefH (b) RpqS (c) EcdF
(d) UstW (e) AyzB

24. (a) JKmP (b) STvZ (c) EFhK
(d) YZbE (e) NOqT

25. (a) DBY (b) TRN (c) MKH
(d) JHE (e) VTQ

26. (a) KHN (b) EBH (c) QNT
(d) WSZ (e) ROU

27. (a) NLKP (b) HFEJ (c) TQPR
(d) OMLQ (e) VTSX

If the first thirteen letters of the English alphabets were arranged in reverse order followed by the remaining thirteen in the reverse order:

28. Which letter would be to the right of 11th letter from end?
(a) D (b) B (c) X
(d) W (e) V

29. Which letter would be exactly in the middle of 17th letter from the left and 14th from the right?
(a) A (b) Z (c) Y
(d) C (e) T

30. The letter 'Z' is sandwiched between:
(a) A & B (b) B & C
(c) A & Y (d) O & P
(e) M & N

In questions given below, a lead word is followed by five words. Four are related to the lead in a similar way but one is different. Find this odd-man out:

31. ACCORDANCE
(a) CORD (b) DANCE
(c) DEAR (d) RACE
(e) CRANE

32. MOVEMENT
(a) MOMENT (b) TONE
(c) MEET (d) MOVE
(d) TENT

33. AFTERNOON
(a) FATE (b) CRATE
(c) TUNE (d) BOON
(e) CRAFT

34. PREPARATION
(a) PREPARE (b) OPERATION
(c) CREATION (d) STRAP
(e) SUPPORT

Words in questions 35 to 41 are written in codes as well, each letter representing one letter of the word. Your task is to find out the right code for letters enclosed in box:

35. S [T] A R V E
(a) w (b) f (c) v (d) c
(e) l (f) g

36. F R E N [C] H
(a) l (b) h (c) w (d) b
(e) y (f) m

37. C O [W] A R D
(a) n (b) z (c) l (d) h
(e) j (f) c

38. S I L [E] N T
(a) v (b) m (c) p (d) d
(e) f (f) w

39. C [O] U P L E
(a) k (b) h (c) w (d) n
(e) p (f) a

40. P L I N T [H]
(a) y (b) m (c) a (d) p
(e) v (f) d

41. [M] A S H E D
(a) w (b) f (c) z (d) q
(e) c (f) y

According to a certain code:

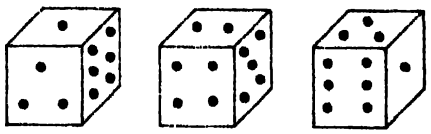
'tin min din kin' means 'Murderer has run away'.
'din bin nin lin' means 'Run after him fast'.
'kin vin zin nin' means 'Guard has fast horse'.
'hin lin tin zin' means 'Guard ran after murderer'.

42. What is the code for run?
(a) min (b) din (c) kin (d) lin

43. What does 'zin' stand for?
(a) fast (b) horse (c) after (d) guard

44. 'Murderer has horse' would be coded as:
(a) vin tin kin (b) tin kin din
(c) zin lin vin (d) kin nin din

Given below are three positions of the same dice:



45. What number is opposite 'one'?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

46. Which face of the dice does side with '3' does not touch?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

Correct the following equations by interchanging two signs:

47. $(12 + 3 \times 6) + (3 - 4 + 1) = 6$
(a) +; + (b) ×; +
(c) −; × (d) +; −

48. $(12 - 2 - 6) + (15 + 11 \times 24) = 4$
(a) 2 -; × (b) +; −
(c) ×; + (d) ×; +

49. $(4 + 11) \times (6 + 2 - 9) = 5$
(a) +; − (b) ×; +
(c) +; × (d) −; ×

50. $(13 \times 4 + 2) + (16 - 4) = 6$

(a) +; − (b) −; ×
(c) +; × (d) ×; +

51. (35 + 7 × 3) + (9 − 3) = 48
(a) +; − (b) +; −
(c) ×; − (d) +; ×

Match the right set of items with the right figure on the basis of relationship among items:

52. earth : moon : India

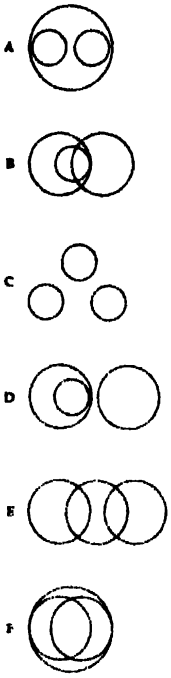
53. men : spectacles : boys

54. women : players : tall

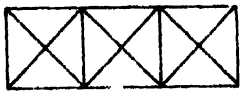
55. garden : lawn : flowers

56. animals : horns : spots

57. pearl : diamond : ruby



Study the following figure and answer the questions that follow:



58. Count the number of triangles in the figure:
(a) 12 (b) 18 (c) 24
(d) 28 (e) None of these

59. How many squares (+) and rectangles are there?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 9
(e) None of these

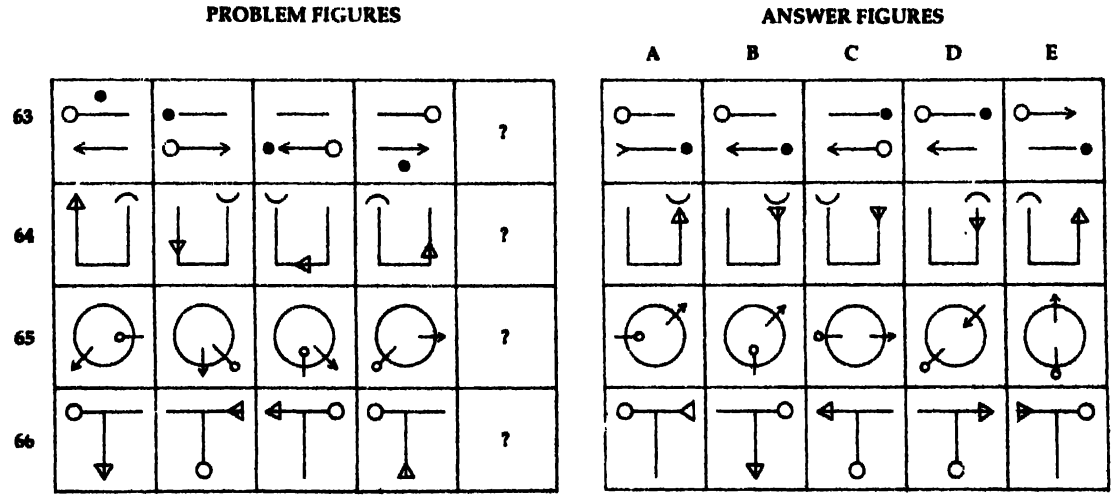
60. Mr Bhalla starts from his home and goes one km. South, then he turns towards right and goes one km, then he turns left and goes one km, he again turns left and goes two kms and finally he turns towards left once more and reaches point 'P' after going two kms. How far is 'P' from his home and in which direction?
(a) 2 kms west (b) 3 kms east
(c) one km south (d) 1 km east
(e) 2 kms east

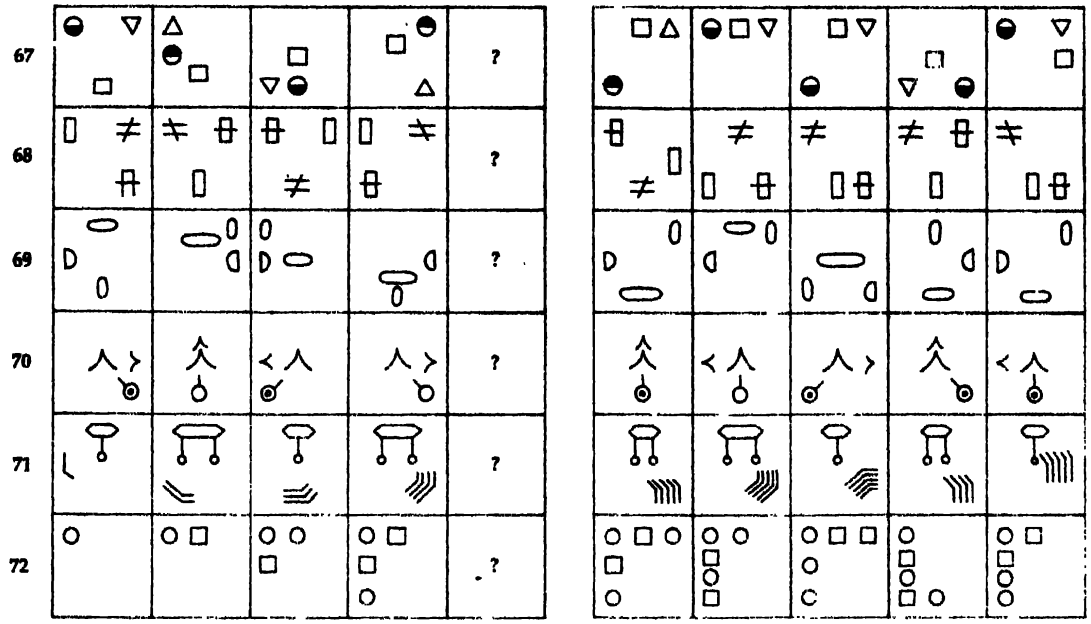
61. A team of four is to be selected for social work from A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The following conditions must be fulfilled:
D and E must be together
A and G must not be together
B and G must be together
E and F should not be together
F and C should be together
C and B must not be together
The team would consist of:
(a) ACFB (b) ACFD (c) BFDE
(d) ADEG (e) BDEG

62. Six children A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in rows of three. A is behind C, F is in front of D who is to the left of E while F is to the right of C. Who is on the extreme right in the front row?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
(e) E

NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to say which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question mark in the Problem Figures:





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*a*) Go on adding $1^2; 2^2; 3^2$.. to numbers.
2. (*d*) The numbers are $1^2 + 1; 1^3 + 1; 2^2 + 1; 2^3 + 1; 3^2 + 1$...
3. (*a*) There are two series: 6, 12, 18... and 21, 14, 7...
4. (*b*) Each number is double + 1 of the preceding number.
5. (*b*) Again there are two series, 12, 15, 18... and 14, 28, 42...
6. (*c*) The arrangement is $(1 \times 1) + 1; (2 \times 2) + 1; (5 \times 3) + 1; (16 \times 4) + 1$...
7. (*e*) Each number is the total of its two preceding numbers.
8. (*d*) Each alternate number is the total of numbers on its right and left.

9. to 12. *Example* (9) : $3^2 + 2^2$ *i.e.* $9 + 4 = 13; (3 + 2)^2 = 25$ and all these five numbers added together make 43.

9. (*d*) 10. (*b*) 11. (*a*) 12. (*d*)
13. (*d*) 14. (*a*) 15. (*b*) 16. (*c*)
17. (*d*) 18. (*e*) 19. (*a*)
20. (*c*) *Example:* $(6^2 - 4^2) + (2^2 - 1^2) = 23$
Hence $9 - 4 + 49 - 36 = 18$
21. (*e*) The total linewise and columnwise is 23.
22. (*b*) Here the total linewise and columnwise is 36.
23. (*d*) 24. (*b*) 25. (*b*) 26. (*d*)
27. (*c*)

28. to 30. The arrangement of letters would be:
MLKJIHGFEDCBAZYXWVUTSRQPON

28. (*d*) 29. (*c*) 30. (*c*)
31. (*c*) In other words, the arrangement of letters picked up to form the words has not been changed.
32. (*e*) In other words, all the letters are from the lead word, this one has an extra 'T'.
33. (*a*) In other words, one letter is from outside.
34. (*e*) Other words, has one outsider, this one has two.

35. to 41. Sort out common letters from words and match them with common codes.

35. (*c*) 36. (*b*)
37. (*e*) 38. (*f*)
39. (*d*) 40. (*a*)
41. (*d*) 42. (*b*)
43. (*d*) 44. (*a*)
45. (*a*) 46. (*c*)
47. (*b*) 48. (*a*)
49. (*c*) 50. (*a*)
51. (*d*) 52. D
53. E 54. B
55. A 56. F
57. C 58. (*d*)
59. (*c*) 60. (*d*)
61. (*e*) 62. (*b*)

For answering next set of questions each figure must be studied separately. The figures move in a certain direction at a certain speed. They may swing, move along definite points, may cover some extra distance during their movement or may change alternately. Some figures get bigger or smaller or change their shapes according to a certain pattern. Some may disappears and others in their place appear. One very important point is the study of each figure in relation with the other figures in the question. The movement of the figures is usually clockwise, anticlockwise, up and down, right and left or vice versa or from corner to corner or around or inside another figure. They sometimes interchange places among themselves.

63. B 64. D
65. A 66. D 67. C 68. C
69. E 70. A 71. E 72. B

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (*a*) uranium (*b*) x-rays (*c*) radar (*d*) insulin (*e*) radium
2. (*a*) circle (*b*) triangle (*c*) hexagon (*d*) square (*e*) parallelogram
3. (*a*) APPLE (*b*) ROHINI (*c*) BHASKAR (*d*) VIKRANT (*e*) ARYABHATTA
4. (*a*) Shimla (*b*) Nainital (*c*) Almora (*d*) Darjeeling (*e*) Mysore
5. (*a*) frank (*b*) dollar (*c*) yen (*d*) ounce (*e*) pound
6. (*a*) leopard (*b*) fox (*c*) panther (*d*) lion (*e*) tiger
7. (*a*) Earth (*b*) Moon (*c*) Saturn (*d*) Mars (*e*) Mercury
8. (*a*) saffron (*b*) tea (*c*) hemp (*d*) spices (*e*) sugarcane

The items, given in each of the following questions have a definite relationship. Your task is to find out from the choice given to you the set with identical relationship.

9. glacier : snow
   (*a*) sea : shore (*b*) vegetable : garden (*c*) mountain : valley (*d*) M.P. : Parliament
10. jamboree : scouts
   (*a*) training : N.C.C. (*b*) carnival : Goanese (*c*) newspaper : news (*d*) drama : stage
11. chocolates : toffees
   (*a*) drink : Limca (*b*) Bible : Quran (*c*) flowers : dead (*d*) sinner : hell
12. comet : space
   (*a*) fish : water (*b*) telescope : stars (*c*) planets : stars (*d*) river : sea
13. engine : whistle
   (*a*) car : horn (*b*) poem : recitation (*c*) train : track (*d*) bicycle : brakes
14. straight : curved
   (*a*) fringle : action (*b*) line : point (*c*) active : dormant (*d*) run : jump
15. petrol : cooking gas
   (*a*) ink : pen (*b*) oil : machine (*c*) juice : fruit (*d*) nail : hammer.
16. pages : book.
   (*a*) books : reader (*b*) plants : fruit (*c*) bricks : house (*d*) food : hunger

Each question given below has three items. Match the questions with A, B, C, D, E and F on the basis of the relationship among items. The order need not be the same:

17. Curtain : flag : handkerchief
   (A) oak : eucalyptus : banyan
18. Ganga : Mansarovar : water
   (B) butter : cream : cheese
19. Sikhs : India : Hindus
   (C) Avadhi : Bhojpuri : U.P.
20. idli : dosa : South
   (D) medicine : tablet : liquid
21. crane : flemingo : curlew
   (E) carton : tube : tooth-paste
22. shell : sea : pearl
   (F) dolphin : whale : water

If Prakash is heavier than Rakesh but lighter than Qadar; Qadar is lighter than Surjeet but heavier than Thomas who is heavier than Rakesh, then:

23. Who is the heaviest?
   (*a*) Surjeet (*b*) Qadar (*c*) Prakash (*d*) Rakesh (*e*) Thomas
24. Which of the following statements cannot be confirmed?
   (*a*) Thomas is lighter than Qadar.
   (*b*) Qadar is heavier than Rakesh.
   (*c*) Prakash is lighter than Surjeet.
   (*d*) Thomas is heavier than Prakash
   (*e*) None of the above.

A man has some dogs and birds and keepers to look after them. The total number of heads is 31 and of legs 76. Dogs are 5 more in number than the keepers and birds are four more than double the number of keepers and dogs added together.

25. How many birds are there?
   (*a*) 20 (*b*) 24 (*c*) 22 (*d*) 28 (*e*) None of these
26. If one bird died the proportion between dogs and birds would be:
   (*a*) 1 : 4 (*b*) 2 : 5 (*c*) 1 : 3 (*d*) 2 : 3 (*e*) None of these

Three friends Ratan, Prasad and Shankar are married to Reshma, Gopi and Sarla. Each pair has two daughters. The mixed names of the girls are Darpan, Shobha, Gud-

die, Sarita, Dimple and Sheela. Answer questions 27 to 29 on the basis of information given below:

Ratan is neither Reshma's husband nor Sarita's father.

Dimple is not Shobha's sister or Shankar's daughter.

Sarita is not Sheela's sister.

Sarla is not Darpan's mother or Ratan's wife.

Two pairs of sisters have the same first letter in their names.

Prasad is not Reshma's husband or Dimple's father.

Shobha is not Prasad's daughter or Sarita's sister.

27. Who is Shobha's sister?
    (*a*) Sheela (*b*) Sarla
    (*c*) Guddie (*d*) Darpan
28. Which two are Ratan's daughters?
    (*a*) Shobha : Sheela (*b*) Sarita : Guddie
    (*c*) Dimple : Sarita (*d*) Darpan : Dimple
29. Guddie's mother and sister are:
    (*a*) Reshma : Sheela (*b*) Sarla : Sarita.
    (*c*) Gopi : Darpan (*d*) Sarla : Shobha

In four sections of a class A, B, C and D, the toppers are Rohit, Mukesh, Sudhir and Rajendra but not in the same order.

Mukesh and Rajendra were not in sections A or C.

Rohit was not in C nor Mukesh in D.

Match the right section with the right topper:

30. A (*a*) Rajendra
31. B (*b*) Rohit
32. C (*c*) Mukesh
33. D (*d*) Sudhir

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few Statements followed by a Conclusion. Tick-mark your answers as:

(*a*) if the conclusion definitely follows from the statements.

(*b*) if it is a long drawn one.

(*c*) if the conclusion definitely does not follow from the Statements.

(*d*) is doubtful as the information given is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should only be in the light of the Statements given.*

Statements:

34. 1. The younger generation felt heart-broken when the famous singer Michael Jackson's tour programme to India was cancelled.
    2. The elderly people were not sorry for this change in his programme.

Conclusion: Only the younger generation is crazy about Michael Jackson and his type of music.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

35. 1. In good old days lovers used to express their feelings in long love letters and romantic verses.
    2. Now a days, they prefer to send cards containing readymade love messages.

Conclusion: Modern lovers lack original poetic and romantic ideas.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

36. 1. Chowdhari Charan Singh had been Chief Minister of U.P. prior to becoming Prime Minister.
    2. Shri Morarji Desai had been a Chief Minister too.
    3. Mr Narasimha Rao, our present Prime Minister was CM of Andhra Pradesh some years back.

Conclusion: Only Chief Ministers are eligible for Prime Ministership.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

37. 1. The present generation of film stars is well trained for doing stunts.
    2. They can dance well too.

Conclusion: They are not trained for the art of acting.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

38. 1. The Babri Masjid demolition took place on 6th Dec '92.
    2. On 6th Dec '93, five bomb blasts in different trains injured many people.

Conclusion: On every 6th Dec now onwards, some such incidents would take place.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

39. 1. The rebel forces get most of their weapons from other countries.
    2. After a clash between the rebels and the police forces, many weapons were seized.

Conclusion: All of them were made in some other country.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

40. 1. Soft mattresses mostly give backaches.
    2. Hard beds leave the back stiff.

Conclusion: One should sleep with face down so as to avoid painful back.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

41. 1. Some journalists are very dashing.
    2. Ramesh is a dashing man.

Conclusion: Ramesh is a journalist.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

TYPE II

In taking decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may be of minor importance, may not be directly related to the question or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. In questions given below, each question is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak, then tick-mark (√) your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is strong.

(*b*) Only II is strong.

(*c*) Either I or II is strong.

(*d*) Neither I nor II is strong.

(*e*) Both I and II are strong.

42. Will air fares be cut?

I. Yes, they are too high for people to travel hence the department is going in loss.

II. No, with rising prices of fuel and high wages to the staff, it is not easy to cut fares.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

43. Are cartoonists artists?

I. Yes, they have mastered the art of conveying their humour and satire with a few strokes of brush.

II. No, they are unable to draw beautiful life-like sketches.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

44. Does fulfilment of electoral pledge help party to win next election?

I. Yes, it is a proof of firmness and honesty of the party.

II. No, the fulfilment is often at too high a cost and creates new problems.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

45. Can husband and wife remain good friends after a divorce?

I. Yes, a mere divorce cannot break the intimate togetherness of years.

II. No, divorce is only sought when they are unable to tolerate each other hence the question of friendly feelings does not arise.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

46. Do discount sales bring good profit?

I. Yes, customers get quality items by paying less.

II. No, the stock is sold on lesser price.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

47. Is our civilisation on the threshold of extinction?

I. Yes, only the older generation keeps on clinging to inherited values, the younger generation is crazy about adopting western ways.

II. No, it is too deep rooted to extinct.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

48. Do bawdy songs help in making a formula movie popular?

I. Yes, most of the auditorium is filled with the audience who have just come to listen to such songs and watch the matching performance.

II. No, people in general find such songs obnoxious and do not go to movies which have vulgar songs.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

49. Will all the publicity against AIDS help in controlling the spread of this fatal disease?

I. Yes, the programmes shall bring awareness to the masses.

II. No, people don't take heed to such warnings.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE III

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something hinted at, suggested or taken for granted. Tick-mark your answers as follows:

(*a*) Only I is implicit.

(*b*) Only II is implicit.

(*c*) Either I or II is implicit.

(*d*) Neither I nor II is implicit.

(*e*) Both I and II are implicit.

Statement:

50. Nine countries met together in New Delhi with the object of total eradication of illiteracy in all these countries.

Implications:

I. The remaining countries of the world have cent per cent literacy.

II. These nine countries will have cent per cent literacy by the turn of the century.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

51. The President's route was changed at the last minute.

Implications:

I. The security personnel expected trouble.

II. The road was not in good condition.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

52. The Govt has now decided to take serious action against hoarders and black marketeers.

Implications:

I. Prior to this decision, the government was not concerned with them.

II. General public is deprived of some essential commodities.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

53. Some young persons were found travelling in a

bus on fake students' identity card.

Implications:

I. These young persons were availing themselves of other facilities as well that were meant for students only.

II. The college authorities are not aware of the fact that fake cards are being used by some young persons.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

54. Some readers read the fortune tellers' page first.

Implications:

I. They have faith in these foretells.

II. They do so for fun and to confirm whether they tally with incidents of the period mentioned.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

55. An industrialist is waiting to receive clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest to set up his new plant.

Implications:

I. The place where factory is to be set up is covered with forests.

II. It is routine for setting up any new factory.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

56. In spite of strained relations between India and Pakistan, the two countries want to keep their bilateral talks going.

Implications:

I. Both the countries are confident that such talks would bring an end to their problems.

II. As soon as the delegates from the two countries confront each other, they start fighting.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement

57. America often talks of cutting all aid to Pakistan.

Implications:

I. Pakistan is misusing the arms received from America.

II. Pakistan cannot survive without American aid.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE IV

In each question given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true, although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is right.

(*b*) Only II is right.

(*c*) Either I or II is right.

(*d*) Neither I nor II is right.

(*e*) Both I and II are right.

Statements:

58. 1. Some chairs are tables.
2. All tables are stools.

Conclusions:

I. All stools are tables.

II. Some stools are chairs.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

59. 1. All flowers are trees.
2. All trees are roots.

Conclusions:

I. All roots are flowers.

II. All flowers are roots.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

60. 1. All dancers are magicians.
2. Some magicians are singers.

Conclusions:

I. Some singers are dancers.

II. No singer is a dancer.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

61. 1. Some surgeons are carpenters.
2. Some carpenters are blacksmiths.

Conclusions:

I. Some blacksmiths are surgeons.

II. No carpenter is a surgeon.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

62. 1. Some trees are buses.
2. Some roads are buses.

Conclusions:

I. No road is a tree.

II. Some roads are trees.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

63. 1. Chemists are either businessmen or instructors.
2. All dentists are chemists.

Conclusions:

I. Some dentists are businessmen.

II. All dentists are instructors.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

64. 1. The buses that go round the city are either red or blue.
2. Some buses have reserved seats.

Conclusions:

I. Only blue buses have reserved seats.

II. Only red buses have reserved seats.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

65. 1. Milk is water and water is mercury.
2. Some mercury is spirit and the remaining is soup.

Conclusions:

I. Some milk is spirit.

II. Some milk is soup.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE V

In questions given below, Assumption 'A' is followed by reasons RI and RII. Tick mark your answers as follows:

(*a*) Only RI is the reason for A.

(*b*) Only RII is the reason for A.

(*c*) Either RI or RII is the reason for A.

(*d*) Neither RI nor RII is the reason for A.

(*e*) Both RI and RII are reasons for A.

Assumption:

66. A. Ganga has always infatuated film makers from East and West.

RI. It is a holy river and film makers are very religious persons.

RII. Other rivers do not have such fascinating scenic beauty.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

67. A. Sons of rich persons often go astray.

RI. Their parents are always busy and do not realize what path their children are following.

RII. Wrong type of friends try to extract money from them and misguide them.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

68. A. Workers of factories have their unions.

RI. A Union is needed to look after the interests and rights of workers.

RII. They can't go on strike unless they are associated with a union.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

69. A. The Finance Minister, Mr Man Mohan Singh resigned from his post.

RI. He was forced to do so by members of the Opposition Party.

RII. He felt morally bound to resign due to Harshad Mehta scam.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

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Assumption:

70. A. More and more businessmen and women are drawn towards export business.

RI. There is no market for their products in India.

RII. Export business is fetching good money.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

71. A. The cost of land is going up unchecked.

RI. Everyone wants to acquire a piece of land.

RII. There is no government rule to control the cost of land.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

72. A. The Indian Railways needs large capital outlays.

RI. The railway employees are demanding an increase in salary.

RII. It needs money for major expansion programmes.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Assumption:

73. A. The weaker sections of the society are demanding equal rights.

RI. They have been constantly exploited by the stronger sections.

RII. Nothing is granted without a strong demand.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

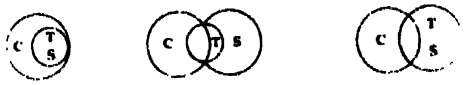
1. (*c*) It is the only invention among discoveries.
2. (*a*) All the others are made by straight lines.
3. (*d*) It is the only ship among spacecraft.
4. (*e*) All the others are hill-stations.
5. (*d*) Others are currencies, ounce, a unit of weight.
6. (*b*) All the other beasts belong to cat family.
7. (*b*) All the others are planets.
8. (*c*) All the others are edible products.
9. (*d*) One is formed by the other.
10. (*b*) One section gathers to celebrate the other.
11. (*b*) The items are two units of the same category.
12. (*a*) One moves around in the other.
13. (*a*) They are alarm warning and signal sounds.
14. (*c*) The words are opposites.
15. (*d*) They are products of the same item.
16. (*c*) a group of one commodity is needed to prepare the other.

17. B	18. D	19. F	20. C
21. A	22. E	23. (*a*)	24. (*d*)
25. (*c*)	26. (*c*)	27. (*a*)	28. (*d*)
29. (*b*)	30. (*b*)	31. (*c*)	32. (*d*)
33. (*a*)	34. (*a*)	35. (*c*)	36. (*b*)
37. (*c*)	38. (*b*)	39. (*d*)	40. (*c*)
41. (*c*)	42. (*b*)	43. (*a*)	44. (*e*)
45. (*b*)	46. (*d*)	47. (*c*)	48. (*a*)

49. (*a*)	50. (*d*)	51. (*a*)	52. (*b*)
53. (*e*)	54. (*c*)	55. (*c*)	56. (*d*)
57. (*a*)			

For answering the next type of questions, the best way is to draw diagrams of all the possible situations and then reach the fool-proof conclusion.

58. (*b*)



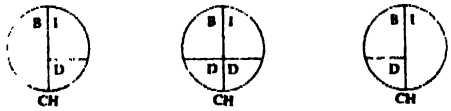
59. (*b*)

60. (*c*)

61. (*d*)

62. (*c*)

63. (*d*)



64. (*d*)		65. (*c*)
66. (*d*)		67. (*c*)
68. (*a*)		69. (*b*)
70. (*b*)		71. (*a*)
72. (*b*)		73. (*c*)

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Work banishes those three great evils—boredom, vice and poverty.

—Voltaire

There is no denying the fact that only work can weave a web of wonders in the world, the like of which no magic or miracle can match. By pursuing the passion of work, human beings not only endear themselves to God but also keep at bay the machinations of the devil. The curse of poverty disappears, not by prayer or piety, but by wielding the wand of work. Most of the vices of the world can be banished if human minds channel their imagination and inclinations towards concrete concepts. Human faculties, physical as well mental, are meant to be used for driving away those evil forces that spoil and sully the colourful stream of our thoughts and emotions. Prosperity in human life does not come by chance or accident. It has to be earned and acquired through the sweat of one's brow. The contours and curves of human civilisation and culture have been chiselled and chastened by those who relentlessly worked while the idlers simply indulged in day-dreaming.

"An open mind collects more riches than an open purse."

An open mind is prone to receive ideas coming from all directions and thus enrich itself intellectually and culturally beyond all expectations. It stands out like a beacon-house of light that scatters good-will and gaiety all around. Human history has shown that whenever channels of thought become narrow and minds get choked, societies suffer. An open purse may collect a few coins in the name of sporadic charity or donation but an open mind always receives the wisdom of all ages and sages alike. Human destiny on the road to peace and progress has been shaped by those who were not the slaves of sinister slogans in the name of superior race or religion. Just as running water absorbs all essences, in the same vein an open mind sifts the chaffe from the grain and renders the latter more palatable and pleasurable to eat and digest

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

'Empty vessels make much noise' and expose themselves to ridicule by one and all. Likewise such persons, as possess imperfect or inadequate knowledge, may play havoc with those who are desperate. A quack who has collected some prescriptions from here and there will surely endanger the lives of those who approach him for treatment of their ailments. In a world, where conclusions of yester years are being challenged or changed with more and more facts coming to light, it is the height of absurdity on the part of a 'pseudo scholar or a jack of all trades' to boast of his smattering of knowledge or command over matters, physical as well as spiritual. More often than not, people do not suffer as much at the hands of the ignorant as they do at the hands of those whose knowledge of a subject is half- baked and half-witted. No doubt, ours is an age of specialisation and expertise and even they who have so many achievements to their credit, in the fields of research and development, do not rely much on their past laurels. Rather they put their heart and soul in furthering and expanding the parameters of their experiments and experiences, so that they do not lag behind as far as the latest techniques and their use are concerned. They are well aware of the fact that 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing'.

"Old habits die hard"

'History repeats itself' is a bitter truth which is as disturbing as the old follies committed again and again on one pretext or the other. Man, unfortunately, is a slave of habits and ordinarily he makes many a vow only to break them in no time. Since we are moved more by passions and temptations than by ideas, it is but natural that habits born out of sensuous pleasures seldom allow us the option to give them up. We may boast that habits cannot dictate us but the truth is that habits—rather old habits—die only with the death of their hapless victims. Old books and friends are a blessing indeed, but old habits like stealing, drinking, smoking, drugging and so on, are a curse, not only for the sufferers but also for their kith and kin. Since such pernicious habits die hard, they are bound to spell disaster for all. Such bad habits sap and suck a man's vigour and vitality. When history repeats itself, it is the re-acting of an absurd drama of death and destruction. But for those caught in the whirlpool of old habits, it is the end of their dreams and the wilderness of despair. No amount of sane advice or counselling succeeds in bringing the addict back on rails. But some habits like charity, compassion, work or selfless service, do create an atmosphere of sun-shine. The saying 'old is gold' sweetens the bitter of life and makes it more purpose and fruitful. It is only when old habits start eating into the vitals of life that they become a scourge.

Visualize to Realize

A person without a definite destination in mind is like a waif drifting on the vast expanse of the world. He is tossed up and down by the currents of the circumstances.

Whereas, a self-assured person is usually one who has definite goals for living, a purpose to fulfil. Such a person is going places and going pretty fast.

If, then, you are lacking in self-confidence, perhaps a good start would be to ask, "Have I a definite goal or purpose in life; what are my aims?"

No journey was ever started by a person who had no idea where he wanted to go. Where do you want to get? Are you out for fun, money, for enrichment of personality, for pleasure, or for service?

Who does not want to be a successful? Everybody does. No one is an exception.

But do you have the right attitude for achievement? Dr Karl Menninger has put it aptly: "Attitudes are more important than facts." If you are tormented by doubts and fears, these words are highly significant. They show that how you look at life is very important.

Thus, by changing your attitude, you can shed your tormenting fears and doubts, which act as stumbling blocks to your success.

Vernon Howard says: "Never, never, run yourself down. Never express yourself as being inferior, for if you do, you will believe what you say."

Our general conversation should express optimism. We sometimes feel gloomy. All the same, we should try to find something to speak cheerfully about.

We can check any tendency to self pity by optimistic thoughts. In moments of despair we may think that we never had a proper chance in life. Considering, though, the chances still left, we can supplant self-pity by optimism.

Closely linked with optimism is our self-confidence. This can be built up by realising that we are not alone in our struggles. Our self-confidence must be laid on realistic foundations. This means being honest with ourselves about our abilities.

Choose worth-while goals; have a constructive philosophy of life. The pursuit of pleasure, power, prominence or filthy lucre, merely for their own sake, do not usually help your emotional stability; they are too much at the mercy of circumstances.

The urge to do a good job, to overcome obstacles and difficulties and to live up to wholesome ideals are the objectives which spell achievement and success.

By changing your attitude, you can shed your tormenting fears and doubts which act as stumbling blocks to your success

A man caught in a stormy sea said, "I can still visualize the shore and I will reach it." With such a philosophy a person is independent of changes of adversity. No matter what happens, his ideal remains the same; he will do his best. He emerges with flying colours.

Take a good look at the past events. Drag them into the light of the day. See that, because they are past, they have no power to defeat you to-day, unless you yourself surrender to them by thinking fearfully about them. Blush with shame if you must—and then, just laugh them right out of existence.

We all have vestiges of childhood in us. To face haunting fears boldly, bid them begone, and go ahead as if nothing had never existed.

Take stock of yourself. Mistakes and failures should be put right out of your life. Let the past go; look only to the future.

Look away from yourself; be objective. People who lack confidence usually think about everything and everybody only as they relate to themselves.

Do concentrate on doing. Forget yourself in what you are doing. Then you will be so busy accomplishing something that you will not have the energy to worry about yourself.

The surest of all ways of finding yourself is to lose yourself in something bigger than yourself.

A Test player while facing the bowler concentrates only on the next ball—not on women in the stands or what some spectator may shout at him.

Do not depend on others. Get information if you need it, but make your own decisions. By making decisions we govern ourselves, we grow, we control our own lives.

The person who cannot make up his mind is a figure of fun, a nuisance, a hindrance. We all know the person who always asks advice. Shall he take his umbrella? He looks out of the front door, comes back for his umbrella, asks his wife's advice, and when she agrees it may rain, he hesitates, then leaves his umbrella behind; finally, he is annoyed because he gets wet.

If you are seeking to develop self-confidence you must make your own decisions. Watch for the little things; decide them without reference to anyone else.

In large matters, weigh up the pros and cons, but then decide for yourself and hold to your decisions.

You may make mistakes. Be willing to make them and to take the full consequences of your decisions. In a number of cases, the determined decision you have made yourself will produce the right results.

Let others know your decisions. A big resolve, affecting perhaps the whole course of your life, and made known to intimates, often serves as a challenge; it reinforces the decision, it puts you on your toes; you will not want to let either yourself or your friends down.

Give yourself a daily build-up of positive thinking. By the persistent use of positive suggestions you can overcome the negation of a personality lacking confidence.

Emile Coue says, "If you can persuade yourself that you can do a certain thing, provided this thing be possible you will do it, however difficult it may be. If, on the contrary, you imagine that you cannot do the simplest thing in the world, it is impossible for you to do it, and molehills become for you unscalable mountains."

Positive auto-suggestion of the kind outlined is a most valuable tool. It often produces immediate and almost miraculous results. It requires a certain persistence, however, but adopted as a rule of life and preserved in, it can be the greatest ally in helping you to help yourself to self-confidence.

Cultivate a tidy mind. Impress deeply on yourself the basic idea of tidiness. Two of the underlying disciplines of tidiness are those of concentration and decision. To accept and practise these is the first step towards a tidy mind and tidy habits.

Tidiness is really disciplined action. And disciplined action can spring only from a disciplined mind.

Visualise tidiness. It is well-established psychological principle that in order to realise we must learn to visualise. To know what we want, to fix the idea clearly in our minds, and to picture it again and again is to provide the subconscious mind with material which it can work upon, helping to realise the thing desired.

Do you have an urge, deep down inside, to better your own conditions in life, to pick yourself up after you have been knocked down, to keep on when everything seems to be against you?

If you don't have the spirit of the doer, you can cultivate it. If you were not born with it, as some few lucky people are, you can acquire it.

How?

You start by simply giving the best you've got to everything you do—the small things as well as the big.

Use this mental mechanism to work towards the tidiness you desire. Survey, say, your cluttered office—symbol of muddle and chaos—and picture it as it might be. See the scattered documents in their appropriate trays or files, desks cleared of everything except the business in hand, and the materials for each job arranged methodically so that the work can be tackled expeditiously.

See, in your minds eye, the office neat, shining, efficient, and streamlined.

See yourself competent, unflappable, disposing easily and confidently of one piece of work after another—deciding, delegating, finalising.

Let this picture of tidiness and efficiency sink deeply into your mind. Repeat it many times until it becomes woven permanently and creatively into your subconscious.

Make a game of your tidiness. Any activity becomes easier if we see it in terms not so much of duty as of delight.

Or why not regard the whole system as a kind of jigsaw puzzle into which, each piece has carefully to be fitted? Does this seem to you a rather juvenile approach? All right! Simply be adult, and get the place tidy.

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I, D.D. Khanna, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: 1.3.1994

Signature of Publisher—D.D. Khanna

Kapil Makes History

On February 8, 1994, Kapil Dev bowled his 27,549th valid ball in his 130th Test and created history, when he bowled Harshan Tillekeratne to become the highest wicket-taker in cricketing history. The feat was achieved in the third Test match against Sri Lanka, played at Ahmedabad. Incidentally Kapil had also bowled his best figures of 9 for 83 against West Indies, in 1983, at Ahmedabad.

As an all-rounder, Kapil is a man of all seasons. As a fast bowler, his major skill lies in his ability to adopt his style to suit any wicket.

Kapil's cricket career started in 1978 at Faislabad, Pakistan. Those were the hay days of spin and the new ball was considered a nuisance value. It was under these circumstances that Kapil emerged as the main strike bowler for India. And that Kapil has taken half of his total tally of wickets on home pitches speaks of his ability and dedication. Indian pitches have never been considered to be helpful to fast bowlers.

History will remember Kapil as one of the greatest sportsman on earth. A look at his achievements confirm to this fact. He has scored 5,226 Test runs, besides the 432 wickets. In one-day cricket he has scored 3,726 runs and has a world record haul of 248 wickets. No one can forget his 175 not-out after India were 17 for 5 at one stage against Zimbabwe, in 1983 World Cup. He then went on to lead India to a World Cup victory. And who can forget the numerous hurricane knocks he has hit!

Bowling Record Against Each Side

Team	*Test*	*Wkt*	*5w*	*10w*
Pakistan	29	**99**	7	1
West Indies	25	**89**	4	1
England	27	**85**	4	-
Australia	20	**79**	7	-
New Zealand	9	**23**	-	-
Sri Lanka	14	**45**	-	-
Zimbabwe	2	**4**	-	-
South Africa	4	**8**	-	-
TOTAL	130	**432**	23	2

Bowling Milestones

Wkt	*Test*	*Date*	*Batsman*	*Venue*
1	1	21.10.78	Sadiq Mohammed (Pak)	Faislabad
50	16	17.10.79	Bruce Yardley (Aus)	Kanpur
100	25	31.01.80	Taslim Arif (Pak)	Calcutta
150	39	10.06.82	Chris Tavare (Eng)	Lord's
200	50	15.03.83	Andy Roberts (W. Indies)	Port of Spain
250	65	28.11.84	Alan Lamb (Eng.)	Bombay
300	83	07.01.87	R. Ratnayke (S. Lanka)	Cuttack
350	100	16.11.89	Javed Miandad (Pak)	Karachi
400	115	03.02.92	Mark Taylor (Aus)	Perth
432	**130**	**08.02.94**	**H. Tillekeratne (S. Lanka)**	**Ahmedabad**

Performance Abroad & Within India

In	*Test*	*Balls*	*Mdn*	*Runs*	*Wkts*	*Avgs*
Australia	11	3137	133	1254	51	24.58
Pakistan	15	3156	87	1761	44	40.02
England	13	3379	129	1685	43	39.18
W. Indies	9	1804	63	809	35	23.11
S. Lanka	6	1337	69	531	16	33.18
N. Zealand	6	1253	45	560	13	43.07
S. Africa	4	990	46	299	8	37.37
Zimbabwe	1	324	17	93	3	31.00
TOTAL	**65**	**15380**	**589**	**6992**	**213**	**32.82**
In India	64	12126	462	5776	218	26.49
G. Total	**129**	**27506**	**1051**	**12768**	**431**	**29.62**

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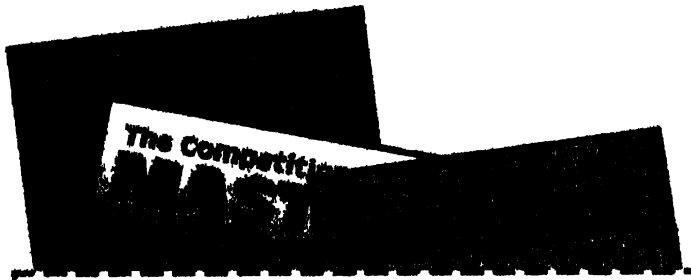

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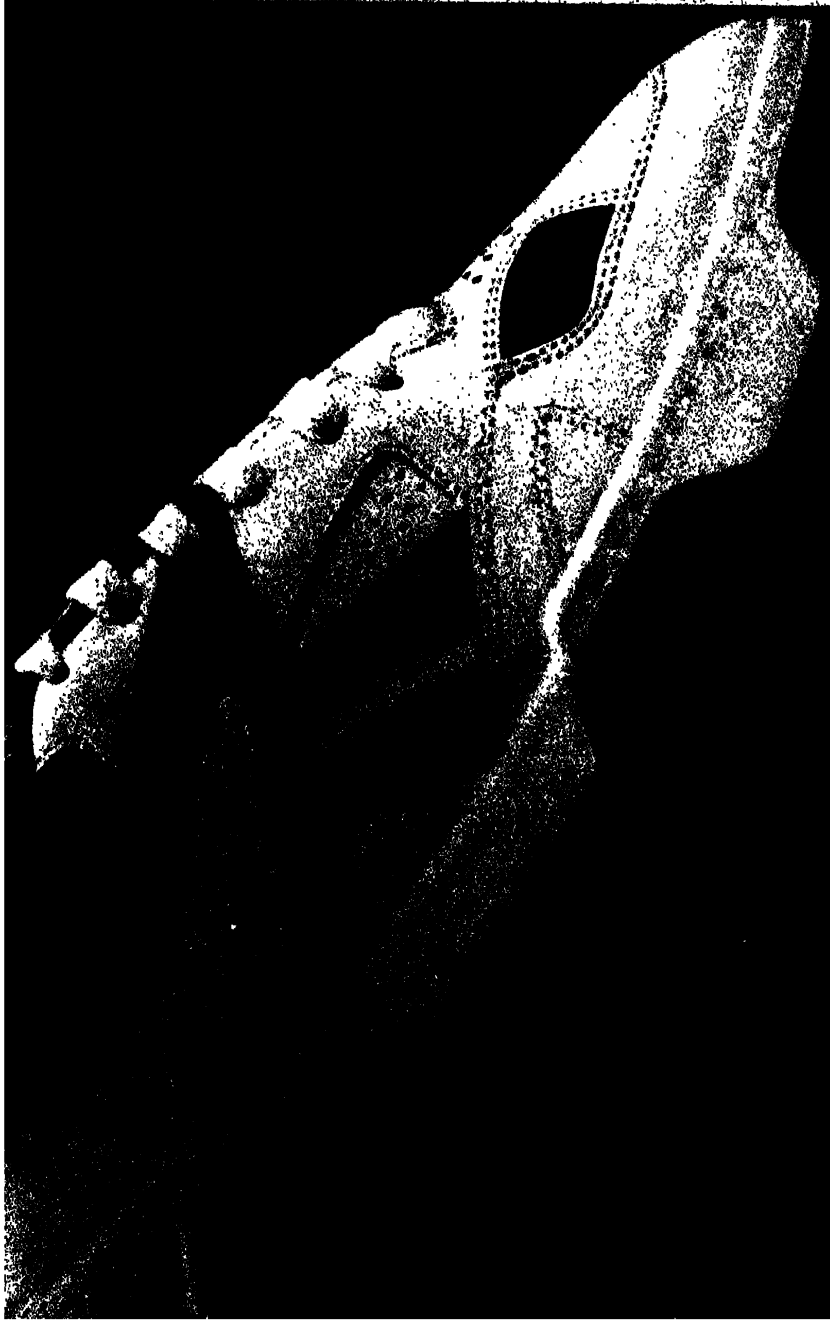

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[redacted]

[redacted] as a whole. This is a welcome move but the actual implementation of the policy decision remains to be seen.

In particular, we would like to stress the urgency of halting the increasing trend among selfish teachers, acting in league with negative forces, to exploit the students and other young elements as "tinder boxes" to ruin academic sanctity on college campuses, encourage rioting and dislocate teaching schedules, compelling universities to close down for weeks together. They serve their own ends in the process. Recent incidents at Banaras and certain other university campuses are blatant examples.

Shrewd and long-suffering parents have diagnosed the basic flaw—too much politics. There is no denying that wherever sensitive youth have been misled into wrong channels, it is the wily politicians who are to blame. The pity is that the instigators of trouble and indiscipline in the arena of education go scot free.

The disruption of the education process has now become much too common to be ignored. The damage being done is serious and it is surely time that concrete steps were taken to cleanse educational centres of unruly elements and help promote sound learning. The self-seeking politicians will not by themselves keep off the arena They have to be identified, closely followed and prevented by all possible means from acting on the sly and ruining the careers of young people

We feel sure that all our readers, young and old, will cooperate in this endeavour

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

LEADERS AND MYTHS

Today the meaning of the word 'Leader' is "one who can collect maximum votes by creating a conflict or by exploiting the existing conflicts". Gone are the days when leaders used to actually be for the masses. Gone are the days when the leaders actually strived and worked for the masses. Today's leaders only work for their own benefits and upliftment.

Qamar Javed
New Delhi

The day is not far when the highest echelons of administration will comprise of only corrupt and semi-educated people in the garb of "Leaders". The situation can still be brought under control if the people choose to elect only people with a record of honesty and credibility.

Mohammad Faisal
Haldia, W.B.

It is unfortunate that the leaders of all political hues have sacrificed people's interests at the altar of individual political gains. However, while criticising the politicians we must remember that they are one among ourselves. We as a society have failed. There is a crisis of character in all walks of life.

A serious soul searching is required. We all should resolve to value personal integrity, honesty and excellence in all walks of life. Only then will our dream of an ideal political leadership come true.

Varghese John
Trivandrum

FOCUS ON MINORITIES

45 years of democracy has taught the Indian minorities that they too are a force and can play an important role to protect their rights as well as that of their country.

The need of the hour is to leave the colonial ways of divide and rule behind. All Indians, irrespective of their caste or religion, should work hard to make India stronger—economically and politically.

Md Anwarul Haque
Jamshedpur

In no other country of Asia, minorities enjoy facilities, benefits and equal rights, as they do in India. The Constitution of India provides them with equal opportunity to live with honour and dignity. The inequality or discrimination is in the psyche of certain individuals and certainly not in the establishment or people in general.

B.N. Bose
Calcutta

INDIA, PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan's politics and diplomacy seems to survive on the single agenda of enmity with India. Their obsession of India goes to such an extent that even issues like development of the country and upliftment of the poor remains in background. Had the Pakistani establishment paid similar attention, as they give to India and Kashmir, to their own people's needs, Pakistan would have been much better-off economically. And, India would have been the gainer too.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

Had Pakistan also been democratically as strong as India, the situation would certainly have been better. In last 45 years every government has tried to survive by using the Indian card. They were not successful earlier; they will not be able to succeed now too.

Rajiv Raina
Madras

ROLE OF NAM

NAM can still be relevant although the Cold War has ended; but its legacy has not. The basic issues such as neo-colonialism, equitable world order, access to trade markets for the third world, etc have not been resolved. These have been the main aims of NAM. So NAM cannot be considered redundant in the present world order.

Suresh Kumar
Bangalore

SESHAN'S ROLE

Mr Seshan is an honest and sincere officer. There can be no two opinions about the fact that he is working hard to rid the Indian election system of corruption and malpractices. No right thinking Indian can claim that Mr Seshan is doing something detrimental to the interests of the country. Infact we need a Seshan in all other departments of the government also.

P.R. Rao
Ahmedabad

Mr Seshan might seem to be autocratic at times. But then, the present state of affairs can only be improved by an autocratic person, who is not afraid of anyone.

Anil Kumar
Vaishali

CM FEATURES

CM is packed with highly useful material, presented in a lucid style. May I request you to kindly add another feature in which the readers could get reply to their queries.

Devender Bhamenya
Delhi

In today's period of cut-throat competition CM is indispensable for candidates appearing in various competitive examinations.

Amulya K. Sethy
Mandua, Orissa

To be successful in life, hard labour in itself is not sufficient. One needs proper guidance too. In the world of competitive examinations there is no better guide than CM.

M. Abadullah
Sinan, Bihar

Although I got a job in a Central government establishment five years back, I still read CM regularly. It not only helps me to keep myself upto-date on Current Affairs, it also helps me to improve self-confidence and gives encouragement to achieve the desired goals.

S. Alpurappa
Nagpur

The General Knowledge Crossword was not only interesting but also helped us to improve our G.K. But, I have noticed that the feature did not appear in last three issues. Please re-introduce this feature.

Pradosh K. Rath
Berhampur

[The feature had been held back in last three issues to accommodate certain other important additional information. This issue once again contains the Crossword feature.

—Editor]

CM is the only magazine that gives comprehensive picture of the national and international events, excellent features and articles, discussions and much more. The CM is indeed the key to open the lock of success in the sphere of competitions.

Alok Rana
Madhepura (Bihar)

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Deeper Designs in Kashmir

T[illegible] will [illegible]. The [illegible] and [illegible] of the US Government against India on the Kashmir [illegible] provide further proof of this [illegible]. Union [illegible] Minister S.B. Chavan rightly took the [illegible] opportunity in March to expose the US [illegible], charging it with developing "interests" [illegible] and Kashmir. "It seems clear to me", he [illegible] the US is interested in J & K. They (the [illegible] interested in helping Pakistan nor [illegible] to help themselves." The [illegible] the Americans [illegible] and highly disturbed [illegible] are political, [illegible]. There is no denying [illegible] are other than those [illegible] on various platforms. It is New [illegible] to determine what India's [illegible] the changed, risky [illegible].

[illegible] in all fairness, deny that [illegible] has changed in recent [illegible]. At first it appeared that there was merely [illegible] as in the John Foster Dulles [illegible] many [illegible], puzzling [illegible] in various capitals, including New Delhi and Islamabad. New Delhi felt greatly [illegible] that the US, [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] the Americans

would go with it only part of the way and would in reality pursue other, subtle aims. The "balancing act", which the ill-informed US President, Mr Bill Clinton's prejudiced advisers persuaded their chief to perform, will not bear fruit in the long run but will, instead, lead to the loss of potential allies. Like the imperial powers of the earlier decades, the US is taking a blinkered view and fishing in troubled waters, playing one country against another in an unstable region in a bid to reap the benefit of discord.

It is indeed an irony that Mr Clinton, who started on a promising note (that Washington and New Delhi would establish friendly relations) has lately been inflicting one blow after another to the world's other largest democracy. Another such decision relates to Super-301. He and many of his aides seem to have become anti-India. They are laying stress on issues such as human rights on which, like many countries across the globe, they have also been hauled up by Amnesty International.

The fact of the matter is that Washington is now specialising in arm-twisting tactics and a self-assumed role of global policeman. The Clinton letter on the concern over police abuses, which contains many words to which a top dignitary such as the American President would [illegible]

That would be [illegible]

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Crisis over Poll Reforms

Drive for Cleaner Democracy

For the first time since the attainment of independence, the country is threatened with a constitutional crisis over the basic issue of ensuring purity of the election process and allowing the free, unhampered exercise of the right of vote to the common man. This is vital to ensure that the results of elections reflect the true choice of the people.

To achieve this aim the Election Commission has proposed a new package of electoral and other reforms. Feeling greatly concerned over the misuse of official machinery by Ministers, the party in power and bureaucrats, the commission has launched a campaign designed to check the various malpractices, including the abuse of money and muscle power, besides excessive poll expenditure and filing of false statements, of accounts, that reduce many elections, and Indian democracy itself, to a farce. These reforms are in fact overdue. Actually, the country is in distress. It is ascribed to criminality and corruption.

FOR about 25 years electoral reform have been under consideration but most of them have not materialised, even though they are essential in the national interest. Only the privileged classes and those in power are indifferent and even hostile to the reform proposals. The question of identity cards with a photo of the holder, on which the Chief Election Commissioner is insisting (the new deadline fixed by him for this purpose is November 30, 1994) threatens to create a new type of crisis. The Government and other sources regard the plan as impracticable and exorbitantly expensive. Timely intervention by the Supreme Court or Parliament alone can avert a baffling situation.

Glaring Distortion

THE need for reform in the actual process or method of voting arises from the fact that under the present system of single-member constituencies and single non-transferable vote, the elections and the winning candidates do not reflect the will of the majority of the voters. To eliminate this electoral distortion, several European democracies (notably France and Germany) have introduced the Proportional Representation system with transferable votes and the 'List System'.

As regards the grave problem of big money role in elections, it is impossible to eliminate or curb it substantially by such devices as State funding of elections and banning company donations which, in any event, would be limited exercises. The main problem relates to elimination of the so-called "parallel black economy" in the country which has assumed alarming proportions of late. The elimination of muscle power or booth capturing would require a radical transformation in the "culture" and behaviour of the political parties and their leaders, national as well as local, and the attitude and behaviour of the police and the bureaucracy.

The privileged few, who do not permit the people to have a free choice of their representatives, basically include three categories. They are those enjoying positions of authority in the Government, those having unlimited financial resources and those who can mobilise money power.

An inventory of the manipulative tactics by the ruling party includes manipulation at the time of revision of electoral rolls, prejudiced location of polling stations, transfers of election and non-election related officers during the run-up to the elections and post-election victimisation of forthright officers.

Other items of the inventory are: Misuse of enforcement machinery to browbeat the industrial and business houses, selection of pliable polling personnel and their deployment, immobilisation of the Central police forces by not providing them with local wherewithal, nullifying the activity of Commission's observers, misuse of State-owned media, tainted and guided publicity of ruling party members, utilisation of the funds and other infrastructure of public sector undertakings and visits and public meetings of VIPs for election purposes.

The result of such an election cannot reflect the real choice of the people and denies able, qualified persons the prerogative to represent the masses. The law has become inadequate to check the influence of money power as it does not measure upto the existing realities.

The ceiling of expenditure is fixed only in respect of the expenditure incurred or authorised by the candidate himself, but the expenditure incurred by the party or anyone else in his election campaign is safely outside the net of legal sanction. The spirit of the provision suffers violation through the escape route. The Commission recently issued instructions prescribing a comprehensive proforma for the scrutiny of election expenses so that accounts of election expenditure submitted by the candidates are as close to the truth as possible within the bounds of law.

Dealing with visits by Ministers, the Commission has stated that it strains the resources of the law-and-order enforcing machinery in the matter of providing security to these dignitaries. Their presence also tends to overawe the polling and counting personnel. The Commission has issued instructions that Ministers shall not enter the polling stations and

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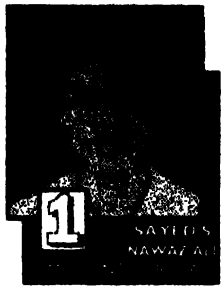

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counting centres except in their capacity as candidates, election agents or polling and counting agents.

Curbing money power: Realising that the use of money power must be effectively curbed if elections are to be really fair, the Election Commission decided on February 4 to appoint observers to note the amount of expenditure incurred by the candidates on their poll campaigns. The Commission Secretary, in an order issued to the Chief Secretaries and Chief Electoral Officer, said these observers would be in addition to the Central observers appointed to ensure free and fair elections. They would be appointed for all elections, including byelections to the two Houses of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils.

These observers would be senior officers not below the rank of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, drawn from the cadres of Boards of Direct and Indirect taxes. They will necessarily be officers of proven integrity and impartiality with experience of unearthing circulation of unaccounted financial resources, both in cash and kind.

Ministers' visits: On Feb 2 the Commission barred Union and State Ministers from undertaking an official visit to a constituency after the announcement of an election and till its completion. The order issued to the Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories also warned that any violation of these instructions will be viewed as "gross infringement" not only of the model code of conduct but also of the authority of the Commission to promulgate such directions as it considers necessary to ensure peaceful, fair and free polls reflective of the true choice of the people. It will be "visited with grave consequences" as considered appropriate by the Commission.

In spite of these orders there are complaints that Ministers manage to visit polling stations and counting centres. On measures to streamline the impartiality and independence of the district-level election machinery, it has been noticed that the executive often tries to influence the decisions of the Election Commission directly and through the staff deployed for the conduct of its functions in the field.

One of the means whereby the political masters try to influence the election machinery at the time of elections is by transferring law-abiding and forthright officials from key positions and substituting them with pliable officials on the eve of elections. In an attempt to insulate the conduct of elections from this manipulative tactic the Commission has banned transfers of election-related officers on the eve of polls, till the process is completed. The civil and police administration of a State or Union Territory is more impartial during the conduct of elections when it is under President's rule as compared to a State under popular government.

There are other advantages of a State being under President's rule at the time of elections. The Government would not be in a hurry to announce developmental projects with an eye on votes without regard to financial propriety and in violation of the model code of conduct. The EC is studying suggestions on how to protect officers from post-election victimisation and to provide immunity to them either under the Representation of the People Act or under the service conduct rules. It has also suggested the deployment of armed police forces of one State in another State and vice versa to instil a sense of confidence in the electorate. The Commission says one of the factors contributing to higher turnout during the recent elections was the assurance to the electors that their identity would not be revealed.

Identity Cards: In a note on January 20 this year, the Chief Election Commissioner rejected the view of the Central and State Governments that the issuance of identity cards to voters should be done in a phased manner and warned of a constitutional crisis in the country after January 1, 1995. He is determined not to permit any election after that date unless his directive is carried out.

Lambasting the government for "sleeping, snoring and slumbering" over the issue of identity cards for 20 months after the Election Commission had issued the instructions and waking up only on January 20, 1994, Mr Seshan said: "The Government cannot ask now to phase it."

Addressing a press conference, Mr Seshan ridiculed the "excuse of lack of adequate funds given at the Chief Ministers' Conference for a phased issuance of the cards." The costs have been grossly exaggerated for publicity. That a card will cost Rs 20 or Rs 30 or Rs 50 is all "gibberish". He said since the proposal was first mooted in 1988, the Government had adequate time to issue the cards in a phased manner. The Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) of all States and Union Territories had told him at a meeting recently that, given the funds, "they can adhere to the deadline set by the Commission". As to the question of funds, Mr Seshan said if the governments were serious enough, there were many ways of finding them.

Soon after writing a letter to the Prime Minister on February 10, 1992, he had even suggested alternatives, including discussing the matter with all political parties. "But the Government just did not respond", he added. Mr Seshan felt that the Government was just not in a mood to implement to identity card scheme. Phasing out the idea is only an "excuse and is totally unacceptable and rejected", he said.

If the Government failed to meet the deadline for issuing the cards to the 55 crore voters in the country, he would go ahead with his threat of not holding elections. "Yes", he added, there will be a constitutional crisis. But I do not hold a millionth part of the responsibility. It is for the Government to do the needful.

The Chief Ministers' Conference held on January 20, 1994, made it known that the scheme could be implemented only in phases. It also protested that the CEC had not consulted the State governments before setting a deadline. Calculated on the basis of Rs 30 per card, the whole operation, it is estimated, would need Rs 1,650 crore. Since the electoral law

stipulates that cards should be issued in duplicate—one to the voter and the other to be retained by the polling authority for verification—the overall expenditure would be double that amount. In these days of financial stringency, the Centre has no spare cash to divert to identity cards.

There are at least three reasons for the Chief Ministers' non-acceptance of the C.E.C's decision. The cost would be prohibitive, the voter was apathetic and full coverage was impossible. The Union Home Minister stated that the initial efforts in Sikkim, Nagaland and Delhi in this regard had more or less failed. And it would be better, he added, if everyone analysed why the programme did not take off. Besides, protests have come from orthodox Muslims who say their women will not like to be photographed for use of the photo in a public document. How would the polling officer verify the genuineness or otherwise of a person behind a purdah with the help of a photograph?

All these arguments have not however dented the determination of the Chief Election Commissioner. The game seems to be to engage him in a dialogue until the deadline and see what he does. Article 324 of the Constitution does not empower him to stall an election on the sole ground of identity cards. He has to look for other reasons. And then he would be met by seeking judicial intervention. This is West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu's line of thought.

Major flaws: According to Mr Seshan, many things are wrong with the present election system where "cash, criminality and corruption" have prevailed. The electoral rolls and polling booths are imperfect, and the ceiling limits on election expenses are absurd, to cite a few examples.

After 10 Lok Sabha elections, you may ask me, Mr Seshan stated "What is wrong in Indian elections?" I will ask you 'What is right in Indian elections?' There is no doubt that often candidates spent lakhs and crores of rupees for winning their elections, but their official declarations on expenses showed the expenditure within the legal limit, as the law provided for any amount of expenditure by friends and political parties on a candidate. One sitting M.P. had told him he had spent Rs 8 crore in the election. A woman candidate in the recent Delhi Assembly election spent Rs 60 lakh. But she was defeated. Mr Seshan said even if 1001 more Election Commissioners were appointed "Parliament cannot tell me how I should run my office." "There is a big pall of gloom around for the common man as the country is poised to move into the next century. Social, political and economic justice has been hogged by a privileged few", he said. The famous dictum of Abraham Lincoln on democracy had been subverted in India to mean government "of some people, for some people and by some people". Money, gotten through illegal means, could buy anything. "You can buy justice by employing the best of legal luminaries and other instruments of justice. I am not saying anything more for fear of contempt."

The civil service had become "corrupt, collusive and committed". Far from possessing an iron frame, it had become "aluminium and then bamboo frame. Today white ants are in the bamboo frame".

The Chief Election Commissioner said recently that he remained unaffected by the "sobriquets" given to him for his style in the line of duty, for his objective was to serve "my 525 million masters—the voters". He saw his role as that of an umpire working in accordance with the rule set by Parliament. He would ensure that the election process ran smoothly, irrespective of the methodology he was forced to employ. He had "staggered" the November polls partly because the Government had not given him the information he sought in September about the strength of police forces that could be deployed for election work. Furthermore, he was aware that it was not possible in a country like India for the Government to deploy police on such a large scale. He wanted the information in order to ensure that there was smooth polling and people were able to exercise their right of franchise without fear or favour.

The high turnout in the recent polls in Delhi and the four States was mainly attributable to the better security arrangements, and because of the improved voter awareness. The electorate had, by and large, attributed the high turnout to better security, while some said it was "an important election". The turnout was 62 per cent in Delhi (14 per cent more than in 1991), 72 per cent in Himachal Pradesh (eight per cent more than in 1991), Uttar Pradesh 62 per cent (14 per cent more than in 1991), Madhya Pradesh 57 per cent and Rajasthan 61 per cent.

The Background

A 10-member multi-party committee on electoral reforms, headed by former Union Law Minister, Dinesh Goswami, was set up on January 19, 1990, which held its first meeting in New Delhi on February 3. The recommendations of this committee were expected to form the basis of the draft bill on electoral reforms. These moves were intended to evolve a national consensus on an issue which vitally affects the form and content of our democratic system.

The question of electoral reforms has been a matter of national concern for about 25 years. Public attention was first focussed on it following the general election in 1967, which led to large-scale political defections and brought into play the nauseating phenomenon of "Aya Rams" and "Gaya Rams", which tended to persist and worsen over the years. As early as 1973, a bill was introduced in Parliament to curb the evil of defections, and it was referred to a Joint Select Committee for fuller consideration. But the Committee got bogged in political and technical differences and problems.

Significant non-official moves were also set afoot. At the joint initiative of Jayaprakash Narayan, the Citizens of Democracy and the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a committee, headed by Mr V.M. Tarkunde, was appointed to go into all aspects of the problem. The Tarkunde Committee identified several electoral problems, especially the following:

(*i*) The misuse of governmental resources and administrative machinery by the ruling parties; (*ii*) role of money power in elections; and alternative methods of voting so as to make the electoral system reflect the will of the people more accurately.

Further progress or the follow-up action on these questions was interrupted abruptly by the Emergency. In 1977 the Janata Party declared its resolve to cleanse the electoral system of its distortions, as identified by the Tarkunde Committee and otherwise. But before it could evolve a national consensus and formulate concrete legislative measures on the issue, the Morarji Desai Government was plagued by internal dissensions and finally collapsed in mid-1979.

During 1980-82, the country witnessed some of the worst manifestations of the hideous electoral malpractice of political defections in the States, especially in Haryana and Andhra, and heightened public concern about the long-delayed electoral reforms. Sensing this public mood and helped by its massive majority in Parliament, the Rajiv Gandhi Government took the first-ever major step in the direction of electoral reforms, which led to the passage of the Anti-defection law at the end of February, 1985. In July 1988, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced that larger or "comprehensive" electoral reforms would soon be introduced. And to this end, Parliament passed two bills in its winter session in December which provided mainly for the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years, some deterrent penal provisions for booth capturing and rigging of polls.

Some of the questions might not be very difficult to tackle—like delimitation of the constituencies, strengthening the administrative machinery of the Election Commission, and preventing too many non-serious "independent" candidates from entering electoral contests. But there are at least three highly problematic or complex questions which deserve deeper consideration and wide-ranging concrete action. They are: (*i*) The actual process or method of voting; (*ii*) elimination of the distorting influence of money power from elections; and (*iii*) prevention of large-scale poll rigging and booth capturing.

Poll Expenditure: Election candidates' expenditure on campaigns always exceeds the prescribed limits and the returns filed by them are, with rare exceptions, false. In fact, this has been a scandal for the past many years—the legislators starting their career with false statements of accounts. With a view to verifying the figures and remedying the flaws, the Chief Election Commissioner intends to conduct an enquiry. He disclosed his intention in this regard on December 12 last following complaints that the candidates had exceeded the statutory limit of Rs 50,000 for conducting a campaign. The enquiry would begin after a random survey and those found guilty would face action. The names of such candidates would be made public. So far the Election Commission was accepting the details of expenditure submitted by the candidates without any questions, though it was known that much more was spent. "This time the truth will be established."

The Chief Election Commissioner said he was not happy with the present electoral process which had several drawbacks. Somewhere the electoral lists were not complete, while at another place the booths were not set up properly. Besides, trained staff was not easily available. The parties blatantly indulged in politics of religion, language and caste. Seshan disclosed that on December 19, 1991 the Prime Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, had sought proposals from him for electoral reforms. He had submitted them within 20 days but had not heard from Mr Rao since then. He was sceptical about the political parties accepting his proposal which included auditing of their funds, checking poll expenditure and certain prequalifications for a candidate. From January 1, 1995 no election would be held without the voters showing identity cards.

Order on I-cards: On December 15 the Election Commission issued a schedule for completion of the process for compulsory supply of photo identity cards to voters for all elections to be held in any part of the country after January 1, 1995. It will be the responsibility of the State governments and the Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) to ensure that the identity cards are issued to the electors included in the electoral rolls. The final date by which the distribution of cards must be completed is November 30, 1994.

The expenditure on the first issue of the photo identity cards to the voters would be initially met by the State governments and would be shared between the Centre and the State on a 50 : 50 basis, like the expenditure on electoral rolls. The order made it clear that the Commission would not entertain any excuse for non-compliance on grounds of lack of availability of funds.

BJP Chief's firm support: BJP President L.K. Advani came down heavily on the State governments for expressing reservations to comply with the Election Commission's directive on the issue of identity cards to voters. He said the provision of identity cards to voters was one of the recommendations made towards electoral reforms and its implementation had been pending for a long time. The Centre, State governments and political parties should take it upon themselves to implement it.

Mr Advani felt that the Chief Election Commissioner, by stating that the elections would not be held if identity cards were not issued by the deadline, had only discharged his executive responsibility to ensure that electoral reforms were implemented. Though a dozen committees had been appointed for the purpose of electoral reforms and scores of recommendations made, nothing concrete had been done.

Mr Advani added: "Instead of quibbling about legal niceties" on the CEC's attempt to cleanse the electoral process with a firm hand, the need of the hour was to bring about electoral reforms. Mr Seshan had become an activist as the Government had become "inert and inactive".

Budget 1994-95
A Futuristic Approach

The advent of New Economic Policy (NEP) in the year 1991 witnessed an era of restructuring, decontrols and liberalisation in India. Amidst a host of speculations and expectations, Dr Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister presented his fourth budget in a row on Feb 28, 1994 for the year 1994-95. The budget, on the one hand clearly indicates the resolve of the Government to pursue the process of reforms vigorously, and on the other, also reflects the performance of the economy during the past about three years of reforms. The results are quite encouraging in certain sectors. For example, the foreign exchange reserves which were precariously low when the present Government took over, were at more than comfortable level of $ 13 billion on the eve of budget presentation The inflation rate seems to have stabilised at around 8 per cent. Fiscal deficit has been brought within reasonable limits Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has started looking up and exports are soaring as per expectations. In other words, health of the economy appears to be good in sharp contrast to the position about three years ago.

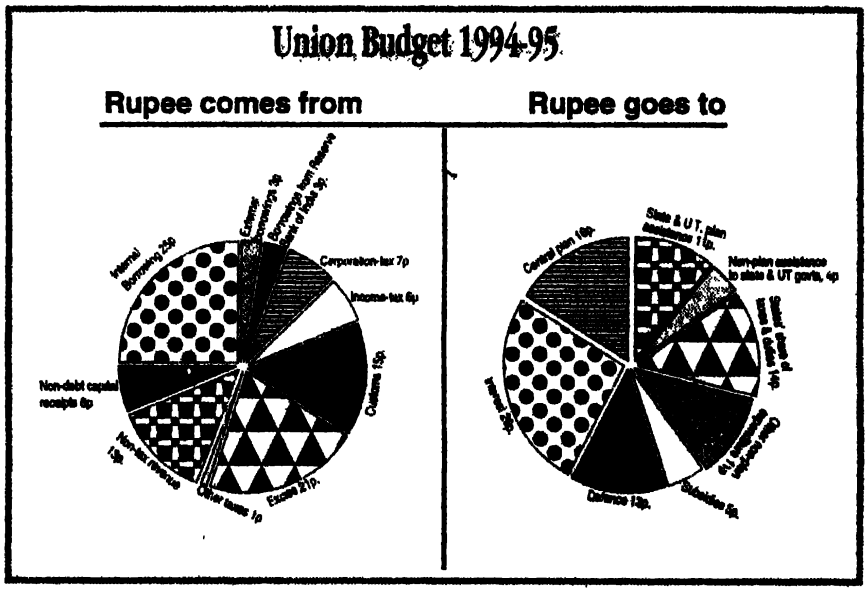
THE performance of the economy during the year 1993-94 has been encouraging, although the annual budget for 1993-94 had aimed higher. Growth of GDP in real terms has been 3.8 per cent. As per the estimates of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) per capita income in real terms is expected to register a growth of 1.8 per cent during 1992-93. Exports registered an impressive growth of 19.93 per cent during April-December 1993 as against a target of 20 per cent growth for 1993-94 in dollar terms. As a result, the trade deficit was brought down drastically to $ 731.65 million during the same period, as compared to the trade deficit of $ 3555.38 million during April-December 1992. It is thus expected that the total export target of $ 22.14 billion will be met by the end of March, 1994.

Production of foodgrains during 1993-94 is expected to be 179.1 million tonnes, slightly lower than the production of 180.01 million tonnes achieved during the previous year. The foodgrain production, will however fall short by about 9 million tonnes from the targetted figure of 188 million tonnes. Industrial growth rate which remained sluggish during the past 3-4 years has started picking up and during the year 1993-94 it is expected to be around 2 per cent, higher than 1.5 per cent achieved during 1992-93. However, the tax collections are expected to fall short of the targets resulting in increasing the actual fiscal deficit from the targetted Rs 36,959 crore to Rs 58,551 crore *i.e.* about 7.3 per cent of the GDP.

Pre-Budget Price Hikes

RISE in the administered prices before the presentation of annual budget has become more or less a routine affair now. Continuing the ignominious tradition, the issue price of wheat, rice and sugar was raised initially, followed by the increase in the prices of LPG, Petrol and diesel. General public as well as the economists were surprised at the decision of raising the prices of petrol and diesel at a time when the international crude prices were very low. This hike is expected to mop up more than Rs 2300 crore additional revenue during 1994-95. In all, the pre-budget increase of administered prices of several commodities is expected to put an additional burden of about Rs 6000 crore on the consumers during 1994-95.

The above price increases barely



a month before the presentation of the annual budget have been criticised by all sections. It has been pointed out that such price hikes render the concept of budget absolutely irrelevant. It is also dubbed as an attempt by the Government to cover-up its failure to implement the provisions of the budget and to set-right the disequilibrium in fiscal deficit and revenue collections. This exercise also aims at earning the applause of the economists, media, general public and opposition parties by presenting a budget with lesser taxes. It is thus felt that the entire exercise of planning expenditure, mobilising resources and doling out subsidies must be undertaken at the time of presenting the annual budget. Failure to do so reveals the hollowness of the bureaucratic exercise undertaken at the time of budget presentation.

Budget Proposals

PRESENTING the budget in the Parliament, the Finance Minister announced that the total outlay of the Central Plan would be Rs 70,141 crore for 1994-95 out of which 39 per cent is being financed by budgetary support as against 36 per cent of 1993-94. The rest of the Central Plan outlay will be financed by the internal and extra-budgetary IEBR of the Central public sector enterprises.

The total budgetary support from this budget to the Central and State Plans would be increased by 13 per cent from Rs 41,251 crore during 1993-94 to Rs 46,582 crore during 1994-95. The overall budgetary deficit is estimated at Rs 6000 crore for the coming year and the fiscal deficit has been pegged at Rs 54,915 crore as compared to the revised deficit of Rs 58,551 crore for 1993-94.

Special Features

THE budget proposals have been described as growth-oriented and aim at complete restructuring of excise duties, rationalisation of custom duties, giving fillip to the exports and boost up industrial production. The special features of the budget are as under:

(*a*) **Convertibility Extended:** Indian Rupee was made partially convertible during 1992-93 and fully convertible in the previous budget. At that time it was apprehended that free-float rupee may not be able to remain stable. However, with due support from the RBI, Indian rupee has been able to remain stable *vis-a-vis* other foreign currencies. This success of convertibility on trade account prompted the Finance Minister to introduce full convertibility on the current account as another step to make rupee convertible on capital account in the near future. Full convertibility of rupee on current account will enable and simplify the process of converting rupee into any foreign currency for the purposes of travel, education, medical treatment etc. It would, on the one hand, expand the range of transactions of currencies, and on the other hand legalise the ongoing illegal practices of exchange in black-market. In addition, the exporters, who were allowed to retain upto 15 per cent of foreign exchange receipts in foreign currency account, have now been allowed to retain 15 to 25 per cent of such receipts.

(*b*) **Pre-paid IMF Loan:** As a result of buoyancy in foreign exchange reserves, the Finance Minister has decided to repay a sum of $ 1.4 billion on account of repayments of principal and interest against the outstanding IMF borrowings. This sum otherwise was payable during the entire year of 1994-95 but the Government's decision to pay the entire sum in advance reflects the confidence of the Government on its financial position. This also indicates that during the current financial year, the Government may not go in for any more loans from the IMF or the World Bank. It was also revealed by the Finance Minister that India's external debt which grew by about $ 6 billion per year during the latter half of 1980s and galloped by $ 8 billion during 1990-91, increased hardly by $ 300 million during the first half of 1993-94. These figures reveal that the possibility of India falling into Latin America type debt-trap is ruled out.

(*c*) **Interest Rates Cut:** In an effort to provide cheaper credit to the industry the Finance Minister announced that all india financial institutions were reducing their minimum lending rates by one percentage point to 14 per cent exclusive

KEY INDICATORS

	1990-91	1991-92P	1992-93P	1990-91	1991-92P	1992-93P
	Absolute Values			Per cent change over previous year		
Gross National Product (Rs thousand crore)						
At Current prices	468.1	540.1	616.5Q	16.2	15.4	14.1Q
At 1980-81 prices	207.5	208.7	217.6Q	4.7	0.6	4.3Q
Gross Domestic Product (Rs thousand crore)						
At Current Prices	475.6	551.6	627.9Q	16.4	16.0	13.8Q
At 1980-81 prices	211.3	213.6	222.1Q	4.9	1.1	4.0Q
Foodgrain production (million tonnes)	176.4	168.4	180	3.2	-4.5	6.9
Imports at current prices						
(Rs crore)	43,198	47,851	63,375	22.3	10.8	32.4
(US $ million)	24,075	19,411	21,882	13.5	-19.4	12.7
Exports at current prices						
(Rs crore)	32,553	44,041	53,688	17.7	35.3	21.9
(US $ million)	18,143	17,865	18,537	9.2	-1.5	3.8

Q—Quick estimates; P—Provisional

CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY

	In Rs Crore '93-94(RE)	'94-95 (BE)	% Change
Transport	10,477	11,344	8.28
Energy	19,565	22,857	16.83
Industry	9,247	10,394	12.40
Social Services	6,417	7,381	15.02
Rural Development	4,830	6,036	24.97
Agriculture	2,410	2,637	9.41
Communications	6,384	7,191	12.64
Irrigation	280	261	-6.79
Science, Environment	1,267	1,362	7.50
Others	577	678	17.50
TOTAL	61,454	70,141	14.14

of interest tax. The rate of interest on terms loans by the commercial banks were also reduced. This reduction which became effective from 1.3.94 was notified separately by the RBI. This step appears to be directed at providing more funds at cheaper rate to the industry, thereby augmenting the fresh investment in the following year. It may revitalise the ailing industrial sector considerably. Moreover, interest rates in India are exorbitant as compared to the developed west where the interest rates vary from 4 to 8 per cent. It was therefore necessary to cut the interest rates in order to bring these nearer to the global standards.

(*d*) **Rural Sector Proposals:** One of the major impediment to the development of rural sector is the lack of adequate flow of credit into the rural areas. Significant steps have been taken to ensure sufficient availability of rural credit. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex bank for rural credit, has been provided a sum of Rs 100 crore for augmenting its share capital. An equivalent amount of Rs 100 crore will be provided by the RBI. This would almost triple the existing share capital of NABARD and help it to play a more important role in providing rural credit. Another agency that plays a vital role in providing credit for various activities in the rural areas are the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). It is observed that out of 196 RRBs, 150 have shown losses during the last five years continuously and most of them have completely wiped out their equity and reserves and some of them are eating into their deposits. The Government proposes to take up 50 RRBs during 1994-95 for complete restructuring, including cleaning up of balance sheets and *ad hoc* infusion of fresh capital. The experience of the Government with these 50 RRBs would determine the approach in future towards the remaining RRBs. Hence RRBs are aimed to be developed as effective tools of decentralised rural credit and development. In addition to the effort of streamlining the rural credit, the budget also provides for an outlay of Rs 7010 crore for the Department of Rural Development, which has been enhanced considerably by 40 per cent from Rs 5010 crore during 1993-94. Similarly, the allocation for Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, a rural employment programme, has been enhanced from Rs 3306 crore during 1993-94 to Rs 3855 crore in 1994-95 budget. For new employment assurance schemes being implemented in selected 1752 identified blocks, the outlay has been doubled from Rs 600 crore in 1993-94 to Rs 1200 crore in 1994-95. Not only this, the Government proposes to strengthen the cooperative-credit structure in the rural areas which has played an important role in rural development. As against new cooperative lendings of Rs 6095 crore during 1992-93, it is expected to be Rs 8500 crore during 1993-94 and is likely to rise to an impressive figure of Rs 9600 crore. To match this quantitative increase by organisational and structural changes, the Government proposes to enter into MOU with the States and State Cooperative Banks for implementing State Specific Development Action Plan to revamp the cooperative structure and availability of rural credit through cooperatives.

(*e*) **Fiscal Discipline:** In a drastic move, the Finance Minister proposed to phase out the Government's access to, as well as dependence on *ad hoc* treasury bills in a phased manner. The system of *ad hoc* treasury bills has been relied upon by the government to meet its immediate requirement of funds without any limits. This has adversely affected the fiscal and monetary discipline on part of the Government. To impose the restriction from within, it has been decided to do away with this system completely after 1997-98 after which in emergencies the Government will borrow funds from open market. Hence a limit of Rs 6000 crore has been fixed on the Government deficit for the current financial year. It has also been decided that the net issue of *ad hoc* treasury bills should not exceed Rs 9000 crore for more than 10 continuous working days. In other words this would mean that in the years to come the Government will have to make its own arrangement for meeting its deficit and will have to impose self-discipline on spendings.

(*f*) **Financial Sector Reforms:** During the previous year, the Government provided a sum of Rs 5700 crore to the banking sector for making provisions for bad debts as well as to achieve the new capital adequacy norms. Banks have been allowed to raise equity from the general public and recently, State Bank of India raised over Rs 2200 crore from public as equity. This year the Government proposes to pump into the public sector banks a sum of Rs 5600 crore in the form of capital

EXTERNAL DEBT & DEBT SERVICING

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Period-end outstanding debt stock				
US $ billion	75.90	83.96	85.33	90.09
Rs thousand crore	130.28	163.31	253.03	280.98
Change in debt stock				
US $ billion		8.06	1.37	4.76
Debt Service Payments				
US $ billion	7.60	8.13	8.22	8.17
Debt as per cent of GDP	28.5	30.7	41.1	39.8

bonds and there will be no direct cash out-flow on this account. While announcing the Government commitment towards financial sector reforms, the Finance Minister announced that special recovery Tribunals will be set up during 1994-95 under the provisions of Recovery of Debt Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act of 1993. It has also been announced that the reforms of the capital markets will be taken up soon. On the Malhotra Committee Report on the Insurance sector, the Finance Minister announced that the report was being studied by the Government and decision on the Report will be taken after duly considering all the aspects.

(*g*) **Defence Expenditure Up:** The defence expenditure which was proposed to be at Rs 19,180 crore in the 1993-94 budget, has been enhanced by Rs 3820 crore to Rs 23,000 crore. The revised estimates for defence expenditure during 1993-94 were however Rs 21,500 crore. Most of the increase is on items of store which mainly includes expenses to be incurred on purchase of spare parts from Russia and CIS. The allocation for capital outlay has increased by Rs 275 crore which is mainly used for purchase of new weapon systems.

Direct Tax Proposals

WIDE-ranging changes have been announced in the direct taxes. Direct taxes have largely been slashed and it is hoped that the reduced burden of taxation would induce more and more citizens to pay their taxes honestly. Increased tax compliance is expected to compensate for revenue loss anticipated due to increased exemptions and reduced rates.

(*a*) **Rationalised Corporate Tax:** Considering the rates of corporate tax elsewhere in the world, the Finance Minister, in accordance with the recommendations of Raja Chelliah Committee during 1992, reduced the corporate tax to a uniform level of 40 per cent. Till now the corporate tax for domestically held companies was 50 per cent and for widely held companies it was 45 per cent. Corporate surcharge of 15 per cent will however continue. In case of foreign companies, the rate of corporate tax has been reduced from existing 65 per cent to 55 per cent. As expected by the industry, tax on dividends will, however, continue and Indian companies will continue to be subject to double taxation *i.e.* the company as well as the share-holders to pay taxes.

(*b*) **Personal Income Tax:** To give relief to the individual tax payers the existing tax exemption limit has been raised from Rs 30,000 to Rs 35,000. Standard deduction of Rs 15,000 to the salary earning class has been left unchanged. However for working women upto the income limit of Rs 75,000 standard deduction was Rs 18,000 in 1993-94. The upper limit of income in case of working women has been removed and all working women will now enjoy a standard deduction of Rs 17,000 against Rs 15,000 available to their male counter-parts. In addition the slabs of tax rates have also been altered. The rate of 20 per cent tax will now be applicable on incomes from Rs 35,000 to Rs 60,000. Next higher rate of 30 per cent of tax will now be charged on incomes from Rs 60,000 to Rs 1,20,000 and incomes above Rs 1,20,000 will attract the highest rate of 40 per cent. 12 per cent surcharge on non-corporate income tax has been withdrawn. In case of the income of minor children, the income accruing to a physically handicapped child will not be added to the income of his/her parents now.

(*c*) **Other provisions:** There were several other provisions which directly or indirectly affected the direct taxes. Long-term capital gains tax of domestic companies has been reduced from existing 40 per cent to 30 per cent. In another significant move the NRIs who come to India and stay upto 181 days now will not lose their NRI status. Earlier this limit was 149 days. Old-age tax rebate has been raised from 20 per cent to 40 per cent upto the incomes of Rs 1 lac now. To give relief on the interest paid on the loans raised for higher studies, on loans upto Rs 2 lacs, interest payment upto Rs 25,000 per year will be exempted from tax. Similarly, in addition to the existing scheme of presumptive tax, another scheme known as Estimated Income Scheme has been introduced for the contractors with a turnover of over Rs 40 lacs per year and truck owners with a fleet of over 10 trucks. The scheme is optional and under the scheme the contractors may pay 8 per cent of their gross receipts as tax and Rs 30,000 per truck per year for heavy vehicles and Rs 24,000 per truck for light and medium vehicles. The

ECONOMIC SURVEY HIGHLIGHT

Foreign Investment

- The approvals of direct foreign investment proposals rose from $73 million (Rs 128 crore) in 1990 to $ 235 million (Rs 535 crore) in 1991, to $ 1318 million (Rs 3888 crore) in 1992 and to $ 2091 million (Rs 6577 crore) during January-October, 1993.
- Actual inflows under total foreign investment rose from $ 165 million during the financial year 1990-91 to $ 585 million during 1992-93 and is expected to rise sharply to $ 3.0 billion during 1993-94.
- In 1993-94, direct foreign investment is expected to be about $ 600 million, portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) of $ 1.2 billion and inflows through Euroequity issues of about $ 1.2 billion.
- In the current financial year up to December 1993 the country received foreign investment flows of $ 1.8 billion consisting of a direct investment of $ 425 million, portfolio investment by FIIs of $ 1.0 billion (up to mid-January, 1993) and Eurocequity issues of $ 358 million

budget has also extended the benefit of tax holiday which was available to the industries in the designated States to the new industries to be set up in the backward districts elsewhere in the country.

Indirect Taxes simplified

THE budget has introduced sweeping changes in the indirect tax structure and administration. The procedures and rates have been simplified and the import duty and custom tariffs in most cases have been reduced. Similarly excise duty on several items has been cut sufficiently.

(*a*) **Customs and Import Duties Cut:** Custom duties have been cut drastically and peak custom duty has been reduced from 85 per cent to 65 per cent, except on baggage and liquor. To encourage the flow of better technology into the country, custom duty on import of capital goods and project imports is reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Custom duty which was 25 per cent to 85 per cent on spare parts has been unified at a lower rate of 25 per cent. Similarly duty on imports by couriers and electronic components has also been reduced. Custom duty on raw materials, machinery components for wrist watches, coal, coke and bulk petroleum products has also been reduced. Import duty on steel and non-ferrous metals which was 75 to 85 per cent is now reduced at the unified rate of 50 per cent. To encourage the industries in general, import duty on ores and concentrates has been reduced to unified rate of 10 per cent, imports for leather industry to 20 per cent from existing rates of 25 per cent to 50 per cent, and electronics and telecommunication components to 50 per cent from 80 per cent. Import duty has also been cut drastically in case of optical fibres from 85 per cent to 40 per cent. Maximum import duty on chemicals is reduced to 65 per cent. Most of these concessions have been extended for import of raw materials and for spare parts and capital goods in the sectors having good export potential. To dispel the fears of dumping by the foreign countries in view of the lowered tariff barriers, the Finance Minister announced that anti-dumping provisions will be reviewed and further strengthened if such a practice was followed by any foreign seller.

(*b*) **Excise Structure Reformed:** The structure of excise duties has been simplified and reformed. The simplifications include extension of MODVAT to capital goods and petroleum products, shift in bulk of excise taxation from *ad valorem* rates, reduction in number of *ad valorem* rates, uniform rates in the similar category of products and reduction in special number notifications by half. The budget also protected the items of mass consumption like handlooms, baby foods, spices, tea, coffee, matches etc by providing full exemption from excise duty. Excise duty has been reduced on cosmetics, detergent powders, cooking ranges, washing machines, lamps, computer parts, VCRs, VCPs, typewriters, plastic-based paints, carpets, floor coverings, strong boxes, glazed ceramic tiles, white cement etc. Excise duty has also been lowered on cars for physically handicapped, taxis and parts of motor vehicles. Excise duty on filter cigarettes has however been raised by 12 per cent.

(*c*) **Tax on Services:** For the first time tax on services has been envisaged in the budget for 1994-95. The services which contribute about 40 per cent to the GDP have hitherto been untaxed. In an innovative initiative the Finance Minister introduced a tax of 5 per cent of total value on three services *i.e.* non-life insurance, telephones and brokers commission. Since this tax will be collected at source mainly in the organised sector, it is extremely difficult to evade this tax and its administration and collection is also going to be easier.

(*d*) **Other provisions:** Several other measures have been adopted which will have direct bearing on indirect taxes. The exemptions available to the small scale have been extended to the non-registered units as well. In an important step to curb the evasion of excise duty, it has been decided that no duty exemption will now be available on the goods sold on the others' brand names. Hotel expenditure tax has been reduced from existing 20 per cent to 10 per cent to encourage the tourism industry.

As a net result of reduction of various duties and taxes, it is ex-

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS KEY INDICATORS

	1990-91	1991-92 Provisional Estimates	1992-93 Quick Estimates
1. Exports	18,477	18,233	18,789
2. Imports	27,914	20,347	22,895
—Oil	6,028	5,364	6,100
—Non-oil (DGCI&S)	18,045	14,047	15,626
—Non-DGCI&S	3,841	936	1,169
3. Trade Balance (1-2)	-9,437	-2,124	-4,106
4. Invisible Balance	-242	-11	-815
5. Current account (3+4)	-9,679	-2,135	-4,921
6. Capital account (includes borrowing assistance, investment, deposits, etc)	7,188	4,929	4,361
7. Overall Balance (5+6)	-2,491	2,794	-560
	AS PER CENT OF GDP		
Exports	6.2	7.3	7.7
Imports	9.4	8.1	9.3
Trade Balance	-3.2	-0.9	-1.6
Current Account balance	-3.3	-0.9	-2.1

pected that the net revenue loss, calculated in conventional manner will come to Rs 4081 crore. The provisions on custom duties would result in a loss of Rs 2981 crore and gain of Rs 699 crore. Altered rates of excise duty will provide a relief of Rs 2000 crore and gains of Rs 2106 crore to the Government. The provisions on income tax and corporate tax will result in a loss of Rs 1075 crore and Rs 1355 crore respectively, in addition to the loss of revenue to the tune of Rs 75 crore per year due to reduced expenditure cut. But the Finance Minister cautioned that simplified procedures and reduced rates of taxation would prompt the tax payers to pay their taxes promptly and honestly. The improved tax compliance resulting out of the simplified procedures may more than compensate for the loss of revenue calculated in the conventional sense.

The budget provisions have been generally welcomed. It has been described as an exercise aimed at pursuing the policy of liberalisation and decontrols on the one hand, and satisfying the general public, particularly the middle class on the other. One of the most important aspect of this budget is its growth orientation. Reduction of custom duties on majority of raw materials and capital goods clearly reflects the thrust of the budget proposals. Even the development of the rural sector has been taken due care of with a substantial increase of about 40 per cent in the outlay for the Department of Rural Development. Efforts to be made for regulating the rural credit will further strengthen the developmental potential of the rural areas.

1994-95 budget also appears to have been formulated with an eye on the poor performance of industry in the recent past. The reduction of import duties, restructuring of the excise duties and drastic cut in the rates of corporate tax are some of the measures which will directly assist the industrial sector to grow faster. One per cent cut in the lending rates will also provide cheaper credit to the industry.

Critique

THE budget for 1994-95 although has certain outstanding features to its credit but several grey areas have not been adequately paid attention to. The soaring of fiscal deficit to 7.3 per cent during 1993-94 as against the target of 4.7 per cent indicates the alarming rise of non-plan expenditure which has not been addressed to. Instead of finding ways to contain this menace, a provision for 6 per cent of deficit has been made in the current budget. It was expected that some of the subsidies will be slashed this year but it was surprising to find budget provision of Rs 4000 crore each for food and fertilizer subsidy for 1994-95.

Another criticism against this budget is that the total concessions of Rs 4081 crore have been given to the consumers in the form of several tax concessions, but a sum of Rs 6000 crore was raised by the Government through pre-budget rise in the administered prices. In other words, the consumer is already burdened with over Rs 2000 crores, notwithstanding the visible tax cuts in the budget. Moreover, the concessions extended to the industry in the form of cut in import duties, excise duties, interest rates and corporate tax may not be passed on to the consumer at all, as has happened in the past also.

The rise in exemption limit came as relief to the salaried classes which was rather overdue. With the inflation rate hovering around 8 per cent in the recent past, the resultant decline in the real income was required to be compensated adequately. The enhancement of gift tax limit to Rs 1 lac in selected cases will also give relief to the middle class. However, it has been felt that there is nothing for the poorer sections in the budget. No new scheme for upliftment of rural and urban poor has been announced. It appears that basic presumption of this budget is that the proceeds of development would automatically trickle down to the poorer sections.

The Budget has however pledged to pursue the process of liberalisation and globalisation. The performance of the external sector has been more than satisfactory. The country is flush with foreign exchange reserves and the proposals for foreign investment are pouring in. Exports have shown outstanding growth but the imports have been stagnant. The resolve of the Government to do away with the system of *ad hoc* treasury bills is a welcome step. In totality the budget for 1994-95 reflects the renewed self-confidence of the Government in its policies and finances as a result of some outstanding performances during the past about three years. The declarations to amend FERA and the Companies Act indicate the intentions of the Government to honestly follow the policy of globalisation of Indian economy in its true sense.

Deficit justified: Finance Ministry officials have strongly justified the high level of fiscal deficit in 1993-94 as a "temporary deviation", dictated by economic compulsions. They made it clear that the government had not abandoned its concern about fiscal deficit.

They indicated that industrial recovery was slow; there was substantial idle capacity in the country; foodstocks were mounting and foreign currency reserves were nearing $ 13 billion. In these circumstances it was difficult to argue for a contractionary fiscal policy. Any pruning of the fiscal deficit, at this stage, would have squeezed industrial revival, they said.

Tackling Industrial Sickness

Industrial sector achieved outstanding success during the Seventh Five Year Plan, when it registered an average annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Chemical Products and electrical machinery, particularly, achieved very high growth rate. Although the target of industrial growth rate for the Seventh Plan was 8.7 per cent, even then the achieved level of 8.5 per cent growth rate was much higher than the growth rate of 3.5 per cent achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan. One of the major factors responsible for the poor performance of the industrial sector during the Eighth Plan is the growing menace of industrial sickness. Magnitude of industrial sickness is on the rise and every year a large number of small-scale industrial units, as well as public sector undertakings, are getting affected by the perilous virus.

Escalating Problem

AS per the The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), a sick industrial unit is defined as the one which has reported cash losses for the previous year and as per the projections for the next year, is expected to incur cash losses for the on-going financial year too. Adverse debt-equity ratio, as well as imbalanced financial position are yet other indicators of sickness of an industrial unit. Hence, if in comparison to the cash inflows, cash outflows show a tendency of persistence over the years, in a particular unit, the same may be termed as a sick unit. In simple words, any industrial unit which is not capable of supporting itself and has to depend on external assistance for its survival may be called a sick industrial unit.

During the eighties the number of sick industrial units was abnormally high and was on the rise. This number was at modest 26,758 at the end of 1981 and rose alarmingly to 2,42,534 at the end of 1988. This number, however, declined marginally to 2,23,809 towards the end of March, 1991. Hence the average annual growth rate of sick industrial units, which was 17.70 per cent during 1988 declined to 8.84 per cent during 1989-90 and was 1.23 per cent during 1990-91. It is pertinent to mention that 99 per cent of the sick industrial units are in the small scale sector.

Total outstanding credit to the sick units which was Rs 2025 crore at the end of 1981, rose rapidly to Rs 7705.30 crore at the end of 1988 and was at whopping Rs 10,767.82 crore by the March end, 1991. Sick Small-Scale Industrial units, which constituted over 99 per cent of the total sick units owed less than 80 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit by the end of March, 1991. Industry group-wise incidence of sickness and the weakness in the non-small scale sector, in terms of outstanding credit, was the highest in the Textiles, at 25 per cent, followed by Engineering at 18.3 per cent and Chemicals at 7 per cent. Other non-small-scale sectors with high incidence of credit were Iron and Steel, Electricals and Paper.

Obvious Causes

JUST as the industrial sickness is not caused in a short span of time, it is also not caused by a single factor. Industrial sickness is caused due to several factors affecting an industrial unit, over a reasonably long period of time. It is also wrong to presume that a particular set of causes, responsible for sickness of a particular industrial unit, will necessarily cause sickness to another industrial unit. However, several common factors have been identified.

One of the most obvious causes is the faulty planning and policies. Profit motive is one of the objectives that a commercial house must pursue. But in a situation where other motives are preferred over the profit motive, the concerned business organisation, particularly an industrial unit, is bound to fall sick. Poor management is yet another factor. An efficient industrial unit must have healthy managerial policies of marketing, finance, production and labour management. Moreover, the policies of career planning, performance appraisal and Human Resource Development play a significant role in determining the profitability of an industrial unit. As a result of faulty managerial policies, the industrial units may not be able to produce enough quantities to match the demand in the market, or conversely the marketing effort may be utterly inadequate to dispose of the entire production. Both the above situations would adversely affect the profitability of the concerned industrial unit and might render it sick over a longer period of time.

There are certain other factors on which the concerned unit usually has no direct control, but are responsible for industrial sickness. Broad industrial and export-import policies of the Government, coupled with the public policies of taxation, monetary management and marketing, may affect the industries adversely. These external factors are well beyond the direct control of the concerned unit, but are capable of affecting a particular group of industries at the macro level. Industrial unrest is yet another factor in this category. It is, however, wrong to presume that a single factor can render an industrial unit sick. In fact, it is the combination of several factors, both internal as well as external, which affect the health of an industrial unit.

Remedies

SEVERAL measures have been suggested and adopted by the Government to cure the industrial sickness. RBI and the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) are the two most important agencies that assist the industries to overcome the problem of sickness. RBI directs the lending com-

mercial banks to first identify the causes of sickness and to propose the measures for rehabilitation of such units. RBI also sets up task force, consisting its own officers, officers of NABARD, lending banks and sick units, to suggest rehabilitation package, including the suggestions like lending more money, providing working capital, conversion of accrued interest into principal, reduction in the accrued interest and easier repayment of loan in the years to come. In addition, RBI also does close monitoring of the groups of those industries in which sickness is more common. This is done with a view to identify the common causes of sickness so that the public policy is suitably amended to assist the sick units.

Amalgamation of sick industrial units with a strong unit in the same industry is suggested as one of the means to overcome this problem. In private sector, market forces and commercial decisions make such mergers possible. A viable and strong industrial unit may agree to merge an existing sick and small unit in it if it foresees some benefits in terms of use of manpower, machinery, managerial expertise, marketing network or the brand name of the sick unit. Such mergers may also take place to effectively face a national or multinational giant in the same industry. Of late, the Government also experimented with merger as a measure to strengthen the public sector banks. The example is the merger of New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank. Although the post-merger problems of determining seniority of the staff and the psychological shock are bound to be experienced, still this is an effective remedy.

The BIFR was set up in January 1987, under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act-1985 (SICA). Its objective is to revive potentially viable units or to recommend the closure of totally non-viable companies. Industrial companies whose net worth is eroded by over 50 per cent are required to make a reference to the BIFR, for rehabilitation. Since its inception, upto the end of 1992, the Board received 1772 references, out of which 440 cases were rejected on scrutiny. Out of the total number of registered cases, 234 were dismissed as not maintainable, 394 schemes were sanctioned or approved and 191 cases were recommended to the concerned High Courts for winding up.

The steps, taken by the Government, are required to be supplemented by certain other measures also. The steps taken by the Government basically provide financial assistance to the sick units, but in some cases the causes of sickness may be non-financial. Hence, technological backwardness, which is one of the causes of sickness, must give way to the upgradation of technology, so that the ailing unit remains competitive. Recruitment of professionally qualified people to various echelons of management is yet another measure. Moreover, RBI and other financial institutions, including the BIFR, must intervene at the earlier stages and should not wait for the industrial units to go sick. It is far easier to prevent sickness rather than curing it. In addition, the Voluntary Retirement Scheme should be adopted in all units which are on way to sickness, so that unnecessary manpower is trimmed and the future salary burden is reduced considerably.

Winding up Delays

EVEN after adopting the measures suggested above, certain units remain non-viable and there is no alternative but to wind them up. Based on the figures revealed by the references to BIFR, the accumulated losses of 1018 companies amounted to Rs 11,629 crores. The extent of net-worth erosion was over 10 times in 64 cases, 5 to 10 times in 63 cases, 2 to 5 times in 187 cases and less than 2 times in 704 cases. These figures go to prove that the units which are found to be totally non-viable must be wound-up so that they do not cause further losses in the coming years.

A Committee on Industrial Sickness and Corporate Re-structuring was set up in May 1993, consisting of a group of economists. The Committee, headed by Dr Omkar Goswami, has devoted reasonably adequate space on the winding up procedures and delays in its report. The Committee has pointed out that the BIFR has invariably taken two to three years time to merely give its opinion on the winding up proceedings. The Committee also found that complete winding up of units in the past has taken very long period of time. In 42 per cent cases, complete winding up has taken as many as 10 years, whereas in rest of the cases 10 to 30 years time period was involved. The Committee has laid specific emphasis on the need for voluntary procedure for winding up. In such a procedure, the onus of re-organisation must shift to the defaulting debtor and effective steps must be taken before hand to prevent an organisation from getting sick. The references to BIFR must be voluntary and based purely on economic considerations. The Committee also recommends that SICA should prevail over the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), to encourage the foreign investors and companies to take over potentially viable sick industrial units. The Committee also recommends setting up of five recovery tribunals in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Bangalore, to overcome the problem of delays in winding up proceedings.

Critique

THE BIFR was set up as an agency to accelerate the process of rehabilitation or winding up of industrial units as a single point reference and disposal agency. As per Goswami Committee report, in most cases the BIFR took more than three years to decide the case and the earliest it decided a case was in 794 days. Such inordinate delays might have rendered some potentially viable sick unit as utterly non-viable and sick. Hence, instead of curing sickness BIFR in a way has perpetuated the industrial sickness and to that extent its objectives have not been fulfilled. The procedures, therefore, need to be simplified and shortened so that the potentially viable sick units are protected and revived in time. This will indirectly help in achieving better industrial growth rate in future.

Panchayati Raj

TO a believer God lives in the Panch; to a democrat the Panch is the custodian of people's trust. For Gandhiji 'Puran Swaraj' meant not only freedom from foreign rule but also the restoration of power to the people at the grass-roots level, where real India lived and formed the backbone of India's identity. There is no denying the fact that traditionally, as well as culturally, Panchayati Raj institutions, with minor modifications here and there, had been the soul of our cultural heritage, a vehicle of community life and a sign of participatory self-government at the lowest level of our polity. For factors, other than human, these institutions fell on evil days and became almost moribund and morbid, as a result of which the planning process shifted to the higher echelons of political hierarchy and Panchayati Raj bodies became almost defunct or non-functional. When the malaise became too disturbing to be ignored any longer, the 'powers that be' thought of resurrecting the concept and give it a concrete form. Thus came about the amendment to the Constitution which made it mandatory for all States of the Indian Union to have a three-tier Panchayati Raj system (Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zila Panchayat).

Since independence 72nd amendment seems to be the most earnest effort to revive the halo and health of local self-government. A conference of local self-government ministers in 1954 recommended (or felt) that "all over India there is a need to review village boundaries so that there might be evolved good efficient working village units with live panchayats". In 1965, a committee on Panchayati Raj finance suggested that "ordinarily a population of 1500 to 2000 is desirable for the satisfactory working of a panchayat". In 1977, V.K.R.V. Rao expressed the view that a cluster of villages with a population of about 5000 should be the unit for integrated area planning as this size would ensure economic viability. In 1978, the Asoka Mehta committee on Panchayati Raj noted that the present panchayats are not able to function effectively due to dearth of resources. In 1986, Singhvi committee for the concept paper on Panchayati Raj Institutions emphasised the points already considered and recommended and said that "villages may be reorganised in order to make for more viable village panchayats and enlarged villages should continue to be the primary and homogenous units of self-government with a measure of direct democracy".

As far as the objectives of the 72nd amendment are concerned, there should not be much room for doubting the seriousness and sincerity of the Central government. The onus to give a practical shape to the legislation lies on State governments, which in their own interest and accountability to the people at large, are required to constitute State election commissions and share some revenue collection with the local-self institutions. If the State governments follow the guidelines of the amendment in their true spirit, it would be a dramatic step towards the realisation of the goal of 'grass-root democracy'.

It is through the institutions of Panchayati Raj that we can hope for the emancipation of women, and the amelioration in the status of the most backward classes, the Dalits and other weaker sections. The concept "power to the people to whom it belongs" would become a reality after different groups, ethnic or otherwise, are made to occupy their respective quota of reservation on these bodies. Unlike in the past, when these bodies were either show-pieces or bullied by muscle or money power, they can now become the watch-dogs and effective channels to undertake works under NRYs, health care programmes for 'mother-child', primary education, provision of drinking water, roads, drainage, etc.

It goes without saying that Panchayati Raj institutions would deliver the goods only when their members, especially those belonging to the under-privileged classes, including rural women, are allowed to have their say in the new dispensation as envisaged in the legislation.

The writing on the wall is too clear to be ignored. Those who have remained passive or suppressed are in a state of turmoil and are quite impatient to play their part in the running of the polity at all levels. If India wants to enter into the 21st century, with a sense of pride at having ushered in the people's democracy from the lowest to the highest level, she will have to make another tryst with destiny here and now.

Mr V. Kishorichandra Deo, an authority on Constitutional and electoral law has even suggested that "for the stability and strength of Panchayats, the State governments should be restricted from dissolving these bodies except in cases of grave financial misappropriation. These institutions should be guaranteed independent source of revenue and their representatives should be included in the State planning bodies".

General Studies Scene

Q. What are the main programmes being currently implemented for Rural Development? Have these programmes been able to achieve the stipulated targets?

Ans. Eradication of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian Planning. Incidence of poverty is much higher in the rural areas and hence a lot of emphasis have been placed on Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). By the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, it was realised that the planned economic development was not able to make any significant dent on the rural poverty. Hence, a new programme, known as IRDP, was introduced. This integrated programme seeks to identify the people living below poverty line, on the basis of daily calorie intake and a family was treated as a unit for this programme. After identification of the target group, the programme seeks to provide income generating assets to them, through a package of loan and subsidy. These assets could be a petty shop, sheep, poultry unit, milch cattle, draught cattle, sewing machine, weaving unit, etc. The aim is to lift such families above the poverty line by increasing their family income.

Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is another programme to supplement IRDP. This programme aims at providing technical skills and upgrading the traditional professional skills among the rural youth. Training is provided by the master craftsmen and the trainees are provided with some stipend. After the training is over, endeavour is to rehabilitate the trained youth under the existing schemes of IRDP. In addition, there is a programme for rural women and children, known as DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas). This programme provides exclusive scheme for the upliftment of rural women, by forming their groups for commercial activities, so that they generate income for themselves. As wage-employment generation programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) was introduced in 1989, after merging the two on-going schemes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The aim of JRY is to provide wage employment to the rural poor, particularly after the busy season in the agriculture sector.

After the introduction of IRDP, the incidence of poverty, which was 48 per cent at the end of Fifth Plan, declined considerably to around 35 per cent at present. Although there are certain flaws in implementation of IRDP, but this programme has been able to launch a frontal attack on rural poverty. Similarly, the programmes like TRYSEM and DWCRA have also been successful. JRY has also been able to achieve the targets of generation of the required number of mandays. These programmes, actively supported by the on-going economic activity, may be able to alleviate the evil of poverty in the years to come. But to achieve this objective, the other sectors like Industry, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Energy, etc also have to play an important role.

Q. In most of the international sporting events, the performance of Indian sportsmen is dismal. What are the reasons for poor performance of Indians in Sports? What measures do you suggest to overcome this problem?

Ans. In a huge country like ours, every international sporting event adds gloom of shame when our sportsmen fail to win any medal or honour. With the occasional brilliance in Cricket, Billiards, Chess (only of late), Tennis and the past glory of Hockey, there are hardly any sporting events to be remembered. Particularly, Olympics cause utter humiliation to the country when the name of India is missing in the final medal-tally. The fact that no Indian has so far won any medal in individual events in Olympics, speaks volumes of the catastrophic vacuum in Indian sports.

Some of the important causes, for dismal performances of sports men/women, are as under:

(*a*) One of the most important reasons is that in India, sports are not taken up as a career. Games are mainly played as a means of pass time and physical fitness. The age at which most of the sportsmen achieve perfection in the international arena, Indian sportsmen merely start playing games. Moreover, there is no organized activity and opportunity for the sportsmen yearning to go to the top. As a result, sports are not taken seriously even by the sportsmen with talent and potential and mostly their aim is to get a good job rather than excelling further in their sport.

(*b*) Lack of patronage by the Government at the early ages, to identify, train and bring-up the sporting talent, is yet another factor. In most of the cases younger people start playing the game on their own and only those who achieve reasonably good standards get noticed, that too at an advanced age. In contrast, most of the countries, which have a record of doing extremely well at the sporting events, undertake the entire responsibility of financial support, housing, coaching, education, training, etc for the potential sportsmen indentified at the tender age of 5 to 8 years.

(*c*) Utter lack of facilities, grounds, coaches, courts etc. in India is yet another reason. Lack of good stadia and their inaccessibility to the common sportsmen is also a cause of poor performance.

(*d*) Accusations of political interference and nepotism in selection of the final squad is also often quoted as one of the reasons that discourages most of the genuinely good

sportsmen. It has also resulted in keeping non-influential but good sportsmen out of the focus.

(e) Another reason is that India has mostly tried to venture into the sports in which there is already a tough competition. Moreover, individual games have not been encouraged. All though we have produced some international stars like Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Vijay Amritraj, Ramesh Krishnan, Maj Dhyan Chand, K.D. Singh Babu, etc. they could hardly do anything to prop up the entire team. Such superstars, if encouraged in individual games like Athletics, Swimming, Boxing, Wrestling, Gymnastics, Shooting, etc, could end up with a lot of top honours for the country.

(f) Lack of finances and rampant poverty is the root cause of most of the above ailments. In a poor country like ours, where a huge population is mainly worried to arrange food for themselves and their families, it seems highly improbable that they would have time and resources for sports.

Remedies: To overcome these problems, the sports policy needs complete overhauling. The policy of "catch them young" needs to be implemented vigorously. Sporting infrastructure, training and coaching facilities should be improved. Guarantee of assured career to the sportsmen selected under this scheme should be given. Need is also to pump more funds for sports to provide due encouragement and facilities to the sportsmen. Sports need to be promoted to lure more talented young men to go in for sports. In sports like Athletics and Gymnastics youngmen/women from rural areas are particularly required to be encouraged. This may be done by providing adequate sporting and coaching facilities in rural schools. After identification of potential talent at younger age, they should only be made to practise and play at Government expenses and all their future liabilities including their career should be taken care by the Government. These measures, if adopted, may start producing positive results after about a decade.

Q. Growth of militant nationalism was an extreme form of patriotism. Give reasons for the growth of Militant nationalism. Did this growth act as a catalyst for the grant of freedom to India?

Ans. Indian National Movement was a direct offshoot of the growth of hatred for the British rule. Partition of Bengal, in 1905, was one of the important events that gave true expression to the growing dissatisfaction among the Indian masses against the British Rule. During this period itself, the educated Indians were already disillusioned by the failure of the British Government to fulfil the genuine demands of the moderates. The demands put forth by the moderates were treated with contempt by the Britishers. It was also revealed to the Indians that the main purpose of the British rule was to economically exploit India, to the benefit of their own country. Pathetic attitude of the Government towards severe famines during the end of the previous century, in which millions of Indians perished, exposed the true face of the Britishers to the Indians.

In addition to the above mentioned factors there were several other factors that contributed to the growth of extreme patriotism, also known as extremism or militant nationalism. By the end of 19th century, leaders and reformists like Tilak, Aurobindo Ghose, Vivekananda, Bipin Chandra Pal, etc. had preached nationalism, self-respect and self-confidence. Growth of education also increased the awareness and consciousness. Western ideas of democracy and patriotism fascinated the Indians. In addition, several international events were also responsible for this. Rise of Japan, defeat of Italian army by the Ethiopians in 1896 and defeat of Russia by Japan in 1905, exploded the myth of European invincibility. Revolutionary movements in Russia, Ireland, Egypt, Turkey and China also convinced the Indians that the mass movements could shake big empires. All these events were exploited by the existing schools of militant nationalism. Soon militant nationalists like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghose, Chidambaram Pillai, etc rose to the horizon of popularity. They advocated the policies like active non-Cooperation, passive resistance and self-sacrifice, in addition to Swadeshi and Boycott.

Although, the early achievement of independence cannot be attributed to the rise of militants, yet it exposed the irrelevance of being moderate. At the Surat session of the Congress, the moderates realised that the extremists cannot be just brushed aside. Rise of leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.R. Dass, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, etc. amply proves that the influence of militant ideology had made deep inroads into the minds of prominent Congressmen and dominated the policies of Indian National Congress, even after the eclipse of extremist leaders. It was realised by the Congress leadership that they have to take a tough stance against the colonial rule of the Britishers. The theory of self-sacrifice, advocated by the militants, was further strengthened by the use of this concept by the revolutionaries. Revolutionary Terrorism, which believed in the policy of "tooth for tooth, nail for nail", also supported several other thoughts of the militants. As a result, the Congress leadership during the last about two decades of Nationalist Movement followed a tougher policy against the excesses of the British Government.

Although, the influence of the policies of extremists could not result in complete change in the policy of the Government, it certainly influenced its ideology considerably. Had there been no extremist ideas, the traditional moderate outlook of the Congress might have taken longer time to force the Britishers to leave India. Indian freedom struggle was, therefore, given the much needed impetus by the militant ideology at the right time.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Is History Junk and Futile?

Q. "History is junk and its study serves no purpose." Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *Many people believe that a study of history, as a mere record of wars and victories, of kings' deeds and on the people's follies, is futile and may even be misleading. What has happened in the past provides no clue or guideline to the future. What lessons are to be learnt from the happenings of bygone days? At times history does provide an interesting study of the life and living of our ancestors, but that is about all. Mankind is known for repeating its follies and kings and queens are famous for either generosity or cruelty, but the point is (so runs the line of criticism) what purpose does it serve. Look at the time devoted to the preparation and study of history in schools, colleges and universities. Students are required to cram up the facts about wars and victories, but does a study of history promote peace, or does it ever prevent wars and conflicts? Nothing of the kind. Rather, dictators and warmongers derive inspiration from the harsh rulers of their type in the past and try to imitate them. But there is also the contrary view which has been stressed by eminent scholars, statesmen and also by politicians. They emphasize the importance of history without which, it is said, men and women cannot be fully enlightened. The urges, aspirations and accomplishments of nation provide valuable lessons; a proper understanding of history and earnest efforts to judge everything in the proper historical perspective have full utility.*

Arguments *For* **the View** (*That history is junk*)

1. History, said Carlyle, is a distillation of rumour. Some writers narrate the story of wars and conflicts, struggles and campaigns, tensions and treaties, heroic feats and cowardly deeds of chicken-hearted rulers in many lands, and give it the appearance of history. Many of the descriptions are based on rumour, deduction, scanty evidence and an occasional script, but the presentation is mostly unreliable and unauthentic. The conflicting versions given by various historians, of wars and campaigns, provide evidence that most of the time "history" is not based on verified facts but a part of it is imagination; and a part of it merely deduction and surmises.

2. As for the argument that history provides valuable lessons we have the impressive line by George Bernard Shaw who said: "Alas, Hegel was right when he said that we learn from history that men never learn anything from history. Otherwise, why has crime increased and criminals have multiplied in numbers in all parts of the world, even in countries which have a "glorious" history and an ancient civilisation of which they are very proud"? In effect, said Voltaire, "history is only a picture of crimes and misfortunes." He was supported by Sir Robert Walpole who cautioned his countrymen: "Oh, do not read history, for that I know must be false."

3. Every historian writes with a bias, either communal or sectarian. Muslim historians of Mediaeval India wrote accounts of their times with a prejudice that could hardly be hidden. British historians re-wrote history so as to establish British superiority in every branch of human activity and present Indians as an inferior, unfit, lazy, third-rate people, who have been "saved" by foreign rule and who hardly deserve independence. These historians thus promoted the "imperial" cause—the cause of their kings and queens. Was it truly Indian history? Had it been so and had the history books, the foreigners wrote, been fair and true, Indian scholars after Independence would not have felt the necessity of re-writing the country's history so as to eliminate the prejudice against this country and its people. A struggle for freedom is presented as a "mutiny". It is clear that almost every history is prejudiced and distorted to suit certain ends. True history, it has been well said, is a contradiction in terms. There is no such thing.

4. Why is it that people are made to believe history to be a fairly accurate presentation of the past but mythology is bypassed and even derided and scoffed at? Basically, they are the same; both lack authenticity, reality and truth. Just as there are heated debates about the lack of a basis in many mythological stories, similarly there have been heated debates and controversies over certain "historical" occurrences, the dates and places of battles, the causes and results, etc. This shows that much of history is pure conjecture, and conjecture serves little purpose. Humanity does not materially benefit from it.

5. So long have we been fed with flattering descriptions of the ancient past and of our glorious deeds many people feel complacent. No wonder the problems of today, and the graver problems expected to emerge in the future, do not engage our full attention. Wise people look to the present and future, not to the past. Wallowing the triumphs of our ancestors has led to dangerous attitudes of self-approbation.

Arguments *Against* **the View**

1. A study of the great men and women of the past teaches us a lot. It

is futile to argue that the lives and actions of such leaders have nothing to teach us. The real theme of history is Man's growth from barbarism to civilisation, and the world keeps on progressing. This progress is greatly facilitated by a thorough knowledge of the past through a study of good history books.

2. History is not just a record of the doings of kings, emperors and queens and their Ministers. Kings and emperors have ceased to rule the world stage now; they are an anachronism in the world of today, but is it not true that the growth and development of history has been greatly facilitated by the bitter lessons which people have learnt after studying the misdeeds of dictators and ruthless, despotic things? A study of Man's struggle through the ages is bound to be beneficial and enlightening, a valuable guide for shaping man's destiny in future. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, history teaches us of growth and progress and of the possibilities of infinite advance of man.

3. The fact that some books of history have turned out to be distorted versions of events does not mean that history as a whole should be condemned and denounced. Some times historical interpretations do vary, but these differences pertain to details on the broad principles and the main events there is general agreement. A historian's personal orientation and the subjective factor also play a part, but this applies to all types of books, including literature. The area of certainty in history is as wide as the area of doubt and speculation. Despite the differences, consensus does emerge, and that is history. It is a continuous process. Judgements in any case are tentative, both past and present. The certainties of today often become the doubts and uncertainties of tomorrow.

4. The knowledge of history enlightens us about the wide range of situations and options, increases the chances of taking the correct decisions—unless the understanding of the historical perspective is partial and incomplete.

5. The main use of history lies in the wisdom it imparts to the reader. The obvious lesson of history, is that the best course for people, both rulers and the ruled, is to keep an open mind and be tolerant. The troubles arising from intolerance and from keeping a closed mind have become quite apparent from history books. Neglect of history produces a vagueness of outlook, a divorce from life as it really is. Historical events are seldom unconnected phenomena. History should enable us to grasp the working of the world forces. It is the highest social science and should be respected as such.

Advertisements: Blessing or Menace?

Q. "Without advertisements and the art of advertising, business would come to a standstill and society in general would suffer a major setback." Give arguments *For* **and** *Against* **this view.**

Ans. *The origin of the word "advertise" can be traced to the Latin "Advertere" which implies making something, a product or a process, known to the people by some means of publicity—the press, the platform, radio, TV posters, handbills, etc. Obviously, advertisements play a vital role in propagating business, promoting sales through persuasion and propaganda, and thus creating a market where none exists, or develop a market further where already a beginning has been made. Newspapers and magazines are generally full of advertisements, some glaring and outspoken, some subtle and not so aggressive or obtrusive, but effective all the same. Sometimes the suggestion is merely symbolic; it goes home nevertheless because of the credibility of the medium. Resort is made to the process of auto-suggestion and make-believe. There is also the trick of gradual and subtle brain-washing, through visual and other publicity, and carrying conviction about the grave disadvantages of not following a certain course. The advertisers also play upon human sentiments, exploit human weaknesses and highlight just what many people wish, miss or need. Hence, there is a large extent of deception also, and yet people fall ready victims to it, often losing all sense of proportion and forgetting the limitation of their purse in the process. This is particularly applicable to women.*

Arguments *For* **the View**

1. The only method of making products and processes known to the public and of ensuring a market for goods is advertising; without such publicity goods will not sell and business will not prosper. It is indispensable to modern commerce.

2. The art of advertising and the various advertising media provide countless opportunities for employment to all categories of people—artists, painters, photographers, young men and women who work as "models", writers and thinkers. All of them would be rendered jobless if advertising comes to an end.

3. Advertising is now a major industry, having acquired competitive dimensions with an army of people engaged in countering the publicity of rival products and methods of ensuring an easier life to the people. Propaganda is cleverly mixed up with exposure of weaknesses and faults so as to run down a competitor. There is advertising to counter other advertising and propaganda to counter propaganda in a bid to outbid and outsell the rivals.

4. Advertising also provides entertainment through clever, attractive and beautifully illustrated write-ups, provided by wielders of the mighty pen and artists of many hues. The impressive and eye-catching display of textiles, TV sets, toilet goods etc., complete with alluring poses of lovely human figures, do provide a lot of entertainment and lively comment. Thomas Jefferson, the great American President, said way back in 1920 that he read a newspaper more for advertisement than for the news.

5. Without advertisements many newspapers would starve and go out of business; radio and TV would also suffer heavy economic losses because advertising brings them substantial revenue.

Arguments *Against* **the View**

1. Advertising is mere deception; it is a play upon human senti-

ments and seeks to mislead the prospective customers. Merit in such campaigns generally takes the back seat. One can never be sure that the highly publicised goods one buys as a result of a large advertisement is durable, dependable or even necessary.

2. Advertising these days is a very costly business, but people forget that the entire cost of advertising, and much more besides, is recovered through the higher prices of goods. Thus, customers pay not only for the goods they buy but also for the heavy expense of advertisements incurred through various media.

3. The freedom of the press, as well as the freedom of thought, is adversely affected by the pressure groups comprising the major advertisers, who often dictate terms and even influence editorial policy.

4. The craze for advertising often leads the manufacturers to ridiculous lengths in wooing the customer. Sometimes gifts are distributed to win over prospective buyers; people fall a prey to temptations and deceive themselves.

Bureaucracy X-Rayed

Q. "In most cases the civil service is neither civil nor service—it is hypocrisy." Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *The term bureaucracy signifies a country's civil service, its methods of functioning, its policies and attitudes. Each country's day-to-day administration is actually run by the civil servants. Just as autocracy means the rule of the despot and democracy means the rule of the people, similarly bureaucracy means the rule of the "bureau" or table. By and large, bureaucracy stands for a mechanical, impersonal rule, seeking to enforce cold and uniform norms in each case. It is completely shorn of human sympathy and consideration, acting like a machine most of the time, as if the rules matter above everything else and also as if society exist for rules and not rules for society. Change is taking place in some countries to make the civil servants more humane, more sympathetic to the people. Discourtesy and hypocrisy, however, continue.*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Wherever there are inadequacies of the administration, the fault lies mostly with the civil servants, the "steel-frame" and the inflexible bureaucracy, which seem to be concerned only with the universal application of the rules, whatever the circumstances and whoever the persons affected, high or low. It does not bother about whether in this process it is serving the interests of the people. Various Prime Ministers and other leaders, in India and elsewhere, have expressed their growing uneasiness over the bureaucracy's failure to change its out-look and mode of functioning. So the flaws are widely admitted.

2. In economic development, as in other fields of national activity, there is a notable gap between intentions and actions. The importance of bridging this yawning gap is widely admitted, but the fact is that the agency for implementation of governmental intentions, comprises a whole lot of civil servants of various categories. It is there that the principal deficiency lies. The Government's professed intention is to serve the people, but the bureaucracy lords over the people and functions without the requisite sense of devotion and social service. So, most of the time it is not a service as such; rather the civil servants, especially at the senior level, tend to function as masters and do not care even for the ministers, except formally. They gradually become the real rulers of the country, whatever the nature and complexion of their "political masters", whose policies they are supposed to implement. Ministers also soon find themselves helpless against the officials who point out all sorts of administrative hurdles in the way of enforcing certain decisions which they dislike.

3. The civil servants regard themselves as "heaven-born" and superior to all other people on earth. The ICS people and their successors, the IAS officials, wield power out of all proportion to their numbers. Its members, by and large are an unjustified elite in a democratic society. The ICS people were described, with much justification, as western snobs out of touch and out of sympathy with the Indian masses. Historical examples prove the point that the bureaucracy makes or mars a government. The decline of the Roman Empire was due, in large part, to the functioning of the powerful Roman civil service. The French and Russian bureaucracy sounded the death-knell of the respective empires; the centralisation of the French civil service led to a politically intolerable state of affairs.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Whatever the deficiencies of the civil services, it cannot be denied that they have fulfilled a vital task and done very useful work. In times of political instability, its members have conducted the administration creditably; whenever political leaders let down the country, the civil servants save the situation.

2. Apart from providing the basic and vital administrative services, the civil servants have helped to promote national integration. The civil service in India generally comprises 50 per cent of recruits from a particular State and the rest come from the other States. This ensures impartiality, and promotes integration and a broader out-look. Favouritism is consequently at a discount and devotion to duty acquires a new accent. Some people may have grievances about the officials' attitudes but part of the reason is that these senior officials have little time to meet all and sundry. If they decide to meet every aggrieved individual personally, they would have no time for administrative duties which require wholehearted attention.

3. In every country there is a ruling elite whether they are civil servants or other people. The effort should be to ensure that the best talent, specialist or generalist, comprises the top rung of the administration. That is where the civil servants come in. The important task is to develop a spirit of service among them and not to condemn them indiscriminately as snobs.

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Science without religion is lame; religion without science is blind."

—Albert Einstein

If we discard religion in our pursuit for scientific truths and go whole hog for physical verification of facts we may end up in a situation which is half-stimulating and half-suffocating. No passion or proclivity is self-sustaining if it leads us to a doubtful direction and stops us from casting a glance to our right or left. There is no doubt that science and its analytical approaches to life free us from the bondage of bigotry and blind faith. But if in our over enthusiasm we disregard religion altogether as irrelevant and irritant, we would surely fall into the lewd lap of devils masquerading as wheeler dealers of spirituality. Just as science without religion is incomplete or incongruous, similarly religion without the authenticity of science can lead us into a blind alley. We need science to lead a comfortable life. But to keep a happy harmony between sensuous sensations and spiritual salvation we need both. In fact both aim at achieving the goal of truth but with different tools. The one without the other is incomplete. Whereas science searches for the concrete with exploration and examination, religion prepares us for compassion with the help of restraint, renunciation and rightful action.

"In youth we learn, in age we understand."

Human beings acquire knowledge in their youth but understand the nuances of their acquisition in (old) age. In youth there is a tendency to go in for more and more possessions, whether worldly or intellectual, but it is only in age, when senses become sober, that we sift the chaff from the grain. Youth is the period of action when one is in a hurry to get hold of all that appears useful. Youth is that period of life when one is up and doing, ready to rush in where even the angels fear to tread. But age is that stage and state of human psyche, when one concentrates on the quality of collections made in youth. It is the telling trait of age that we contemplate more on the intrinsic value of those acquisitions that can stand the test of time or can stand by us in good stead. Comprehension and contemplation are the preferences of age just as ambition and adventure are the impulses of youth. With little variations here and there, human nature behaves like this and thus completes its cycle that begins with life and ends with death. Between the two poles of youth and age, a lot happens which is sweet as well as sour, rewarding as well as ravaging. After serious scrutiny one rejects the irrelevant but tries to assimilate those virtues that enrich and ennoble human mind.

"Blind is not he who has lost his eyes, but he who hides his short-comings."

Mahatma Gandhi

It is the irony of human life that we never fail to discern the physical infirmities that afflict or distort normal human activity, but wilfully hide those short comings in conception of ideas and conduct that are the weakest spots of our character. No doubt, one who has lost his eyes for one reason or the other is an unfortunate fellow and deserves consideration. But those who try to be over-smart and conceal their weaknesses, both moral and intellectual, by any means, are really blind. Such persons suffer from an acute sense of guilt, but keep their conscience under wraps and pose to be normal or morally upright. They adopt all types of gimmicks to hide the distortions of their personality and thus deceive none but themselves. Their faults exert such a powerful influence on their faculties that they seldom realise the perilous path they are treading. They are quite susceptible to the blindness of eyes but quite oblivious to the foibles of character that keep corroding the latent strength of their soul. By keeping their conscience under servility, they may make a mark or two but spiritually they are hollow.

"Love is blind, marriage is the eye-opener."

If the instinct of love were not blind there would have been no soul stirring love lores in world literature. No passion in human life is as captivating as that of love, where the heart dictates and the lovers blindly follow. There is no element of thought or calculation. No opposition is strong enough to deter lovers from the obsession of 'love at first sight' and other eccentricities associated with it. It is only when the chains of marriage bind them that the tremors of ground realities start appearing. The perceptions change dramatically and in place of the heart, it is the head that calls the shots and becomes assertive. Even a small aberration or negligence does not pass unnoticed and the comments for each other become highly caustic. Blindness in love yields to overvigilance and the pleasantries and flattering remarks of the past are replaced by shouts and shrieks at each other. Undoubtedly if love is spontaneous, marriage is compulsive. If the former is exciting, the latter is exacting.

Commercial Flying

Career Prospects

A career in flying offers everything a young person expects from life—unmatched glamour, unique adventure, decent life, attractive salary, distinguished social status and extreme job satisfaction. The career also provides excellent opportunities for growth and advancement.

Civil Aviation enjoys an important place in any economy and more particularly in a developing country like ours, where it acts as a catalyst in the growth of commerce, industry and business. During the past few years, the policy of privatisation and liberalisation has opened new and attractive vistas in the field of civil aviation. Before this policy only four organisations—Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans—offered opportunities in commercial flying in India. The new policy of "open skies" has attracted several new private airlines in recent years including Modiluft, Jagson, Damania, East West Airlines, Citylink, Jet Air, etc. Recent decision of the Government to declare the Indian Airlines and Air India as public limited companies would result in partial privatisation of these premier airlines also, thereby improving their efficiency. This may also result in these airlines offering better terms and service conditions to the commercial pilots.

Learning to Fly

The most important step towards a career in commercial flying is the training. It is also one of the toughest and most expensive aspect. With the ultimate aim of getting a Commercial Pilot's Licence (CPL), a trainee is required to obtain a Student Pilot's Licence (SPL) and a Private Pilot's Licence (PPL) in stages. In addition, a candidate may also obtain a Senior Commercial Pilot's Licence (SCPL), Private Helicopter Pilot's Licence (PHPL), Glider Pilot's Licence (GPL), etc. The minimum requirement for becoming a professional commercial pilot is a CPL. All these licences are awarded by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, after a candidate qualifies the prescribed tests and obtains the required flying experience.

Flying Clubs/Institutions provide the required experience to a candidate. All desirous candidates may pass an oral/written test to get a SPL in any of the Flying Clubs. At present there are 29 Flying Clubs/Institutes in India which act as the primary schools for the aspiring candidates. Out of these, six are State-owned, twenty two are privately owned and managed and there is one autonomous body known as Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy at Rae Bareli. Some of the important Flying Clubs are: Bihar Flying Institute, Patna; North India Flying Club, Jalandhar; Hissar Aviation Club; Karnal Aviation Club; Ludhiana Aviation Club; Amritsar Aviation Club and Delhi's Safdarjang Flying Club.

Before a candidate becomes eligible for issue of a CPL, he/she is required to have at least 250 hours of flying experience. To obtain this experience, the candidates are required to join the flying clubs as student Pilots. To be selected as a student Pilot, a candidate must be ten plus two pass and is required to pass the Student Pilot Manual Examination, after qualifying the oral examination and the prescribed medical test. Oral examination includes questions on Air Regulations, Air Navigation, Air Meteorology and Aircraft Engineering, for which the preliminary knowledge of all these aspects is required to be obtained by the candidates. After a candidate is admitted as a student Pilot in a Fying Club/Institute, he/she is required to undergo rigorous training for eight months and obtain a minimum flying experience of 60 hours, before becoming eligible to take the written examination for getting a PPL. Out of this 60 hours flying experience, 40 hours of slow flying and 20 hours of fast flying is a must.

After having obtained a PPL, the next step is to get a CPL, the ultimate licence for commerical flying. To be eligible to take the test for CPL, a private pilot candidate must undergo atleast 2-year training with a minimum of 250 hours of flying experience. To obtain this flying experience in the flying clubs/Institutes, the financial burden is to be borne by the candidates, which despite being subsidised, is astronomical.

Flying training at a Flying Club is quite an expensive proposition. In addition to certain monthly subscription, a candidate is also required to pay the flying charges ranging from Rs 150 per hour to Rs 169 per hour. Actual expenses per hour of flying cost between Rs 601 to Rs 772 and the difference between the actual charges and the flying charges realised is subsidised by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The flying experience/practice is provided in two seater aircraft namely *Pushpak* and *Cessna*. It is estimated that the Government subsidises about 80 per cent of the total costs of the Flying clubs all over the country.

As per the guidelines of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), the Flying Clubs are also

required to provide certain other facilities out of the subsidy given to them. These include training to the NCC cadets, facilities for hobby flying, facilities for issue of Airport Maintenance Engineer's Licence, facilities for Gliders licence, etc.

Sizeable State Spending

Even after obtaining a CPL, a pilot is further trained by Air India and Indian Airlines before he/she is actually inducted as a first officer on a basic aircraft. This pre-flying training takes place at the Central Training Establishment, Hyderabad. Heavy expenditure is incurred here on training of a pilot by way of simulators, on ground and actual flying training. Trainee pilots are trained for one year and the estimated expenditure incurred on this training, by the concerned airline, is over Rs 10 lacs. This training also enables the trainees to qualify as a co-pilot. From the level of Co-pilots to the level of a Commander, experience of about eight years is required and sizeable amount of money is spent during this period on the training of pilots also.

Sky is the Limit

As discussed earlier, after obtaining a commercial licence one is eligible to be inducted as a pilot. After pre-flight training and further on-the-job flying experience, the pilots continue to acquire more and more expertise in this esteemed field. Hence, the candidates with basic qualities of alertness and awareness may expect to rise high in this profession. The career also offers extensive travel and the opportunities to visit the nook and corner of the world. It also provides the pleasure of being in a profession which is more of a hobby.

The candidates interested in this career may contact the Manager/Administrator of the nearest Civil Aviation/Flying Club and find out the details and the dates of tests for getting admitted as a student pilot. It is also recommended that the candidates go through the syllabus for the test carefully and prepare themselves adequately. If required, they may also obtain some coaching from a good institute so that they are able to qualify the test.

It is obvious that the entire process of becoming a commercial pilot is lengthy one and the candidates require a lot of patience. Though some scholarships are available to some categories of trainees, yet the candidates must be able to spend sufficient amount of money before getting a CPL. Both these factors must be given due consideration by the candidates, before beginning their training. Flying training, once commenced, cannot be left in-between otherwise the entire time and money spent may go waste. Once the training stage is over and the career as a commercial pilot takes off, there is no looking behind and sky is the limit.

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Descriptive Questions

Professionals and Civil Services

Q. Professionals like Doctors and Engineers should be prevented from appearing at Civil Services examinations. Give two arguments in favour and two against the given proposition.

Arguments in favour of the proposition

1. A poor country like India, reeling under resources crunch and an ever escalating graph of demands of the people for quick redressal of their genuine grievances, can ill-afford to waste her professionals in the corridors of files and papers, or in air conditioned rooms for a few perks and powers. By allowing professionals like Doctors, Engineers, architects, *et al*, to appear at civil services examinations, we are making a mockery of the highly expensive professional education. Whatever may be our *raison d'etre* behind such a move, the result of adopting such a course in the name of 'equality of opportunity' is going to be a colossal waste of human expertise and technical proficiency.

2. In the on-going tussle between the bureaucrats versus the technocrats, if we really mean to enhance the status and stature of our technocrats and spare them the humility of playing a second fiddle to an all-powerful bureaucracy, we should change the rules of the game and provide same powers, perks and prestige, if not more, to the professionals. There is no gainsaying the fact that we are already losing the benefit of our professionals' training and expertise due to the phenomenon of 'brain drain.' If we do not prevent them from appearing at civil services examinations, we would be pushing our best professionals, like upcoming doctors, computer engineers, specialists in electronics and environmental engineering, into the ivory towers of bureaucracy. Can we afford such a costly luxury? Of course not. So the best course to halt such a suicidal drift is to prevent the professionals from appearing at civil services examinations.

Arguments against the proposition

1. On the very face of it, the proposition is not only utterly preposterous but also untenable as far as the tenets of natural justice and equality of opportunity for all are concerned. To single out professionals and prevent them from appearing at civil services examination tantamounts to ostracising them from the mainstream of the national life and treat them differently like out-castes.

2. Experience has shown that even a few professionals in civil services so far have acquitted themselves in flying colours and proved many a critic wrong that their entry into bureaucracy would result in rivalry between the technical and non-technical classes of civil servants. Entry of professionals has given the services an aura of scientific/technical touch, which was badly needed. Moreover, these technical personnel can do much better in ministries like health, power, irrigation, science and technology and atomic energy, as compared to their counterparts who have no such background. All said and done, the proposition needs to be rejected at once.

Unity in Diversity is a myth

Q. Unity in diversity is easy to talk but impossible to achieve in a country like India. Explain your views in this regard. Substantiate your views by giving instances, examples from your experience, reading and knowledge.

Ans. The assumption that 'unity in diversity' in India is impossible to achieve may be dubbed by nationalists as the expression of cynicism or the voice of a defeatist. To the critic or analyst of Indian history, any euphoria or exultation over the imaginary presence of 'unity in diversity' seems more a matter of perception or self-delusion than an expression of ground reality. Perhaps the truth lies somewhere between the two extreme views held by the proponents of 'unity' and the perceivers of 'diversity'. There is no denying the fact that national unity, rather the political unity, which is the basis of all our strength and stability, is fragile in content and context of diverse forces that become prominent and assertive quite often. To add fuel to the fires of diversities of religion, region, language, castes and creeds and a plethora of others, is the present-day political leadership, that loses no opportunity to whip up passions to garner votes. When such is the quality of political leadership and their weakness to calculate every issue in terms of electoral gains or losses, the goal of achieving 'unity of hearts in the midst of stark diversity' looks like a mirage.

The fragile fabric of 'unity in diversity' has to live with the deranging dance of ethnic/caste conflicts, communal holocaust, language riots and what not. To cap it all, the lingering boundary disputes, water-distribution/sharing problems, regional imbalances, *et al*, between different States, have rendered the concept of unity more a myth and less a reality. With the policy of 'sons of the soil' taking precedence over merit, the future is dark indeed. Self-complacency may convince us to reiterate at every forum that India offers a unique example of 'unity in diversity', but on deep introspection we know how hollow is our claim.

Curbing election expenditure

Q. Suggest three effective measures to control huge expenditure incurred on elections. Explain how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. The recent observations of Mr Seshan on the open (mis)use of money power in elections has rightly caused concern and consternation among the elite and the common people alike. With no-holds barred, contestants and their supporters have been resorting to all types of arms-twisting tactics, the most conspicuous being the employment of money, muscle and mafia power in elections. Horrified but helpless at the distortions of election strategies, the poor voter has found in the Election Commission its last hope of halting the rot. According to the Commission's findings, the privileged few do not permit people to have a free choice of their representatives. Such people form three categories. They are those who enjoy positions of authority in the government, those having unlimited financial resources and those who can mobilise money power. With the increasing role of money power, sometimes the election process is reduced to a mere farce. The following measures can help retrieve the sordid situation into which we seem to have been pushed.

First of all the time-period for canvassing, from the date of withdrawals to the actual date of voting, should be reduced. Along with reducing the days of canvassing, political parties/candidates should be made to restrict the printing of posters and other propaganda material. Besides, the number of meetings and vehicles should be brought down to a reasonable level. Special vigilance by EC observers (for election expenditure) should be kept on those candidates or constituencies which are 'sensitive' and likely to become the hunting ground for an unabashed display of money power. Any violation of instructions/guidelines, including the model code of conduct, should immediately lead to poll-cancellation.

2. Secondly, the expenses of all candidates should be audited by an agency of experts which is beyond the reach of influence, coercion or connivance by the interested parties/persons. Any serious departure from the norms laid down by the EC should mean automatic disqualification of the candidate from future elections. One of the most effective measures in this regard can be the funding of elections by the government. The modalities of such a course can be worked out.

3. Instead of disturbing public peace and spoiling the walls and other spaces with posters, more time to candidates of recognised political parties should be given on the Television. If need be, an extra-channel may be opened for this purpose only.

If all the mountains disappear

Q. Suppose all the mountains in the world disappear suddenly. Explain three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. The crown and glory of this earth, the monumental majesty of the landscape and the perennial source of water, which is the sustenance of all life, mountains have played a decisive role in the evolution of human civilisation and culture and coloured its spectrum in more than one ways. God forbid, if all the mountains in the world disappear suddenly, the consequences that are likely to follow this tragedy would be too grim to visualise. What to talk of the very adverse effects on the socio-economic of the people as a whole, the very survival of life—human plant and animal—would become a question mark in the event of all mountains vanishing into the thin air

With the disappearance of mountains, there will be no peaks for the snow to stay during winter and melt during summer and thus feed the rivers and streams, fountains and rivulets, with water. When such a situation arises, the big dams would be starved of water and both the production of hydro-electricity and the availability of water for irrigation would come to a halt. Fields and factories would have to go without water and electricity. Raw materials and finished products would become scarce. Economic activity the world over would be badly hit, affecting the living standards of the people in the short-run and throwing millions out of jobs in the long run. Such a development would not only be unpalatable for the people to suffer but also crudely chaotic to put up with.

2. Flora and fauna, that have been an integral part of mountains, would face the danger of becoming extinct, when their natural habitat, the mountains, disappear suddenly. Rare herbs, used both for medicines and cosmetic preparations, would be available no longer and this development too would mean a severe setback for the human race. All fine arts, that have perpetuated themselves on the magic of mountains, their immortal inspiration, colourful and colossal character, would lose their patron and patriarch once the mountains disappear from the face of this world. Winter sports like skiing would disappear altogether.

3. The green cover, which is so essential for all living beings, would drastically come down when the mountains along with their forests vanish and the whole earth becomes a vast plain or a desolate desert. Saints and sages would be deprived of the caves, and other secluded places where they have been meditating so far. Gods and goddesses, who have been occupying the coveted positions on mountain peaks, since time immemorial, would become homeless and helpless like their counterparts, the human beings. Perhaps like nomads and gypsies, they will have to roam here and their and call the open sky as the common roof of all the homeless.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The questions given below were set in the BSRB Probationary Officers' examination (West Bengal) held on the 28th November, 1993.

We are grateful to Shri Suvendu Kumar Sahu of Bhubaneswar for sending these questions to us.

Q. 1-15. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in BOLD to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The news that the Indian Railways are going to incur a shortfall of Rs 1,000 crore in their resources generation and will, therefore, have to seek budgetary support to that extent—will not surprise many. That's a scenario that has been **played out** for years now, and the outcome too has been predictable—with the railway budget doing its duty by doling out public money. But its time to look at the problem differently, in view of the current concerns of government in economising its charity and the feeling that the railway have to stand on its own legs.

The railways have, over the last few months, continued to experience a shortfall of Rs 85 crore per month, a feature that could add to their woes if it continues. Fall in expected goods traffic, in the rate per tonne and also a **dip** in passenger traffic have contributed to the shortfall. All this may not be new concerns for the railways; the relevant point, however, is how the system and the government hope to tackle it.

Clearly, budgetary support should be considered only in the last instance, after various measures to both reduce expenditure and raise resources have been tried out. Consider subsidies on passenger traffic—the expenditure which really **digs** into the government's coffers. In fact, passenger traffic subsidy accounted for nearly 90% of the railways losses in 1992-93 with freight traffic subsidies taking up the rest.

Freight traffic subsidy cuts should prove more easy if this year's budget exercise is any indication. Till now, sixteen commodities were subsidised. In 1993-94 budget subsidy on four were removed. Prices did not rise, there was little protest and now the railways ought to be emboldened to do more. Reduction in passenger subsidies is more **tricky** given the dependence of such a large population, mostly poor, on the system and most governments have been reluctant to do much. In fact, passenger rates have been hiked very few times and that too only in recent years.

One area where the railways could do a lot more **pruning** is in shutting uneconomic branch lines. For instances, in 1992-93 it was found that 114 branch lines contributed a loss of Rs 121 crores.

To its credit, however, the railways has been looking around for sources of funds other than the budget.

1. Which of the following has the SAME meaning as the word '**dip**' as it has been used in the passage?

(1) drift (2) slowness
(3) plunge (4) reduction
(5) tardiness

2. How does the government expect to "economise its charity"?

(1) By requiring the railways to be self-sufficient
(2) By stopping the budget support
(3) By showing its concern through the railway ministry
(4) By not doling out public money
(5) By reducing the overall operation of the railways

3. Which of the following is CORRECT regarding the shortfall in the railways resource generation?

(1) It was higher than earlier years
(2) It is happening for the first time
(3) It was anticipated by most people
(4) This is the largest shortfall ever to happen
(5) None of these

4. How does the cut in freight traffic affect the shortfall?

(1) By increasing the income
(2) By reducing the expense
(3) Simultaneously increasing income and reducing expense
(4) By reducing dependence on the Central Government
(5) None of these

5. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the railway operation?

(1) Reduction in goods traffic is not a new phenomenon
(2) Passenger traffic has shown increase in recent years
(3) Rates per tonne of goods carried has come down
(4) Railways are aware of the problem of reduction in income
(5) None of these

6. Which of the following has the SAME meaning as the phrase "**played out**" as it has been used in the passage?

(1) enacted (2) repeated
(3) dramatised (4) done
(5) predicted

7. Why do the Government and railways not raise the passenger fares?

(1) It is anyway subsidised
(2) It does not affect the railways very much
(3) It is anyway loss making
(4) It would affect a large number of people
(5) None of these

8. Which of the following has the SAME meaning as the word '**pruning**' as it has been used in the passage?

(1) stopping
(2) economising
(3) spending
(4) profiteering

(5) cancelling

9. Which of the following has the SAME meaning as the word 'tricky' as it has been used in the passage?
(1) foolish (2) deceitful
(3) useless (4) needless
(5) difficult

10. Which of the following has the OPPOSITE meaning to the word 'digs' as it has been used in the passage?
(1) donates
(2) constructs
(3) levels
(4) contributes
(5) shares

11. How many freight items are now subsidised by the railways?
(1) Sixteen (2) Four
(3) Ten (4) Twenty
(5) None of these

12. Which of the following seems to be the major contributing factor towards the losses of the railways?
(1) Passenger subsidies
(2) Freight subsidies
(3) Uneconomical lines
(4) All of the three are at the same level
(5) None of these

13. Why does the author suggest that the railways should do as regards freight subsidy?
(1) It should introduce subsidy for more items
(2) It should be very courageous
(3) It should remove or reduce subsidies of more items
(4) Author's views are not explicit
(5) None of these

14. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the passenger fare charged by the railways?
(1) It is excessively high now
(2) First class passengers are not given any subsidy
(3) Only Second Class passengers get subsidy
(4) Poor people alone get subsidy
(5) None of these

15. What seems to be the ultimate consideration for allowing freight subsidy by the railways?
(1) Keeping the freight charges low
(2) Keeping the railway in losses
(3) Keeping the prices of commodities low
(4) Cannot be made out from the passage
(5) None of these

Q. 16-20. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in BOLD type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) as the answer.

16. Because of his mastery in this field, his suggestions **are wide accepted.**
(1) are widely accepted
(2) are wide acceptance
(3) have widely accepted
(4) have been wide accepted
(5) No correction required

17. They felt humiliated because they realized that they **had cheated.**
(1) have been cheated
(2) had been cheated
(3) had been cheating
(4) were to be cheated
(5) No correction required

18. **Had you been told** me about your problem, I would have helped you.
(1) If you would have told
(2) Had you have told
(3) Had you told
(4) If you have told
(5) No correction required

19. They continued to work in the field **despite of the heavy rains.**
(1) even though there is heavy rain
(2) although heavily rains
(3) in spite the heavy rains
(4) even though it rained heavily
(5) No correction required

20. He found the gold coin **as he cleans** the floor.
(1) as he had cleaned
(2) while he cleans
(3) which he is cleaning
(4) while cleaning
(5) No correction required

Q. 21-25. In each sentence below, a word/group of words has been underlined. From the five answer choices given below each sentence, pick out the one which can substitute the underlined word/group of words correctly, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

21. All the characters in the novel are fictitious.
(1) unbelievable
(2) unreliable
(3) infamous
(4) unreal
(5) imaginative

22. Manish neglected to remit the fees in time and therefore had to pay a fine.
(1) refused (2) failed
(3) promised (4) obstructed
(5) exempted

23. Everyone was listening to the news of earthquake with mounting anxiety.
(1) curiosity (2) grief
(3) uneasiness (4) eagerness
(5) interest

24. We didn't believe in his statement, but subsequent events proved that he was right.
(1) later (2) many
(3) few (4) earlier
(5) conclusive

25. They feel that we should be fully aware of our own environment.
(1) nationality (2) heredity
(3) nature (4) family
(5) surroundings

Q. 26-35. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

26. Foolishly Rajani opened (1) the cooker when (2) it was full steam (3) and burnt her hands (4). No error (5).

27. Developmental activities of (1) the government come (2) to a standstill due (3) to paucity of funds (4). No error (5).

28 Somewhere along the (1) line list (2) track of what Asish (3) says about heart ailments (4). No error (5).

29. Even though it was (1) raining bad I (2) went out to (3) get some medicines (4). No error (5).

30. The soap brought in the (1) market recently is not (2) very fragrant

and (3) is too expensive (4). No error (5).

31. Rajdeep always introduces (1) himself by his (2) first name and never mentions (3) his family name (4). No error (5).

32. Ketan had a lot (1) of work to complete yesterday (2) and wishes (3) that he had my help (4). No error (5).

33. Unintentionally I let (1) out the secret (2) by talking about (3) it loudly in the library (4). No error (5).

34. Sarang is the only (1) person who can (2) complete this work (3) within stipulated deadline (4). No error (5).

35. Schools in that area which (1) had English as a (2) medium of instruction (3) as the majority there spoke English (4). No error (5).

Q. 36-45. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

Countries which do not have a very well developed machine tool industry can never (36) to be even a first grade (37) and economic power, much less a global industrial player. This is known from (38) of countries like Germany, USA, Japan, Switzerland and so on. When at the end of the Second World War, Japan wanted to become an industrial power, the (39) step she took was to (40) a machine tool industry. She decided to be (41) and not depend on (42) industrial nations. This was (43) in the long term rather than going in for (44) advantage of import of machine tools. Similarly, India also established a machine tool industry (45) after independence to foster its fledgling industries.

36. (1) manifest
    (2) agree
    (3) prosper
    (4) pursue
    (5) aspire

37. (1) industrial
    (2) military
    (3) progressive
    (4) rich
    (5) political

38. (1) perceptions
    (2) plans
    (3) experience
    (4) establishment
    (5) feelings

39. (1) useful
    (2) economic
    (3) wise
    (4) first
    (5) important

40. (1) nurture
    (2) introduce
    (3) admit
    (4) establish
    (5) develop

41. (1) industrious
    (2) self-sufficient
    (3) systematic
    (4) progressive
    (5) revolutionary

42. (1) developed
    (2) neighbouring
    (3) technical
    (4) foreign
    (5) European

43. (1) decided
    (2) tried
    (3) beneficial
    (4) achieved
    (5) planned

44. (1) exceptional
    (2) easy
    (3) fast
    (4) financial
    (5) temporary

45. (1) months
    (2) immediately
    (3) years
    (4) much
    (5) days

Q. 46-50. Rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D, E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

A. But by then it was too late to correct things.
B. It is impossible to steer such a large project to success without planning.
C. He had to stand by and watch helplessly.
D. The whole scheme was destined to fail from the beginning.
E. Bhaskar started realising this only towards the end.

46. Which sentence should come LAST in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B
    (3) C (4) D
    (5) E

47. Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B
    (3) C (4) D
    (5) E

48. Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B
    (3) C (4) D
    (5) E

49. Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B
    (3) C (4) D
    (5) E

50. Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B
    (3) C (4) D
    (5) E

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (2)	3 (3)
4. (3)	5. (5)	6. (1)
7. (4)	8. (2)	9. (2)
10. (4)	11. (5)	12. (1)
13. (3)	14. (5)	15. (3)
16. (1)	17. (2)	18. (3)
19. (4)	20. (4)	21. (5)
22. (2)	23. (3)	24 (1)

25. (5)
26. (3) 'it was full of steam'
27. (2) 'the government have come'
28. (4) 'had said about heart ailmentnts'
29. (2) 'raining badly I'
30. (1) 'The soap introduced in (to) the market'
31. (5) 'no error'
32. (4) 'he had my help'
33. (4) 'it loud in the library'
34. (4) 'within the stipulated deadline'
35. (1) 'schools in that area'

36. (5)	37. (2)	38. (3)
39. (4)	40. (4)	41. (2)
42. (1)	43. (3)	44. (5)
45. (2)	46. (3)	47. (5)
48. (4)	49. (2)	50. (1)

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUDGET, 1994-95

ON February 28, 1994, Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, presented his fourth budget to the Lok Sabha. The budget was a step forward in the reforms process initiated by Dr Singh, three years back.

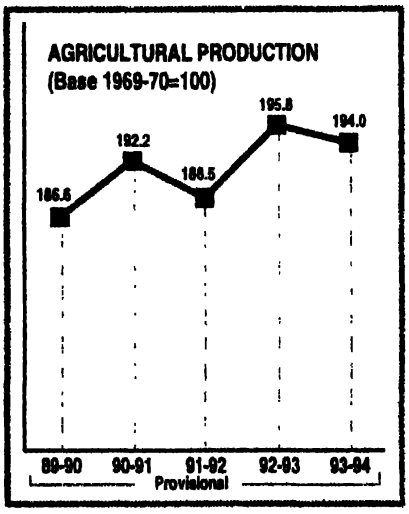
The budget contained various concessions for the industry, the rupee has been made convertible on current account and major changes have been made in the tax structure.

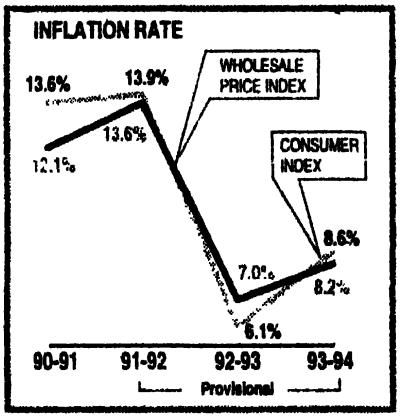
The thrust of the budget is to stimulate investment and production, both in industrial and agricultural sectors. The announcement that the government would be pre-paying IMF loan, amounting to $ 1.4 billion, reflected the confidence that the government can manage things without IMF.

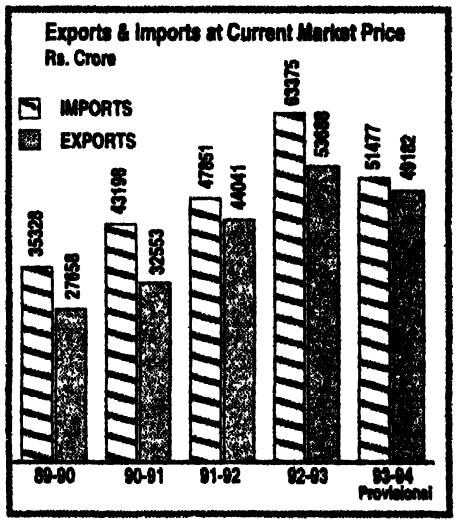
However, the worrying aspect was the growth of fiscal deficit to dangerous proportions. The fiscal deficit has gone wide of the mark, from the targeted 4.8 per cent of the GDP to 7.2 per cent.

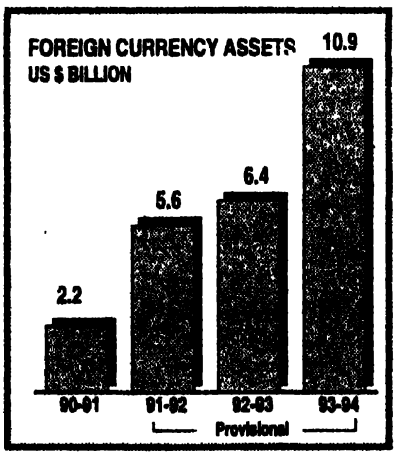
(For details see **Cover Story** *on page 715)*

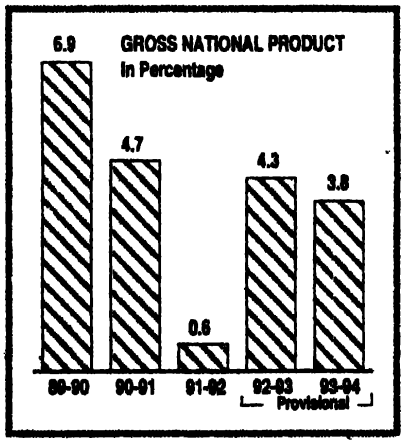
ECONOMIC SURVEY 93-94 HIGHLIGHTS

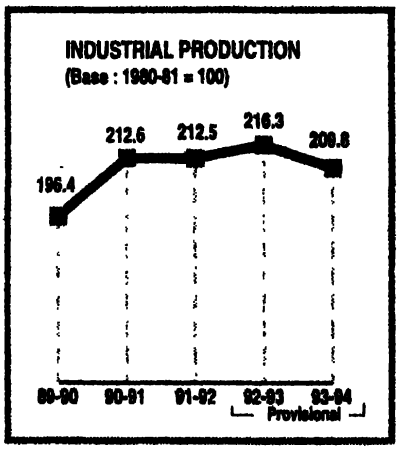












ECONOMIC SURVEY, 93-94

THE Economic Survey of 1993-94, placed before the Parliament on February 24, 1994, calls for a special policy thrust to maintain the export growth and encourage non-debt creating capital inflows, aimed at putting the balance of payments position on a stable path during the next three years.

The survey says that external sector's performance during 1993-94 has amply demonstrated the benefits of the reforms and this should strengthen the resolve to press ahead with them.

The survey has also called for broadening of tax base to contain fiscal deficits and move towards Value Added Tax (VAT) system and *ad valorem* import duty, to put Indian producers on par with the foreign companies. It is to be noted that since 1985, the economic surveys have been advocating the broadening of the tax base.

The survey also cautions that the "task ahead is long and arduous" despite the country successfully meeting the worst economic crisis in decades. It warns that if the momentum of economic reforms is not sustained, the hard-won gains of recent past could slip away, all too easily.

The need for macro-economic stability, by reducing the government's revenue expenditure to sustain high rates of savings and investment, has been stressed. The survey has also asked for a reduction of fiscal deficit in coming years.

The debt-service payments are likely to increase in the next three years. Debt-servicing is expected to peak in 1996-97 and because of this a substantial financing gap may be expected to remain in the coming years.

On foreign trade some interesting observations have been made. Manufacturers, who had a share of 76.3 per cent in 1992-93 in India's exports, are loosing their predominance. Agricultural exports increased by 38 per cent, while manufactured exports grew by only 19 per cent during the first half of 1993-94. The survey, however, views this as a "positive trend", which needs to be strengthened as it generates backward linkages within the domestic economy and stimulates growth.

In regard to the external debt, the survey states that a conscious policy is being followed to reduce the quantum of short-term external debt. The increase in external debt, in 1991-92 and 1992-93, averaged about $ 3 billion per annum, as compared to about $ 6 billion per annum in the latter half of the 80s and over $ 8 billion in 1990-91. In the first half of 1993-94, the increase was limited to less than $ 300 million.

The survey predicts that agriculture will grow at 2.3 per cent in 1993-94. Public foodgrains stocks were 22.8 million tonne, at the end of December 1993—the highest level in seven years.

The industrial production growth rate has been predicted at 4 per cent during 1993-94, against 1.8 per cent recorded during 1992-93.

The GDP growth in 1993-94 has been put at 3.8 per cent.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1994-95

THE railway budget for 1994-95 was presented in the Parliament by the Railway Minister, Mr C.K. Jaffer Sharief, on February 24, 1994. The highlights of the budget were:

- Six per cent hike proposed in fares for AC First Class, First Class, AC sleeper and AC Chair Car.
- Second class ordinary fares upto 100 km to remain unchanged. Marginal increases, ranging from Re one at 101 km to Rs five at 601 km and beyond, proposed.
- Charge now levied for computerised reservations to be levied for manual reservations also.
- Minimum distance for charges on freight traffic to be reduced from 100 km to 75 km.
- Additional revenue of Rs 997 crore expected from the new tariff measures.
- Railways to carry 18 million tonnes more than current year's freight traffic of 362 million tonnes.
- Passenger traffic expected to grow at two per cent.
- Dividend to general revenue placed at Rs 1,372 crore.
- 12 new trains to be introduced, including a weekly Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Guwahati and between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar.
- Annual plan size fixed at Rs 6,515 crore. Budgetary support from general exchequer stands at 1,150 crore.
- Two new lines—Khurda Road to Bolangir and Udhampur to Srinagar—proposed.
- Konkan Railway Project targeted for completion by March 1995.
- Formation of railway catering company being considered.

ELECTIONS

Rajya Sabha Elections

ELECTIONS for filling of 59 vacancies in the Rajya Sabha, from April 2, 1994, were held on February 17, 1994. The elections were held in Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal and Sikkim. The elections in Gujarat were postponed to March 4, 1994, due to the death of Chief Minister Chimanbhai Patel.

37 candidates were elected unopposed. These included 17 of Congress(I), 10 of BJP, 3 each of Janata Dal and SJP, two independents and one each belonging to Telugu Desam and BJP.

The BJP emerged as the biggest gainer, by bagging 12 more seats. Only 25 of Congress-I's members were returned, thus reducing its strength from 105 to 95.

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) made its maiden entry in

the Upper House with a win from Uttar Pradesh.

The strength of other major parties is: Janata Dal 29 (a gain of 2 seats); CPI-M 14 (loss of one seat); CPI 6; Samajwadi Party 4 (gain of 4 seats); JD-S 8 (loss of 3 seats); Telugu Desam 2 (loss of 3 seats).

The newly elected 35-year-old Venkataramani Reddi of Congress is now the youngest member of the Rajya Sabha.

Order on Symbols amended

ON February 16, 1994, the Election Commission (EC) amended the election symbols (reservation and allotment) order, 1968, to provide for suspension or withdrawal of recognition of national or State parties for failure to observe model code of conduct.

Under this amendment, if the commission was satisfied on information in its possession that a political party, recognised as a national party or as a State Party "has failed or has refused or is refusing or has shown or is showing defiance by its conduct or otherwise to (A) observe the model code of conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates and (B) to follow or carry out the lawful directions and instructions issued by it, the commission can either suspend or withdraw the recognition of such party

Political parties resent the move: Earlier the EC had sent the proposal for discussions amongst various political parties. All major political parties unanimously rejected the proposal to empower EC to suspend or withdraw the recognition of national or State parties, for violating the model code of conduct.

They felt that instead of arming the Election Commission with the powers to de-recognise any political party, it was better to legislate upon the entire electoral reforms proposals as suggested by the Dinesh Goswami Committee.

The parties felt that no authority should be given arbitrary powers and everything should be made part of the Constitution.

Assembly polls for 4 States announced

ON March 3, 1994, the Election Commission announced that assembly elections in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Sikkim will be held by the end of 1994. The detailed programme would be announced in due course.

The Commission said that it would not insist on the issue of photo identity cards for voters in these elections as these would be held before December 31, 1994. The Commission had earlier made it clear that it would not conduct any elections after January 1, 1995, if all eligible voters were not provided with identity cards.

The tenure of assemblies in Andhra Pradesh and Goa expires on January 2, 1995, and that of Karnataka and Sikkim on December 17 and 14, 1994, respectively.

The Commission has also announced holding of by elections for seven Parliamentary and 15 assembly constituencies from 11 States, on May 26, 1994.

ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

Naik's disqualification quashed

ON February 9, 1994, the Supreme Court quashed a Bombay High Court Judgement, upholding the February 1991 disqualification of former Goa Chief Minister Ravi Naik, by former Speaker Surendra Sirsat, under the anti-defection law.

The Court, however, dismissed appeals by two other MLAs, Mr R.N. Chopdekar and Mr S. Bandekar, challenging their disqualification under the anti-defection law.

Mr Naik was first disqualified by the Speaker, Mr Sirsat, during the MGP rule, on February 15, 1991. The grounds cited were that Mr Naik had failed to establish the split of one-third in MGP. Further, the Speaker had said that two other MLAs, Mr Chopdekar and Mr Bandekar, whose support Mr Naik had claimed, had already been disqualified and were no longer MLAs and as such could not be counted for the purpose of the split.

The operation of the order was, however, stayed by the Bombay High Court, on a petition by Mr Naik.

Later, Mr Sirsat was removed as Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, who acted as Speaker, recalled the first order of disqualification.

The Bombay High Court, on a petition challenging the power of the Speaker to review such an order, upheld this power and an appeal against this verdict was moved in the Supreme Court.

In March 1993, the Supreme Court held that the power to review disqualification under anti-defection law did not exist. Thus, the first order of disqualification survived. Meanwhile the Bombay High Court also upheld the disqualification and Mr Naik was forced to resign.

INDIA-CZECH RELATIONS

President Vaclav Havel visits India

CZECH President Vaclav Havel visited India on a five-day official visit from February 7, 1994.

During his meeting with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, President Havel stated that his country would intensify economic and defence cooperation with India and participate in its infrastructure development.

The two countries also signed agreements on trade promotion, culture and avoidance of double taxation.

President Havel also received the Indira Gandhi Peace award for 1993.

Referring to the Kashmir issue, President Havel said that the official position of the Czech Republic is that Kashmir dispute is an internal problem of India and Pakistan, which should be resolved through mutual negotiations on the basis of the Simla agreement.

INDIA-MONGOLIA RELATIONS

Visit of President Ochirbat

THE President of Mongolia, Mr Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, visited India on February 21, 1994, on a five-day State visit.

To strengthen the relations between the two countries agreements such as the treaty on friendly relations and cooperation, agreement on establishing an intergovernmental commission of cooperation and agreement on avoidance of double taxation were signed.

The first trade agreement with Mongolia was signed in 1968. In 1993 Mongolia's exports to India were worth $ 1.268 million. It imported goods worth $ 1.75 million in the same year.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

Pact on LAC

ADOPTING a "constructive and forward looking approach" India and China have reached a basic agreement on many issues related to delineation of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries.

The subjects broadly discussed included clarification of the Line of Actual Control between the two countries, reduction of military forces along the line and other confidence building measures such as prior notification of military exercises, prevention of air intrusions and verification methods.

INDIA-POLAND RELATIONS

POLISH President Lech Walesa visited India on March 3, 1994 for a week-long trip. This was his first visit to India.

To impart dynamism to the economic cooperation between the two countries, two agreements were signed for increasing trade cooperation. The two countries also agreed to coordinate their approach under GATT, particularly in relation to trade in textiles.

The two countries also agreed to jointly put forward proposals for possible reforms in UN.

In his meeting with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, President Walesa exchanged views on the emerging international order, in the wake of the collapse of the socialist system in the eastern Europe and the far-reaching changes unleashed by it. They agreed that both India and Poland had a lot to contribute to the emerging world order. The question of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, also figured.

During his talks with President, Dr S.D. Sharma, President Walesa sought Indian participation in the movement for market economy, through cooperation in industrial and technological fields.

INDIA-IRAN RELATIONS

Pact on Fertiliser Unit

ON March 7, 1994, India and Iran signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for setting-up a joint venture fertiliser plant on Qeshm Island, a free trade zone in central Iran.

The $300 million project will daily produce 2,200 tonnes of urea and 1,350 tonnes of ammonia. India will buy back 60 per cent of the production.

The two Indian companies, IFFCO and Kribhco, will own 60 per cent of the project. The remaining equity will be taken by the Qeshm Free Trade Area Authority.

INTER-STATE DISPUTES

Assam and Mizoram call truce

ASSAM and Mizoram have accepted the suggestion of the Union Government, of calling a truce over their boundary dispute, pending a final solution to the controversy. This resulted into the release of labourers, who were arrested while constructing the controversial 3.8 km road in the Warrengty-Lailapur area on the Mizoram-Assam border. The two States also agreed to withdraw cases filed against the labourers.

The Chief Ministers of the two States also agreed to a final demarcation of the boundary between the two States by the Survey of India, in consultation with the respective State governments and the army authorities.

UTTAR PRADESH

Caste Killings and riots in Varanasi

STUDENTS in Varanasi indulged in large-scale violence and arson, on February 7, 1994, in protest against the caste killings in Varanasi which claimed four lives. Normal life was thrown out of gear and several vehicles were damaged.

The students were protesting against the killing of three Rajputs in Rampur village in reprisal to killing of Mr Ram Avtar Paswan, a Dalit leader of the BSP and a close aide of UP Minister of State, Mr D.N. Bhaskar.

Mr Bhaskar had been quoted as saying that the BSP would kill three upper caste persons for every Dalit murdered and this is widely suspected to have triggered off the retaliatory murders. Mr Bhaskar, however, denied his involvement.

MPs Local Area Scheme

THE government has announced detailed guidelines of the "MPs local area development scheme" announced by the Prime Minister.

The guidelines clearly specify that works recommended under this scheme should conform to the general pattern of programmes and projects within the district plans and the centrally-sponsored programmes operating within the district. The scheme is primarily for development works of asset creation nature and no purchases of

inventory, equipment or revenue expenditure would be allowed.

Other guidelines are:

- Payment of advances of any type to the contractors/suppliers, under any work falling within the scheme, is prohibited.
- Engagement of contractors/sponsors is also prohibited wherever relevant guidelines do not permit their use.
- Each MP will have the choice to suggest to the district collectors works to the tune of Rs one crore per year, to be taken-up in their respective constituencies, with each individual work not exceeding Rs ten lakh.
- The works would be got implemented through government agencies in the district by the district collectors.
- The scheme is for identifying and recommending development works of small nature, based on locally felt needs. The works suggested are: construction of school buildings, providing drinking water facilities, construction of village roads and bridges and common shelters for the old and handicapped.

TERRORISM

Shifting Fields

ALTHOUGH the menace of terrorism has been checked in Punjab and has not been allowed to raise its head in Bihar, Haryana. Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, it seems to be raising its ugly head in hitherto peaceful areas like Karnataka. Kashmir is still burning and the terrorists in North-East are becoming more and more active.

In recent months, Manipur has seen an upsurge of violence. Two insurgent outfits, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and the Kuki National Army have been indulging into worst-ever ethnic clash. The situation turned so serious that the State had to be put under President's rule.

There have also been several reports of attacks on security forces.

In Assam, although the ULFA has been weakened following surrender of over 3,000 militants, the core group of about 500 members is still battling for a sovereign Assam. The Bodo Security Force also received a setback, following the signing of the Bodo accord in February 1993, but they still create problems in lower Assam.

There are reports that terrorist outfits in the North-East are planning a coordinated strategy. There are also reports of these outfits receiving material and training support from ISI of Pakistan.

In Kashmir the militancy has entered its fifth year, with no immediate end in sight. Although in 1993 the security forces were able to establish supremacy over the militants, militancy gathered momentum and thwarted all efforts to initiate a political process and restore normalcy. 1993 also saw the hitherto peaceful Jammu region becoming the hotbed of militancy.

In Punjab, the militancy was on the run in 1993. Policemen with lathis, and not machine-guns, emerged as the new symbols of power. The success of security forces in Punjab has been attributed mainly to the political government, coordination between the police, paramilitary forces and the army, and the flow of information from people fed up with the cult of violence.

Although only two major incidents took place in Tamil Nadu, in 1993, the entry of LTTE, and introduction of arms culture since 1980s, has had a deleterious effect on the law and order situation.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Parliament tells Pak to stop aiding terrorism

ON February 22, 1994 the Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution urging Pakistan to vacate areas of Jammu and Kashmir, "occupied through aggression". The resolution also called upon Pakistan to stop subversive and terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir and reiterated the nation's determination to resist any bid to separate the State from the rest of the country.

It expressed "regret and concern at the pitiable conditions and violations of human rights and denial of democratic rights and freedoms to the people in those areas of J & K, which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan".

The main purpose for passing the resolution was to counter Pakistani moves at the UN Human Rights Conference in Geneva. The expression of "the collective will" of Indian people was meant to tell those gathered at the UNHRC meet, in no uncertain terms, that Kashmir is not negotiable.

Bid to destabilise J-K will be foiled: President: On February 21, 1994, in his address to the Parliament, President S.D. Sharma lashed out at Pakistan for adversely affecting the bilateral relations between the two countries, by growing stridency of its anti-India utterances. He asked the Pakistani government to give up its negative approach and reciprocate India's desire to normalise relations in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

Amid thumping of benches by members, President asserted: "Jammu and Kashmir is an in-alienable part of India and we shall foil any attempt to destabilise it either from across the border or from any other quarter."

He hinted at the government thinking of evolving some sort of political structure to bring the administration and people together.

Pakistan is aggressor in Kashmir : PM

SUMMING up the discussions on the motion of thanks to the President's address in the Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, denounced Pakistan for using the human rights ploy to foment trouble in the

Kashmir Valley. He charged that Pakistan "has no *locus standi* in Kashmir, except as an aggressor".

He deplored the mixing up of the human rights issue and the status of Kashmir and urged the world to understand the Pak designs. "We have respect for human rights as much as any other country", he said. He assured the members that the Centre was making efforts to revive the democratic process in the State.

India not to brook secession

IN a hard-hitting speech to the Foreign Policy Association of New York, USA, Indian Ambassador to US, Mr S.S. Ray, made it clear that India will never tolerate separation of any part of India, including Kashmir, on religious grounds, any more than US would allow Harlem to separate, if that Black majority area of New York wanted independence from the rest of the Union.

Mr Ray deplored reference to Kashmir, by the Clinton administration officials, as disputed territory and pointed out that the US itself acknowledged its validity, soon after the accession.

Mr Ray also urged non-interference in India's internal affairs, on human rights or any other grounds. He pointed that the US would not have liked foreign interference in its affairs after the Los Angeles riots.

European Commission asked to warn Pak

ON February 8, 1994, External Affairs Minister, Mr Dinesh Singh, held wide-ranging talks with the Foreign Ministers of the European Union troika of Greece, Belgium and Germany. The meeting was held in Brussels.

India warned the European Community against the threat posed by Pakistan to India's unity, political cohesion and territorial integrity. The 12-nation western grouping was urged to tell Islamabad to desist from instigating terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr Dinesh Singh referred to India's commitment to reviving the democratic process in Kashmir and urged that Pakistan's attempts to misuse the human rights issue for political ends should not be encouraged.

The troika Foreign Ministers hoped that a political process would soon be initiated in Kashmir.

The Foreign Minister-level dialogue with the EC provided the political framework for the enhancement of all aspects of India's multi-faceted relations with the European Union. This was the seventh round of the India-European Union troika dialogue at the level of Foreign Ministers, and the first to be held after the enforcement of the Maastricht treaty, under which the European Union has been established with a common foreign and security policy as one of the pillars.

This was also the first meeting since the signing of the Indo-EC cooperation agreement for partnership and development, in December, 1993.

Four European Ambassadors visit J-K: Four Ambassadors of the European countries to India, visited Jammu and Kashmir between February 9 and 12, 1994 to take first-hand knowledge of the ground condition in Jammu and Kashmir. The Ambassadors were:

Mrs Francine Henric of the European Community, Mrs Cristina Sunef Noppen of Belgium, Mr Constantine Kilianof of Greece and Mr Frank Elbe of Germany.

During their visit, they visited the migrant camps of Kashmiri Hindus in Jammu. The migrants told the visiting diplomats that it was owing to growing fundamentalism that militancy had gained ground in Kashmir, leading to their exodus from their homes.

A delegation of Muslim migrants explained how they were forced out of the Kashmir Valley, by Pakistani trained militants, for refusing to provide shelter to the subversives.

Following the visit of the envoys, the European Union asked Pakistan to take effective measures to prevent violent infiltrations from their territory in Kashmir. The visit also helped to blunt the Pakistani propaganda on Human Rights abuses.

European House team lauds Kashmir policy: The European Parliament delegation, led by its President, Dr Egon A. Klepach, visited India in February end. The delegation paid tribute to the Indian government's policy of transparency in human rights matters with regard to Jammu and Kashmir. They appreciated the role of the security forces, in handling the difficult law and order situation in Kashmir.

Pak had terrorist camps : ex-CIA official

IN an interview to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, former CIA Deputy Director Robert Gates disclosed that Pakistan had set-up camps in its territory to train terrorists for operations in Punjab and Kashmir. He claimed that US administration had known about these camps as far back as late eighties, after the Soviets had left Afghanistan. But since the focus was on getting the Soviets out of Afghanistan, USA ignored the information.

In another programme, Frank Camper, a Vietnam war veteran who ran a Guerilla training camp, claimed that the CIA had withheld vital information on Pakistani links with Sikh terrorists from Canadian authorities, prior to the 1985 bombing of the Air India Jet that killed all 329 passengers and crew members.

He said that he was asked by the FBI not to disclose the information to the Canadian authorities as that would have resulted in implication of Pakistan in the Air India bombing and this was not in US interest. Mr Camper claimed that he knew how the Sikh terrorists made the bomb and how it was put on Air India flight.

India suspects US intentions on Kashmir

ON March 2, 1994, India charged the US with developing "interests" in Jammu and Kashmir. Replying to a discussion in the Lok Sabha, Home Minister S.B. Chavan said "it seems clear to me that they (US) are interested in J-K. They are neither interested in helping Pakistan nor India. They will like to help themselves".

Mr Chavan said that both USA and Pakistan have no "right or credibility" to talk of human rights and went on to recall how USA had crushed human rights when its supreme national interests were involved.

President's rule extended in J-K

THE current spell of President's rule ended on March 3, 1994. Lok Sabha adopted a resolution on March 2, 1994 to extend the President's rule by another six months. This is the seventh extension.

MANIPUR

Bid to end the bloody ethnic war

EFFORTS are being made by both the Civil administration and the security forces, to bring the warring Kukis and Nagas together and end the two-year-old bloody ethnic clashes in the region.

The feud between the two major tribes had started when the suspected activists of the banned National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) killed a Kuki villager of Chandel district, following the villagers' refusal to pay "taxes" to NSCN.

In a bid to reconciliate the two warring tribes, the administration has been organising "Naga-Kuki peace rally" at different parts of the region.

BANKING

Banking Regulation Bill

ON March 7, 1994 the Rajya Sabha passed the Banking Regulation (amendment) Bill, 1994. The Bill provides for appointment of part-time chairmen in private banking companies, as well as establishment of more private sector banks. It also provides that a banking company should not have more than three directors from among the promoters.

It further provides that promoters would be entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of 20 per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the banking company.

The Bill replaces the ordinance passed on January 31, 1994.

TADA ACT

Supreme Court's ruling

IN a landmark judgement the Supreme Court has ruled that an accused is entitled to be released on bail if the designated court failed to commence his trial within a reasonable period. The court observed that the accused "cannot be allowed to languish in jail indefinitely for want of trial".

The judgement was delivered in the case of Baba Ajaib Singh, held under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, in 1990 from Nanded in Maharashtra.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOSNIA

NATO ultimatum and peace in Sarajevo

ON February 9, 1994 NATO moved to the brink of military intervention, for the first time in its history, by threatening air strikes in ten days unless Bosnian Serbs withdrew the heavy guns that had been pounding Sarajevo. The action was taken under the pressure of worldwide outrage, following the mortar attack in which 68 Sarajevans were killed on February 8, 1994.

NATO demanded that the Bosnian Serbs move their weapons 12 miles from Sarajevo or put them under UN control.

The Bosnian Serbs responded with a mixture of bravado and concession. On February 12, the Serb leader, Mr Radovan Karadzic, threatened to "shoot down every plane we can", if attacked and warned that no "foreigner" would be safe on Serb-held territory.

But, later the Serb deputy military commander agreed on a ceasefire beginning at noon local time on February 13 and to put Serb weapons under UN control in five days.

Security Council backs the ultimatum: Members in the Security Council, with the exception of China and to some extent Russia, supported the NATO's ultimatum to the Serbs, but simultaneously laid stress on finding a negotiated settlement.

The Ambassadors of Islamic nations called for lifting of arms embargo against Muslim dominated Bosnian government, to enable it to defend itself against better armed Serbs. But, it found little support. China said that the use of air strikes should be limited to the defence of the UN forces.

Russia did not oppose the air strike directly, but conveyed its unhappiness over the decision of NATO. Russia is not a member of NATO and is upset over being left out of decision-making on Bosnia, although it has a stake in the region. Russia demanded that it should be given a chance to veto NATO combat plans in the region.

An influential Russian parliamentary faction declared the plans to use NATO planes as illegal. In a statement, the faction said that the intervention of NATO, in a armed conflict outside the borders of its member countries, is fraught with disruption of the military-political balance in Europe.

Moscow views the fighting as a multi-sided civil war, while the west regards it as a war of aggression and territorial conquest by Serbia, against peaceful neighbours.

On February 21, NATO allies lifted their threat of immediate air strikes. The deadline for the Serbs to withdraw the guns ended with only some weapons still in place. These were also in the process of being removed. Russia persuaded its Serb allies to bow to the NATO ultimatum by promising to send peace-keeping troops to Sarajevo, to guarantee security to Serbs.

However, the removal of the Serb guns did not end the 22-month siege which has killed 10,000 of the 3,80,000 inhabitants of Sarajevo. Serb forces still control all access to the city.

NATO fighters down four Serb planes: On March 1, 1994, NATO fighters shot down four Serb warplanes as they conducted a bombing raid over Bosnia, in defiance of a UN ban on flights. This was the first Western military intervention in the conflict. It was also first combat action of NATO, since the alliance was founded almost 45 years ago.

NATO Secretary-General, Mr Manfred Woerner, said that the action had provided sharp lesson that the UN and the alliance were serious. He warned the warring parties in Bosnia, not to attack the UN forces or widen the scope of the fighting.

Russia fully backed the shooting down of the Serb planes for flying in the "No-fly-zones".

Bosnian Muslims, Croats sign pact on federation

Bosnian Muslim and Croat representatives signed a detailed political and military pact on March 2, 1994, that would set up a two-house legislature, merge the warring armies of both Bosnian groups and provide for the presidency to rotate annually, from one group to the other. Refugees, within the new joint entity, will be allowed to return home and reclaim property seized through "ethnic cleansing".

The accord came after four days of intensive US-hosted peace talks and is a major turning point in the bloody Balkan conflict.

The only hindrance to peace now is the staying away of the Serbs from this federation.

Serb-Croat war over, says UN: The United Nations has proclaimed the Croat-Muslim war in Central Bosnia over. The truce has been described as a historic moment.

The Central Front and Mostar had been among the worst areas of fighting between the Croats and Muslims. Both had been vying for the 30 per cent of the territory, not held by Serbs.

The two sides are now working on details of a US-sponsored federation agreement.

HUMAN RIGHTS

UNHRC condemns all forms of terrorism

The United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted a key resolution on March 6, 1994, at its meeting in Geneva, recognising for the first time that terrorism can destroy human rights and fundamental freedom of people as well as threaten the territorial integrity of nations.

The development is especially significant for India who had been lobbying for several years to include terrorism as a major source of human rights violation.

The unanimous passing of the resolution would help India in countering the Pakistani propaganda of Human Rights abuses in Jammu and Kashmir. The resolution vindicates India's argument that fundamental rights cannot be guaranteed when terrorists are holding entire communities to ransom.

USA

Pressler Amendment to stay

THE Clinton administration has decided against dropping the Pressler Amendment from the revised foreign aid assistance bill, designed to promote US foreign policy goals in the post-cold war era.

As a result, Pakistan will continue to be debarred from receiving American economic and military assistance till the US President certifies that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons.

The Pressler provisions will be part of the proposed Peace, Prosperity and Democracy Act of 1994, that seeks to replace the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act. The decision to retain the Pressler Amendment is significant as most other country-specific provisions find no place in the new proposal.

The US foreign aid and assistance policy, that was in force since 1961, had sought to challenge the Soviet expansionism, by offering millions of dollars in assistance, to a number of countries, in exchange for a pro-US policy.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the focus of US aid needed change. Under the proposed new Bill, the thrust areas include the promotion of sustainable development, encouraging democracy, free-market economy and humanitarian assistance.

Equal treatment to India, Pakistan: In an effort to get away from the Pressler legislation, that has resulted in cut-off of US aid to Pakistan, as punishment for its nuclear activities, the Clinton administration has said that it would treat India and Pakistan equally in crafting a new strategy to discourage nuclear weapons development.

Trade embargo on Vietnam lifted

ON February 4, 1994, President Clinton ended the 30-year trade embargo on Vietnam. Trade with North Vietnam had been banned in 1964, as the war began to escalate, and the ban was extended to the entire country after Saigon fell on April 30, 1975.

The decision, however, does not fully normalise relations with Vietnam, nor does it open full diplomatic channels.

The Vietnam war veterans have objected to the move

as this means abandoning the pledge by the President to hold out for "fullest possible accounting" of Americans missing in action in Vietnam war, before easing the trade policy.

$ 1.5 trillion Budget

ON February 7, 1994, President Bill Clinton offered a $1.518 trillion Budget for 1995 that would abolish atleast 115 programmes and slash the deficit as a percentage of the overall US economy, to its smallest size in more than a decade.

The budget projects a deficit of $176.1 billion, down from the $ 234.8 billion in 1994.

Spy Scandal

ON February 23, 1994 the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrested a high-level KGB plant in the CIA's sensitive Soviet counter-intelligence apparatus. Aldrich Hazen Ames, 52, and his Colombian born wife, Maria del Rosario Casas Ames, 41, were charged of spying for the former Soviet Union and later Russia since 1985. The couple received more than $ 1.5 million from the Russian intelligence agencies for providing information on CIA agents and operations. The case has been dubbed as among the most serious instances of Soviet penetration in the CIA.

USA lodged a stiff protest against Russia and also asked it to withdraw diplomats concerned with the spying operations in Washington. On February 26 the US administration expelled a top Russian diplomat, Alexander Lysenko, allegedly connected with the spy scandal. The action was prompted by a cold response from Moscow, to demands for withdrawal of diplomats connected with espionage activities of Mr Ames.

President Clinton, however, said that the incidence would not be allowed to sabotage US assistance to Russia. "Support of the United States, for reform in Russia, does not flow from a sense of charity or blind faith. Our policy is based on our clear American interests, clearly pursued", he said.

US-JAPAN RELATIONS

Trade talks fail

THE summit meeting between the two economic super powers, held in Washington on February 12, 1994, between President Bill Clinton of USA and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, to sort out the trade disputes, ended in a total failure.

President Clinton was unable to convince Japan to bring down its huge bilateral trade surplus. Mr Clinton told Mr Hosokawa that he was disappointed with the new Japanese economic stimulus package, which the US considers insufficient to make a major difference. On the other hand, the Japanese side claimed that the economic package was far-reaching.

The present summit talks grew out of the so-called framework agreement, negotiated in July 1993 between Mr Clinton and former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The accord represented a decisive break from the past trade agreements. It called for hard numerical measures to bring down the nearly $ 60 billion trade surplus of Japan with the USA, in 1993.

The talks broke down over the question of trust. The US did not believe the promises of the Japanese to buy more American cars and medical equipment, without numerical measure of progress. The Japanese side argued that any numerical indicators would be seen as official promises to buy more US goods.

There is now a fear that President Clinton might resort to unilateral actions like trade sanctions, to force Japan to open its market for American automobiles, auto-parts, medical equipment and insurance. This would certainly trigger a trade war. Analysts feel that President Clinton has no choice but to retaliate in some way. Otherwise, he will lose credibility in his own country where Japan-bashing is at fever pitch.

Meanwhile, Mr Hosokawa returned home to a hero's welcome, given to him by the Japanese newspapers, for refusing to bow to Mr Clinton. The newspapers were unanimous that Japan acted like a "mature and grown-up" nation. They felt that in the post cold war world, Japan could no longer be USA's yes-man.

The Japanese Prime Minister also warned USA against imposing trade sanctions against Japan. He said that this would mean violation of principles of GATT.

The USA is presently planning to gang up with Europe against Japan. However, it is not very clear whether the European leaders will trust Mr Clinton enough to follow his lead.

USA toughens stand: On March 4, 1994, President Clinton signed an executive order that takes steps towards retaliatory tariffs against Japanese imports. The order revives the expired provisions of a trade law for two years, allowing the administration to take action against countries which have erected, what are deemed to be, unfair trade barriers.

The US would notify those countries, and if the barriers to US products are not lowered, the US could impose punitive tariffs in an amount equal to the amount of lost sales to American companies.

The Bush administration had used the law to open Japanese markets in the area of Supercomputers, forest products and satellites.

Japan warned that the decision of the US administration to unilaterally impose sanctions could threaten global free trade.

US-BRITAIN RELATIONS

Bid to patch up frayed ties

PRIME Minister John Major of Britain visited USA on March 1, 1994 in a hope to patch up the frayed special

relationship between the two countries, established by Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. The two leaders spent a day and a half together.

President Clinton had been upset with Mr Major's conservative election experts giving assistance to help former President Bush in the last US elections. He had retaliated recently by allowing an Irish terrorist leader to visit USA. President Clinton had also been criticising Mr Major for his Bosnian policy.

Prime Minister Major was outraged over the visa to the IRA leader Garry Adams.

The meeting helped sort out the differences and improve relations between the two allies.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

PLO suspends negotiations in protest against Hebron killings

THE Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) suspended the self-rule negotiations with Israel on February 28, 1994, in protest against the massacre of more than 52 Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron, in occupied West Bank, by a Jew extremist, Baruch Goldstien. The PLO set three conditions for return to the negotiating table. These were:

- Confiscation of weapons of Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip or gun permits for Palestinians, or the presence of an international force in the territories.
- Dismantling of three Jewish settlements: Netzarim on the Gaza Strip, the centre of Hebron and the religious school at Joseph's tomb in Najlus.
- As Israeli commitment to stop settlement building in territories and to stop appropriating Palestinian land, and to allow the establishment of a mechanism to verify that the commitment is kept.

In a bid to smother a wave of Arab fury, the Israeli government ordered the arrest of Jewish extremist leader and expelled radical settlers from Hebron. The government also decided to free 800 to 1,000 Palestinian prisoners.

But, Israel refused to allow international presence or allow Palestinians to be allowed to arm themselves. The demand to confiscate the weapons of the Jewish settlers was also put down.

Pact on Gaza Strip: On February 10, 1994, Israel and the PLO signed an agreement in Cairo, Egypt, on some of the key security issues that had delayed the implementation of their historic peace accord reached in September 1993. This agreement will form the basis of terms, to be negotiated for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho, thus clearing the way for Palestinian self-rule.

Serious difference on security issues had delayed the Israeli withdrawal and the implementation of the Washington accord, that provided for Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza and Jericho, from December 13, 1993.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Four-nation workshop on Nuclear disarmament

A four-nation workshop on nuclear disarmament was held in Shaghoi, China in February 1994. India, China, USA and Pakistan participated. The aim of the conference was to find ways to interlink the south Asian and worldwide nuclear arms control and disarmament initiatives. The workshop was organised by private and independent think groups of the four countries.

The Indian experts firmly opposed any move to introduce discriminatory regimes in the circulation of materials needed for nuclear fission. The Indian side stressed that the objective of capping the proliferation of fissile material should not lead to a back-door introduction of the discriminatory NPT.

All the participants, however, agreed that the best way of reducing nuclear proliferation was the world-wide elimination of nuclear weapons.

SRI LANKA

Local Elections in the Eastern Province

LOCAL government elections were held on March 1, 1994, in the disputed Eastern Province and in the Vavuniya Urban Council area of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka, amidst claims of peaceful polling and counter-claims of Army and police interference and unfair polling.

The LTTE had threatened to disrupt the elections while the Tamil political parties had boycotted the elections due to the threats of LTTE.

Turn-out of large number of voters and peaceful polling by the ethnically mixed electorate indicated that people had full faith in the government's policy of normalising the Eastern province and restoring the civil administration.

It is expected the Sri Lankan government will project the successful holding of elections as the desire of the people of the Eastern Province to do away with the temporary merger with the Northern Province. A permanent merger of the two Provinces has been the aim of the Tamil militants, as they feel that a demerger will weaken their fight for better treatment in the Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lanka.

The successful and peaceful holding of civic elections has helped the Sri Lanka government to prove that its writ still runs in the area.

UNITED KINGDOM

Another sex scandal

THE government of Prime Minister John Major was rocked by a fresh scandal on February 8, 1994 when a fellow Conservative Party MP, Mr Stephen Milligan, was found dead in his West London home, reportedly dressed only in woman's underclothes.

Before joining politics, Mr Milligan had worked as European correspondent for the BBC, foreign editor of Sunday Times and industrial editor of the Economist.

His death is a blow to Mr Major's efforts to stabilize his government, after a string of sex scandals involving senior Tory party members, including cabinet ministers.

SOUTH AFRICA

Zulu leader rejects concessions

THE Zulu leader, Mr Mongosuthu Buthelezi, had rejected as "cheap politicking", the sweeping constitutional compromises offered by Mr Nelson Mandela, president of ANC, to the Conservative Freedom Alliance. Mr Mandela had earlier accepted the federalist demands to convince the alliance to contest the elections.

The Alliance, which comprises the IFP and its Kwazulu homeland power base, the Bophuthatswana homeland and the white right-wing Afrikaner Volks Front (AVF), has vowed to boycott the elections, scheduled for April 26-28, and oppose it by force, if need be.

RUSSIA

Khasbulatov, Rutskoi freed

FORMER parliament speaker, Mr Ruslan Khasbulatov, former vice-president, Mr Alexander Rutskoi and other hardliners who had led the opposition to President Yeltsin's reforms and later headed the legislators who refused to obey the President's order to disband the Parliament, walked free from their prison on February 26, 1994, after being granted amnesty by the Parliament.

Counter-intelligence chief sacked: On February 28, 1994, President Yeltsin sacked the head of the Federal Counter-Intelligence Service, Mr Viktor Golushko, for apparently failing to prevent the release of the leaders of the October 1993 parliamentary uprising.

The decision of the Parliament has come under severe criticism from pro-Yeltsin forces, although the parliamentary forces maintain that their actions were not "violative of the constitution".

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Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ASKM: Available Seats per Kilometre.

UNHRC: United Nations Human Rights Commission.

VABAL: Value-based Advance Licence (Scheme).

AWARDS

Indira Gandhi Peace Prize, 1993

CZECH President, Dr Vaclav Havel has been presented the 1993 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development. He was presented the award by the President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, during his visit to India in February 1994.

G.D. Birla awards, 1994

DR N.H. Anita has been selected for the G.D. Birla international award, 1994, for humanism. The award for promoting India's heritage and culture has been given to Dr Mulk Raj Anand while Mr P.K.S. Madhavan has been selected for uplift of rural and tribal communities.

The award for humanism carries a cash prize of Rs three lakh and the other two awards carry a cash prize of Rs one lakh each.

K.K. Birla Foundation award for sports, 1991 & 1992

KAPIL Dev and Bhuvaneshwari Kumari are the recipients of the 1991 award. Geet Sethi and Vishwanathan Anand are the recipients of the 1992 award.

Each recipient has received a cash award of Rs 50,000, a trophy and a shawl.

J.L. Nehru Birth Centenary award, 1993-94

DR P.K. Iyengar, member of the Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary of Atomic Energy Department, has been honoured with the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary award, 1993-94, for his outstanding contribution in the field of atomic energy.

The award has been instituted by the Indian Science Congress Association.

39th Annual Filmfare awards

Best Actor: Shah Rukh Khan

Best Actress: Juhi Chawla

Best Film: Hum Hain Rahi Pyar Ke

Best Director: Rajkumar Santoshi for *Damini.*

Best supporting actor: Sunny Deol for *Damini.*

Best supporting actress: Amrita Singh for *Aaina.*

Best Comedian: Anupam Kher for *Darr.*

Best Villain: Paresh Rawal for *Sir.*

Best music director: Anu Malik.

Best Lyricist: Sameer.

Best Playback singer: Kumar Sanu (*Male*). Alka Yagnik and Ila Arun (*Female*).

Raj Kapoor award for Lifetime achievement: Dilip Kumar and Lata Mangeshkar.

DEFENCE

Agni test-fired successfully

ON February 19, 1994, India's intermediate range ballistic missile, *Agni,* was successfully test-fired from the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur-on-Sea in Orissa.

Agni is one of the five missiles developed under the integrated guided missile development programme. The other four are *Prithvi, Akash, Trishul* and *Nag.*

The estimated range of *Agni* is between 1,500 km and 2,500 km for payloads ranging between 500 kg and 1000 kg (the heavier the payload, the lesser is the range).

Agni is about 19 metres long and consists of a solid propellent first stage (essentially an SLV-3) and a liquid propelled second stage (essentially a modified *Prithvi* missile).

Secure digital phone developed

INDIAN defence scientists have developed a secure digital telephone system, that provides a high grade of voice security for sensitive communications.

The secure telephone or SECTEL developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), uses voice channels derived from telephone lines, co-axial cables and microwave or satellite links.

SECTEL is a subscriber-end secrecy device which replaces a normal telephone. Speech is digitised through extraction of vocal tract parameters and vocal sources parameters and transmitted in jumbled or coded form. A SECTEL at the receiving end decodes the signal to its original form. The system thus makes telephone tapping redundant.

SECTEL can be used on any public-switched telephone system.

EXPEDITION

Silk route to be retraced

IN April 1993 an Indian expedition of academics, experts in various fields and explorers will traverse 10,000 km over some of the world's most inhospitable terrain, spanning three Central Asian republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kirghistan, China and Nepal.

The Central Asian Cultural Expedition (CACE) is being organised by the Youth Exploring Society of India and the Academy of Science,

Beijing, China. It will attempt to rediscover the trade, cultural and religious links, which these areas had with India since ancient times. It will take four months to complete the journey.

PERSONS

Desai, Manmohan

ONE of the most successful film directors of Hindi cinema, Mr Manmohan Desai, died on March 1, 1994. He is suspected to have committed suicide.

He made his debut as film director, at the age of 22. *Chhalia*, starring Raj Kapoor and Nutan, was his first film. In 1980s he teamed-up with Amitabh Bachchan to give a series of hits like *Amar, Akbar, Anthony, Parvarish, Suhaag, Naseeb, Desh Premee* and *Coolie*. Out of the twenty films made by him, a majority were "super-duper" hits.

Gopikrishna

WELL-known *Kathak* exponent, Gopikrishna died on February 18, 1994 at the age of 61. He had the distinction of being a dance director for over 800 Hindi movies.

He made his debut as the youngest dance director, at the age of 14, in H.S. Rawail's *Sakhi*. He shot into limelight, as a dancing hero, in late V. Shantaram's *Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje*, one of the biggest box-office hits of the Hindi cinema.

He was born in Calcutta on August 22, 1933. He began his dancing career at the age of three.

A few years ago he created history when he performed the *Kathak* non-stop for 9 hours and 20 minutes.

Some of the famous films for which he was dance director were: *Umrao Juan, Amarpali, Mughal-e-Azam* and *Pakeeza*.

Patel, Chimanbhai

CHIEF Minister of Gujarat, Mr Chimanbhai Patel died on February 17, 1994. He was one of the shrewdest politicians that the State had seen in the post-Independence era.

He was born on June 3, 1929 at Chikodara village of Sankheda taluka in Baroda district. After completing his studies he started teaching economics. He also served as the Dean of the arts faculty of Gujarat University and was the founder-principal of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Arts and Commerce College.

PLACES

Ashoka Hall

ASHOKA Hall in the palatial Rashtrapati Bhavan has been witness to many a momentous events in the history of India. Ceremonies like swearing-in of ministers, acceptance of credentials by the President, from diplomatic representatives and cultural functions in honour of visiting heads of State are held here.

Awards such as those in the honour of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi are presented in this hall. Even the Children's Day is celebrated here.

Ashoka Hall was designed by the famed architect of Delhi, Lutyens and in its genre is the second most prestigious site in New Delhi, after the Durbar Hall.

Walvis Bay

ON February 28, 1994, the control of this port enclave was handed over to Namibia, thus setting the sun on the colonial history of South Africa.

Pretoria had claimed the Walvis Bay as an integral part of South Africa since 1910, based on inheritance of British colonial rights.

The port is the only deep-water harbour along Namibia's 1,130 km coast. It was annexed by the British into the Cape Colony in 1884, as Germans formally colonised the rest of Namibia. When the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910, Walvis Bay and its 12 small offshore islands were incorporated as part of South Africa.

Namibia was acquired by South Africa as part of the spoils of victory over Germany in World War I. When Namibia gained independence in March 1990, Pretoria kept Walvis Bay.

Pressure from the African National Congress (ANC) and its allies forced the South African government to return Walvis Bay to Namibia.

Walvis Bay and its 28,000 inhabitants now look set for boom times as Namibia intends to declare the area a free-trade zone. The prospect of oil discoveries should also boost the enclave.

RESEARCH

Study on water as propellent

INDIAN Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Liquid Propulsion System Centre (LPSC) have embarked on a novel study to use water as a propellent in space propulsion.

The study, undertaken by the propulsion research and studies group at LPSC, has shown that the decomposed products of electrolysis of water—hydrogen and oxygen gases—could be readily burnt in conventional rocket thrust chambers, to give performance higher than the best available earth stationable propellent system.

The concept of water as a source of chemical energy is age-old, when Jules Verne suggested in one of his books in 1870 that "water will one day be employed as a fuel; that hydrogen and oxygen, derived from water, would furnish an inexhaustible source of heat and light".

The British journal "New Scientist" has also reported, that a conference on marine technology at Southampton in England concluded that "ships, cars, aeroplanes and just about anything that requires fuel to move, can be adopted to run on water".

Water is easy to carry and the electrolysis can be done at a pressure five to ten atmospheres, so that the products of electrolysis—gaseous hydrogen and gaseous oxygen—are directly fed into a rocket chamber, without any additional compression.

Since this process involves a complete gas flow, it is possible to precisely measure the flow and generate small impulses as required for the altitude and orbit control of the spacecraft.

One of the significant advantages of the new propellent is that contamination problems associated with other chemical propulsion system would be absent.

MISCELLANY

Indian mariners to be trained on simulators soon

FOR the first time in India, master mariners will be trained on simulators. So far, simulators were used only by airlines to train pilots.

The Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, rechristened recently as LBH college of Maritime Studies and Research, under the ministry of surface transport, will soon have three maritime simulators. The cost will be around Rs 50 crore.

The simulators simulate real-time ship dynamics and the effect of environmental changes like wind, current, waves, fog, and day and night. The mariners will also be able to have the experience of a possible collision at mid-sea.

The trainees will be able to select important areas like Tokyo Bay and Singapore Straits, on the simulators, for navigational exercises.

Gauging strength of transmission towers

LOCATED opposite a horse-shoe shaped granite quarry, on a barren hillside in Madras, is one of the world's new and most sophisticated facility to test the strength of transmission towers.

The sophisticated Tower Testing and Research Station (TTRS), that lies opposite the new Madras airport, has been set up by the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), a laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), with technical and financial assistance from the United Nations.

The TTRS tests transmission line towers and similar tall steel structures, for several loading conditions such as wind, weight of conductors, snow load, where applicable, and weight of the structure itself. These tests are conducted to improve the towers' design, reduce weight and economise the cost of manufacture.

The world-class testing facility is significant in view of the vital role towers and tower-like structures play in transmission of power and communication.

Mohen-Jo-Daro being restored

ONCE the cradle of a great ancient civilization, Mohen-Jo-Daro, endangered by harmful salts, vagaries of weather and ever-changing course of the mighty river Indus, is being restored, thanks to massive conservation efforts.

A comprehensive plan, to develop the most scientific and economic conservation methods for the vast, site has been taken up by the Pakistan Government, with the help of UNDP and UNESCO.

The monuments, buried below the accumulations of thousand of years, remained in excellent state of preservation, but soon after their sensational discovery in 1922, were affected by the natural process of decay and disintegration.

What has been unearthed to date covers an area of about 100 hectares, comprising 300 structural units with 50 kms of walls, and constitutes about 10 per cent of the known extent of ruins. The ruins reveal an amazing story of customs, arts and crafts, social systems and economic life of people living there, thousands of years ago.

The wide parallel roads, dividing and subdividing the city into square blocks, well planned two and three storeyed houses, built with uniform baked bricks, and an elaborate system of water supply and concealed drainage, still remain models for town planners.

The variety of relics unearthed reveal of people with their own system of weight and measures, as well as stamp seals with enigmatic writing and portraits of animals, indicating a rare degree of creative intelligence.

First World Science Report

THE World Science Report, the first global overview of scientific capabilities, compiled by UNESCO, says that a handful of industrialised countries control and reap the benefits of scientific research and development activities. It also indicates that the Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) of Asia—South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Malaysia—have innovatively used science and technology to turn around their economies, with spectacular results.

Regionwise studies of the Science and Technology status confirms the existence of inequalities. For instance, most Latin American countries spend about 10 dollars or less per head of R and D. Compared to this most European countries spend over $ 300 per head. USA spends $ 600 per head and Japan almost $ 700 per head. These estimates are based on the absolute sums of money spent.

If the proportion of wealth (GDP) spent on R and D is taken into account, Japan, USA and European countries are on top. The fact that sub-Saharan Africa sets aside less than half a per cent of its wealth on R and D, suggests that the region still does not see science as a priority.

The report also indicates that although most newly independent countries, in the 1960s, tried to use Science and Technology for development, only the NICs of Asia were so successful. This was because:

- Their policies were based on international market demand and linking of developing economies to the developed world's economies.
- Science and Technology promotion was closely integrated with pragmatic policies to correct national problems such as trade deficits and debts.
- Governments established specific institutions to promote, manage and fund Science and Technology.
- Governments stimulated the private sector to undertake industrial R and D, as well as to improve scientific skills to facilitate the use of Science and Technology from abroad.

SPORTS

GAMES

Winter Olympics

THE Lillehammer Winter Olympics ended with Russia leading the gold medals tally. They were followed by Norway, Germany and Italy. Norwegian speed skater, Johann Olav Koss was declared the outstanding male athlete. Cross-country skiers, Manuela de Centa of Italy and Lyubov Egorova of Russia were jointly declared the outstanding female athletes.

The 1998 Olympics will be held at Nagono in Japan.

ARCHERY

Senior National Championship

RAJASTHAN has won the men's team title while Bihar clinched the women's title. Limba Ram of Rajasthan emerged as the overall men champion and Sonam Yangchen (J & K) emerged overall champion in women's section. The championships were held at Gurgaon.

12th Rath Open Marathon

V. Satyabhama of Bombay took the women's title while the men's title was won by Suresh Chander Pandey.

BADMINTON

58th National Championship

Men's Singles title: Deepanker Bhattacharya (Assam). *Women's singles title:* Manjusha Pawangadkar (Maharashtra).

Team titles:

Rahimtoola Cup (men's section): Maharashtra.

Chadha Cup (women's section): Railways.

The championships were held at Lucknow.

BASKETBALL

44th RPG National Championship

RAILWAYS took both the William Todd Memorial Trophy in men's section and Princess Bhasalat Jha trophy in the women's section.

BILLIARDS

60th Senior National Championship

ASHOK Shandilya retained the title for the third year in succession.

Gold Flake Grand Slam series

GEET Sethi defeated Mike Russel of UK to win the tournament.

BOXING

40th National Championship

SERVICES have won the championship with 53 points as against 37 points scored by runners-up Railways.

CRICKET

India-Sri Lanka Test Series

INDIA defeated Sri Lanka by an innings and 17 runs to win the third and final Test match, played at Ahmedabad. India thus took the three-Test series 3-0. Venkatapathy Raju took 11 for 125 to help India win the match with one day to spare.

India-Sri Lanka one day series

INDIA clinched the three match series 2-1. While India defeated Sri Lanka by eight runs in the first match, played at Rajkot, and by seven wickets in the second match, played at Hyderabad, Sri Lanka triumphed in the third match at Jalandhar.

South Africa-Australia Test Series

First match: South Africa defeated Australia by 197 runs in the first Test match, played at Johannesburg.

New Zealand-Pakistan Test series

PAKISTAN has won the three- Test series 2-1. Pakistan defeated New Zealand by five wickets in the first match, played at Auckland. In the second match, played at Wellington, New Zealand were defeated by an innings and 12 runs. The third match, played at Christchurch, was won by New Zealand by six wickets.

West Indies-England one-day series

WEST Indies defeated England 3-2 in the five-match series. In the third match, played at Kingston, England suffered their heaviest defeat in one-day matches. They were defeated by 165 runs.

FOOTBALL

50th Santosh Trophy

BENGAL defeated Kerala in a penalty shoot-out to win the 50th Santosh trophy, symbol of national football title. The tournament was held at Cuttack.

GOLF

Indian open championship

EMYLN Aubrey of USA has won the 1994 championship title. This year the Indian open was held at Calcutta.

HOCKEY

Indira Gandhi memorial tournament

INDIA finished on top of the six-team round robin league to retain the trophy. The tournament was held at Lucknow.

Lal Bahadur Shastri tournament

PUNJAB and Sind Bank have won the title.

TABLE TENNIS

55th National Championship

Men's team title: Bengal. *Women's team title:* Bengal. *Men's singles title* (Pithapuram Cup): Arup Basak (Bengal). *Women's singles title* (Travancore Cup): Mantu Ghosh (Bengal). The tournament was held at Calcutta.

TENNIS

National Hardcourt championship

Men's title: Asif Ismail. *Women's title:* K. Janaki. The tournament was held at Bombay.

Evert Cup

Steffi Graf of Germany.

Champions Cup

Pete Sampras of USA.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Kresimir Zubak: The parliament of the self-declared Croatian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has elected him as interim President following the resignation of Mr Mate Boan.

Sitiveni Rabuka: He has been re-elected as the Prime Minister of Fiji.

Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav: He has been appointed as Cabinet Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers in the Union Government.

Dr C. Silvera: He has been appointed as the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, in the Union Government.

Chhabildas Mehta: He has been appointed interim Chief Minister of Gujarat following the death of Mr Chimanbhai Patel.

V.P. Singh: He has been elected as the President of Janata Dal.

Stephen J. Solarz: He has been appointed as Ambassador of USA to India.

Janice Darbari: A resident of Delhi, she has been appointed the first Ambassador of Macedonia to India. Although there has been a tradition among small foreign countries to nominate distinguished Indian residents as their consuls in New Delhi, it is for the first time that a woman has been given such responsibility.

Terbishin Chimddorjo: He is the new Ambassador of Mongolia to India.

Karl Dorgan Engstrom: He is the new Ambassador of Sweden to India.

Dr N.R. Sivasamy: He has been appointed Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

K. Padmanabhaiah: He has been appointed as the Joint Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines.

P.C. Sen: He has been appointed as the Managing Director of Indian Airlines.

D.S. Mathur: He has been appointed as the Managing Director of Air India.

RESIGNED

Alfonso Bustamante: Prime Minister of Peru.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Lech Walesa: President of Poland.

P. Ochirbat: President of Mongolia.

Carl Dieter Spranger: Economic Cooperation Minister of Germany.

Commodore Kwek Siew Jin: Chief of the Naval Staff, Republic of Singapore.

Daniel Patrick Monyihan: US Senator.

DIED

Chimanbhai Patel: Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Gopi Krishna: Noted *Kathak* exponent and dance director of Hindi films.

Manmohan Desai: Noted director of Hindi films.

M.L. Kamath: Noted financial journalist.

EVENTS

FEBRUARY

16—Atleast 134 people are killed as a powerful earthquake slams the Island of Sumatra in Indonesia.

17—The one-day strike by the employees of nationaliscd banks disrupts banking activity in India.

—Ban on the militant group, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) is extended for another two years by the Union Government.

19—India's prestigious Intermediate Range Ballastic Missile (IRBM) is successfully test fired.

20—Afghan rebels hijack a school bus, carrying 82 school boys, in Islamabad, Pakistan.

23—Violence erupts in Jammu after two bomb blasts in a crowded vegetable market kill two persons and injure over 40.

25—A Jewish settler kills atleast 53 Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron in Israeli occupied West Bank.

26—PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat suspends peace talks with Israel following the killing of 53 people by an Israeli settler.

MARCH

6—Iran regrets the growth of terrorism in Kashmir; favours bilateral talks to solve the Kashmir issue.

8—Atleast six persons are killed as a Sahara India Airline Boeing aircraft crash lands on a stationary Aeroflot plane at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.

9—Pakistan unconditionally withdraws its resolution on Kashmir, at the UNHRC summit in Geneva.

10—India express its readyness to resume talks with Pakistan; rules out any mediation on Kashmir by any country.

MILESTONES

Ustad Amjad Ali Khan: The University of York has established the fist chair in Indian classical music in Britain and has appointed him as the first honorary visiting professor.

Bolin Bordoloi: The senior Tata Tea executive, he was released on March 2, 1994, by the Bodo extremists, after nearly 11 months of captivity.

Pandit Vishwa Mohan Bhatt: A guitarist from Jaipur, he has won a Grammy award under the world music category. He shares the prestigious prize with the American guitarist, Mr R.Y. Cooder, for their *Jugalbandi*, "A meeting by the river".

Peter Leko: He has become the youngest chess grandmaster in the history of chess. He is 14-year-old and belongs to Hungary.

Julic Mehrotra: The 16-year-old student of City Montessori School, Lucknow has won a silver medal at the International robotics competition, held in Toronto, Canada.

V. Rajasekara Chary: He is the first appointment under the Other Backward Class quota of the Union Government.

M.H. Ansari: India's Ambassador to the United Nations, he has been elected as the President of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

Improve Your Word Power

1. **apocalyptic:** (*a*) pleasant (*b*) prophetic (*c*) offensive (*d*) defensive.

2. **bogey:** (*a*) smile (*b*) fear (*c*) aggression (*d*) victory.

3. **crescendo:** (*a*) climax (*b*) depression (*c*) expression (*d*) exploitation.

4. **decrepit:** (*a*) notorious (*b*) simpleton (*c*) weakened (*d*) innocent.

5. **fetish:** (*a*) obsession (*b*) resignation (*c*) submission (*d*) rivalry.

6. **genesis:** (*a*) improvement (*b*) charm (*c*) bliss (*d*) origin.

7. **hosanna:** (*a*) contempt (*b*) compassion (*c*) indifference (*d*) praise.

8. **indigenous:** (*a*) foreign (*b*) proud (*c*) native (*d*) rural.

9. **jim-jams:** (*a*) nervousness (*b*) confidence (*c*) jealousy (*d*) excellence.

10. **loquacious:** (*a*) secretive (*b*) talkative (*c*) detective (*d*) collective.

11. **muster:** (*a*) divide (*b*) mobilise (*c*) drown (*d*) drag.

12. **nitpicking:** (*a*) showing pity (*b*) walking fast (*c*) kneeling down (*d*) finding fault.

13. **outlay:** (*a*) result (*b*) production (*c*) spending (*d*) economy.

14. **pusillanimity:** (*a*) conviction (*b*) punishment (*c*) unity (*d*) cowardice.

15. **queer:** (*a*) singular (*b*) strange (*c*) ugly (*d*) foul.

16. **slap-dash:** (*a*) careless (*b*) blunt (*c*) sharp (*d*) sensuous.

17. **temerity:** (*a*) caution (*b*) warning (*c*) boldness (*d*) challenge.

18. **vacuous:** (*a*) bright (*b*) unintelligent (*c*) restless (*d*) useful.

19. **wilful:** (*a*) important (*b*) ignorant (*c*) trivial (*d*) intentional.

20. **yearn:** (*a*) desire (*b*) desert (*c*) disappoint (*d*) depend.

ANSWERS

1. **apocalyptic:** (*b*) prophetic.

—The ground realities in India, though complex and confused, do not justify *apocalyptic* fear about an immediate implosion (collapse).

2. **bogey:** (*b*) fear (baseless).

—Some politicians are in the habit of raising the *bogey* of 'religion in danger' when they have no other issue to beat about.

3. **crescendo:** (*a*) climax, high point.

—Election campaign reaches a *crescendo* as the election day comes nearer.

4. **decrepit:** (*c*) weakened/weak.

—There is an urgent need of social/family awareness for those who become *decrepit* due to age.

5. **fetish:** (*a*) obsession, mania.

—The cult of consumerism has so changed us that we often tend to make a *fetish* of our latest possessions.

6. **genesis:** (*d*) origin, beginning.

—The *genesis* of some of our socio-economic problems lies in our irrational/orthodox outlook.

7. **hosanna:** (*d*) praise.

—While moving towards the temple/shrine, the devotees were singing *hosanna* (shouts of praise and worship) in gay abandon.

8. **indigenous:** (*c*) native.

—It is feared (that) the ambition to win prosperity through *indigenous* technical developments will be undermined by the neglect of science-teaching in our universities.

9. **jim-jams:** (*a*) nervousness (feelings).

—The horror story gave/created an atmosphere of *jim-jams* for all present in the room.

10. **loquacious:** (*b*) talkative.

—Women are generally blamed for being *loquacious* the world over.

11. **muster:** (*b*) mobilise, collect, assemble.

—During elections, political parties try their best to *muster* as much public support as possible.

12. **nitpicking:** (*d*) finding fault.

—Instead of accusing the print media of *nitpicking*, political parties should set their houses in order first.

13. **outlay:** (*c*) spending/expenses.

—In order to achieve the goal of social justice for all, there is an urgent need to increase annual plan *outlay* on social services.

14. **pusillanimity:** (*d*) cowardice, timidity.

—In the prevailing culture of *pusillanimity* most bureaucrats adopt the policy of least resistance.

15. **queer:** (*b*) strange.

—Her *queer* behaviour in the party caused a lot of embarrassment to the host.

16. **slap-dash:** (*a*) careless, hasty.

—He is in the habit of doing his *slap-dash* and thus spoils everything.

17. **temerity:** (*c*) boldness, daring, audacity.

—It does not always pay in life if we show *temerity* to call everybody a liar.

18. **vacuous:** (*b*) unintelligent, expressionless.

—Unfortunately some people simply give a *vacuous* stare when they fail to comprehend the subject under discussion.

19. **wilful:** (*d*) intentional, deliberate.

—Parents should know that a spoilt child is likely to indulge in *wilful* acts of disobedience.

20. **yearn:** (*a*) desire, long, pine.

—Having live abroad for years, many Indians *yearn* to return to their native country.

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q. 1 to 85 given below were set in the Assistants' Grade Examination held by Intelligence Bureau (Home Department) on January 2, 1994. The remaining questions were set in a recently-held Bank Probationary Officers' Exam.

We are grateful to Mr Sanjay Kumar of Patna, Mr Panchu Roy of Bhayna (West Bengal) and Mr Rajarshi Sikdar of Calcutta for sending these questions to us.

1. Cryogenics is the study of:
   (*a*) Production of better offsprings by careful selection of parents
   (*b*) Properties of crystals
   (*c*) Very low temperatures
   (*d*) Cells

2. Eight-fold path for elimination of human misery was prescribed by:
   (*a*) Mahavira (*b*) Buddha
   (*c*) Jesus Christ (*d*) Krishna

3. Kathakali is a dance form associated with:
   (*a*) Tamil Nadu (*b*) Karnataka
   (*c*) Kerala (*d*) West Bengal

4. Who was awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize for literature?
   (*a*) Cro Harlem Bruntland
   (*b*) Toni Morrison
   (*c*) Ms Rigoberta Menchu
   (*d*) Nadine Cordimer

5. Which of the following ingredients make gunmetal?
   (*a*) Iron, Brass, Tin
   (*b*) Copper, Tin
   (*c*) Iron, Tin
   (*d*) Iron, Zinc, Titanium

6. Decibel is a unit of:
   (*a*) sound energy (*b*) depth
   (*c*) loudness (*d*) intensity of earthquake

7. India needs cryogenic rocket technology for its:
   (*a*) Nuclear programme
   (*b*) Space research programme
   (*c*) missile launching capabilities
   (*d*) telecommunication needs

8. Tibia and Fibula are the bones present in:
   (*a*) collar bones (*b*) arms
   (*c*) leg (*d*) inner ear

9. Dunkel Draft relates to:
   (*a*) Drug trafficking
   (*b*) Human rights
   (*c*) International trade
   (*d*) Nuclear non-proliferation

10. Dandi Yatra was undertaken by Gandhiji to:
    (*a*) break the Salt Law
    (*b*) launch Quit India Movement
    (*c*) start Swaraj Andolan
    (*d*) start Satyagraha

11. Rajasthan remains dry during South-West Monsoon because of:
    (*a*) presence of Thar desert
    (*b*) spread of sand dunes
    (*c*) lack of vegetation
    (*d*) anti-cyclonic circulation

12. The average salinity of sea water is:
    (*a*) 2% (*b*) 2.5%
    (*c*) 3.0% (*d*) 3.5%

13. Why was 'Killari' village in the news recently?
    (*a*) attack of security forces in Kashmir
    (*b*) massive earthquake in Maharashtra
    (*c*) tribal unrest in Manipur
    (*d*) violence in Punjab

14. Geostationary orbit is at a height of (kms):
    (*a*) 6 (*b*) 3600
    (*c*) 36000 (*d*) 1000

15. Indian Standard Time is based on what longitude?
    (*a*) 8°E
    (*b*) $82\frac{1}{2}$°E
    (*c*) 180°E
    (*d*) 25°E

16. Which of the following places in India did Vasco-da-Gama reach first?
    (*a*) Calicut (*b*) Calcutta
    (*c*) Cochin (*d*) Visakhapatnam

17. The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is:
    (*a*) The Estimates Committee
    (*b*) Public Accounts Committee
    (*c*) Select Committee
    (*d*) None of these

18. Who has won the Champions Trophy for Hockey in 1993?
    (*a*) West Germany (*b*) Australia
    (*c*) Holland (*d*) Pakistan

19. The first metal used by man was:
    (*a*) Iron (*b*) Copper
    (*c*) Aluminium (*d*) Gold

20. The three basic colours used in colour T.V. transmission are:
    (*a*) Blue, green and yellow

(b) Yellow, orange and red
(c) Blue, green and red
(d) Black, red and white

21. The powers of the Election Commission are given in which of the following Articles of the Constitution?
(a) 286 (b) 356
(c) 324 (d) 382

22. Tasleema Nasreen of Bangladesh was recently in the news as:
(a) she was threatened with death penalty by fundamentalist religious groups
(b) she committed suicide
(c) she was jailed
(d) she was attacked by extremists

23. What is the normal distinct human vision?
(a) 5-10 metres (b) 25-30 cms
(c) 12-20 feet (d) 50-75 cms

24. Cranium is:
(a) The cartilage over the knee
(b) The part of the skull that encloses the brain
(c) A cavity in the molar tooth
(d) The nerve at the back of the neck

25. Which of the following is the indigenously designed Main Battle Tank?
(a) Agni (b) Arjun
(c) Trishul (d) Rohini

26. Fiscal policy is connected with:
(a) Exports and Imports
(b) Public revenue and expenditure
(c) Population control
(d) Issue of currency

27. Aravalli ranges are examples of:
(a) Block mountains
(b) Folded mountains
(c) Residual mountains
(d) Volcanic mountains

28. Which planet is known as Red Planet?
(a) Venus (b) Mars
(c) Mercury (d) Saturn

29. In which State do we have Uranium deposits?
(a) Bihar
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Only in (a) and (c)

30. Dry ice is one of the following:
(a) Ice kept in filter paper to soak moisture
(b) solid carbon dioxide
(c) Icecream at very low temperature
(d) None of these

31. The study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings is called:
(a) Ethnology (b) Iconology
(c) Genealogy (d) Ecology

32. The gold medal for 100 metres race for men in 1992 Olympics was won by:
(a) F. Fredericks
(b) Linford Christie
(c) D. Mitchell
(d) Mike Marsh

33. The recent best-seller 'SUITABLE BOY' was written by:
(a) Salman Rushdie
(b) Vikram Seth
(c) Shobha De
(d) Nirad C. Choudhary

34. The capital of Georgia is:
(a) Tusla (b) Tiblisi
(c) Bosnia (d) Sarajevo

35. Clotting of blood in blood vessels is called:
(a) Rheumatism (b) Agglutination
(c) Thrombosis (d) Fibrinogen

36. Which amendment of Constitution of India affirmed the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution relating to fundamental rights?
(a) 23rd (b) 24th
(c) 25th (d) 26th

37. When was the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) formed?
(a) 1987 (b) 1985
(c) 1982 (d) 1986

38. Largest percentage of revenue is earned by the Government of India from:
(a) Customs duty (b) Excise duty
(c) Income Tax (d) Wealth Tax

39. The maximum fixation of solar energies is done by:
(a) Man (b) Green Plants
(c) Protozoa (d) Fungi

40. What language did Buddha preach in?
(a) Pali (b) Magadhi
(c) Apabhramga (d) Sauraseni

41. Which is the oldest theatre in India?
(a) Gaiety Theatre, Shimla
(b) New Theatre, Calcutta
(c) Prithvi Theatre, Bombay
(d) Rabindra Theatre, Delhi

42. Into how many States does Thar desert spread?
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four

43. Numismatics is the study of:
(a) soil (b) rocks
(c) coins (d) old structures

44. The Prime Minister of Japan is:
(a) Kiichi (b) Hosokawa
(c) Tautomu Hata (d) None of these

45. The 40th President of the U.S.A. is/was:
(a) George Bush
(b) Bill Clinton
(c) John Kennedy
(d) Ronald Reagan

46. The founder of the technique Psychoanalysis was:
(a) Pavlov (b) Sigmund Freud

(c) John Heats (d) Isaac Naslov

47. The new king of Cambodia is:
(a) Phan Van Dong
(b) Prince Norodom Sihanouk
(c) Gen Chi Minh
(d) Prince Norodom Ranariddh

48. The Book 'Conquest of Happiness' was written by:
(a) Agatha Christie
(b) Thomas Hardy
(c) Bertrand Russell
(d) Aldous Huxley

49. Who is called father of Modern Medicine?
(a) Socrates (b) Hippocrates
(c) Louis Pasteur (d) Cicero

50. Taoism was founded by:
(a) Laotzu (b) Mao Tse-tung
(c) Leo Shao-chi (d) Tao Min

51. Megasthenes visited India during the:
(a) Gupta period
(b) Mauryan period
(c) Kushan period
(d) rule of Ashoka

52. 'Memons family' was recently in the news for:
(a) Involvement in Hawala tansactions
(b) Bomb blast in RSS Headquarters in Madras
(c) Prime suspects in Bombay blasts
(d) Terrorist activities in Punjab

53. 'Operation Flood' refers to:
(a) Heavy rainfall
(b) Milk
(c) Building of dams
(d) Reforestation schemes

54. What is the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council?
(a) 10 (b) 28
(c) 12 (d) 6

55. Which is the longest National Highway?
(a) NH1 (b) NH2
(c) NH5 (d) NH7

56. Which cricketer played for India and England?
(a) Iftikhar Pataudi
(b) Ranjit Singh
(c) Duleep Singh
(d) Raman Subba Rao

57. Which State produces maximum wheat in the country?
(a) U.P. (b) M.P.
(c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab

58. The Director General of GATT is:
(a) Lewis Preston
(b) Peter Sutherland
(c) Helmut Kohl
(d) Lewis Priestley

59. The President of World Bank is:
(a) Peter Sutherland
(b) Lewis Preston
(c) Robert McNamara
(d) Douglas Hurd

60. The Prime Minister of Israel is:
(a) Mrs Golda Meir
(b) Yitzhak Robin
(c) Shimon Peres
(d) Gen Moshe Dayan

61. Archipelago is:
(a) an imaginary line joining the north and south pole
(b) a cluster of islands
(c) a vast mass of snow
(d) a cluster of small lakes

62. Light year is the unit of measuring:
(a) intensity of light
(b) astronomical distance
(c) velocity
(d) time

63. The percentage of literacy according to the 1991 census is:
(a) 16.6 (b) 52.11
(c) 29.45 (d) 45.77

64. The largest planet of the solar system is:
(a) Mercury (b) Saturn
(c) Jupiter (d) Earth

65. Where are the Udaigiri Caves located?
(a) Orissa
(b) Near Aurangabad
(c) Ahmed Nagar
(d) Near Hampi in Karnataka

66. World's longest snake reticulated python is found in India in:
(a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram
(c) Nicobar (d) Lakshdweep

67. Where in the country is Chandraprabha Sanctuary located?
(a) U.P. (b) M.P.
(c) Bihar (d) Orissa

68. An Indian who won the Wimbledon Junior Men's Singles title is:
(a) Ramesh Krishnan
(b) Ramanathan Krishnan
(c) Leander Paes
(d) Vijay Amritraj

69. Who was the author of American Declaration of Independence?
(a) George Washington
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) Abraham Lincon
(d) John Adams

70. The laws of planetary motion were discovered by:
(a) Thomas Edison (b) Galileo
(c) Isaac Newton (d) Johannes Kepler

71. 'Laissez faire' means:
(a) Helping the poor by taxing the rich
(b) right to interfere

(c) a policy of non-interference by the State
(d) None of these

72. Why are two blankets warmer than one?
(a) two blankets compress the air in between the body and the blankets and this compression produces heat
(b) two blankets have more wool and hence, provide greater warmth
(c) two blankets enclose air which does not allow the cold to penetrate
(d) None of these

73. Sowing season for Kharif crop is:
(a) August-September
(b) October-December
(c) February-March
(d) June-July

74. The dates of National Calendar permanently correspond with the:
(a) Mohammadan Calendar
(b) Vikrami Calendar
(c) Georgian Calendar
(d) None of these

75. The first recipient of the Nehru Award was:
(a) Martin Luther King
(b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(c) Mother Teresa
(d) U Thant

76. Saka era began in:
(a) 78 AD (b) 58 AD
(c) 10 AD (d) 170 AD

77. What is laughing gas?
(a) Carbon Dioxide
(b) Nitrous Oxide
(c) Hydrogen Peroxide
(d) Sulphur Dioxide

78. The official language of Bhutan is:
(a) Bhoti (b) English
(c) Dzongkha (d) None of these

79. Who said "Man is by nature a political animal"?
(a) Churchill (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) Rousseau

80. A study which deals with the secret writing is known as:
(a) Cryptography (b) Calligraphy
(c) Secretology (d) Cytology

81. India is self-sufficient in minerals except:
(a) Coal (b) Copper
(c) Mica (d) Manganese

82. National Highway No. 4 connects:
(a) Bombay-Nagpur
(b) Bombay-Madras
(c) Bangalore-Mysore
(d) Nagpur-Hyderabad

83. Chashma Shahi in Kashmir was built by:
(a) Akbar (b) Jehangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) G.M. Shah

84. Tea plantation was commercially started in India by:
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Irwin (d) Lord Bentinck

85. The term 'creamy layer' is associated with:
(a) dairy products
(b) biosphere
(c) silting process
(d) reservation for backward classes

86. Prof Galtung, who has been chosen for the International award for promoting Gandhian values outside India, belongs to which country?
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Russia (d) Germany
(e) U.K.

87. Who is the present chairman of Atomic Energy Commission?
(a) R. Chidambaram (b) P.K. Iyengar
(c) A.N. Prasad (d) S.K. Manglik
(e) V.R. Rao

88. The Indian State which produces maximum rubber is:
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala (d) Tripura

89. Sriperumbudur is the birthplace of:
(a) Adi Sankaracharya
(b) Ramanujam
(c) Madhavacharya
(d) Vallabhacharya
(e) None of these

90. The Movie "Little Buddha" is directed by:
(a) Federico Fellini
(b) Bernardo Bertoluc
(c) Clint Eastwood
(d) Ivory Merchant
(e) None of these

91. Which two countries have signed a pact recently on reducing the forces along the line of actual control?
(a) India-Pak
(b) North Korea-South Korea
(c) China-India
(d) Iran-Iraq
(e) India-Bangladesh

92. Which programme of the Union Government covers the Nursing mothers and development of children?
(a) ICDS (b) CLRC
(c) CBFC (d) DWCRA
(e) BICP

93. Dr V. Kurein is associated with:
(a) Yellow revolution
(b) Dairy farming
(c) Agriculture
(d) Literature
(e) Medicine

94. Mumps are caused by:
(a) Bacteria (b) Virus
(c) Fungi (d) Protozoa
(e) None of these

95. Which State is NOT part of the Cauvery waters dispute?

(a) Maharashtra (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) All of these
(e) None of these

96. The recent acceptance of the Mandal Commission Report by the Central Government constitutes how much per cent of jobs to be reserved for OBC's?

(a) 20 (b) 29
(c) 27 (d) 25
(e) 23

97. Who is the present Governor of West Bengal?

(a) Mata Prasad
(b) V.K. Nayar
(c) Romesh Bhandari
(d) Dr A.R. Kidwai
(e) K.V. Raghunatha Reddy

98. Conjeevaram is in which State?

(a) Karnataka
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) Andhra Pradesh
(e) Orissa

99. Which country recently expressed remorse over the actions it committed during world war II?

(a) U. S.A. (b) France
(c) Russia (d) Germany
(e) Japan

100. Who is the present Chief of Naval Staff?

(a) L. Ramdas
(b) V.S. Shekhawat
(c) N.C. Suri
(d) B.C. Joshi
(e) S.K. Chand

101. Kukis belong to which State?

(a) Nagaland
(b) Tripura
(c) Manipur
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
(e) Mizoram

102. Which of the following magazines selected Dr Manmohan Singh as the "1993 Finance Minister of the Year" award?

(a) Asiamoney
(b) London Economist
(c) Illustrated Weekly of India
(d) Economic Times
(e) Readers Digest

103. Which of the following is NOT a G-7 Nation?

(a) Italy (b) Russia
(c) Japan (d) Germany
(e) Canada

104. Hitendra Desai was a noted figure in which of the following fields?

(a) Science & Technology
(b) Literature
(c) Social service
(d) Journalism
(e) Politics

105. Which day is observed as International Literacy Day?

(a) Oct 4 (b) Sept 8
(c) Sept 27 (d) Dec 10
(e) June 5

106. Which State is the largest producer of sugarcane?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
(e) Madhya Pradesh

107. August Kranti Rajdhani Express train runs between which two terminal stations?

(a) New Delhi-Howrah
(b) New Delhi-Madras
(c) New Delhi-Bombay
(d) New Delhi-Mangalore
(e) New Delhi-Hyderabad

108. Which among the following is not a cash crop?

(a) Groundnut (b) Jowar
(c) Tobacco (d) Jute
(e) Cotton

109. Who was awarded the first Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award?

(a) Mother Teresa
(b) J.R.D. Tata
(c) R.A. Mashelkar
(d) Acharya Tulsi
(e) Banoo Coyaji

110. As per the 1991 census report, which among the following States registered the highest population growth rate?

(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) Bihar
(e) Nagaland

111. The third National Games were held at which of the following cities?

(a) Bombay-Pune
(b) Imphal-Moirang
(c) Trivandrum-Kottayam
(d) Calcutta-Nandigram
(e) Bangalore-Mangalore

112. Which mineral among the following accounts for the maximum value in the total value of the mineral production?

(a) Gold (b) Copper
(c) Iron Ore (d) Mica
(e) Coal

113. Earthquakes occur due to:

(a) Too much pressure on land
(b) Frequent occurrence of Cyclones
(c) Underground Nuclear explosions
(d) Movement of plates of earth, which float on the hot volcanic mantle below the earth surface
(e) None of these

114. Which among the following two schemes was

announced by Prime Minister on Independence Day?

A. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

B. Mahila Samridhi Yojana

(a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Either A or B (d) Both A & B
(e) Neither A nor B

115. What target has been fixed for the foodgrain production (in million tonnes) of Rabi crop during 1993-94?

(a) 82.5 (b) 101.5
(c) 80.5 (d) 87.5
(e) 103.5

116. Who among the following is NOT associated with painting?

(a) M.F. Hussain (b) Sonal Man Singh
(c) Ram Kumar (d) B. Prabha
(e) Mohan

117. Which among the following best describes the term WHIP?

(a) It is a statement of official government policy with a background documentation
(b) A situation where all members of a political party are to be present compulsorily for voting
(c) Suspension of all the members of a political party for their unruly behaviour until the end of the running session by the Lok Sabha Speaker
(d) Proclamation of emergency under article 352 by the President
(e) None of these

118. Jericho & Gaza Strip were in the news recently because:

(a) U.S.A. established its military base
(b) Under the Autonomy Plan, these were to be made autonomous regions of Israel
(c) The PLO Chief and Israeli Prime Minister had a secret meeting before signing "The Declaration of Principles"
(d) Deportation of over 400 Palestinians by Israel
(e) None of these

119. Solstice occurs during the months of:

(a) March-Sept. (b) June-Dec.
(c) Jan-June (d) March-April
(e) None of these

120. Operation Blackboard aims at:

(a) Providing Education to urban slum dwellers
(b) Providing Primary Education in an educationally backward area
(c) Opening of new schools especially for female children
(d) Promoting adult literacy
(e) None of these

121. Agriculture sector in India contributes how much per cent of Net National Product?

(a) 50 (b) 20
(c) 70 (d) 32
(e) 90

122. Unit of electric current is:

(a) Ampere (b) Coulomb
(c) Ohm (d) Volt
(e) Watt

123. The Idukki Hydro-Electric project is in:

(a) Orissa (b) Kerala
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh
(e) Tamil Nadu

124. The Centenary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to South Africa was celebrated in the month of:

(a) July '93 (b) August '93
(c) Sept '93 (d) Oct '93
(e) June '93

125. Which of the following Vitamins helps in normal clotting of blood in human beings?

(a) A (b) C
(c) D (d) E
(e) K

126. Which of the following groups is opposing the plantation of Eucalyptus trees?

(a) Wild life protection group
(b) Paper Manufacturers
(c) Environmentalists
(d) Matches manufacturers

127. "Biosphere Reserve Project" is aimed at:

(a) protecting flora and fauna
(b) protecting human beings from pollution
(c) protecting Environment
(d) protecting cattle population

128. "Greenhouse effect" is due to:

(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Sulphur dioxide
(c) Oxygen
(d) rare gases

129. The human heart-beat per minute at an average is:

(a) 60 (b) 72
(c) 80 (d) 90

130. Aquaculture refers to:

(a) Culture of fish
(b) Culture of prawn
(c) Culture of sea weeds
(d) Culture of water-living form

131. The number of naturally occurring amino acids found in protein is:

(a) 15 (b) 25
(c) 20 (d) 12

132 The powerhouse of cell is:

(a) Lysosome (b) Ribosome
(c) Mitochondria (d) Centriole

133. Hormones are normally absent in:

(a) monkey (b) rat
(c) cat (d) bacteria

134. Which of the following is water-borne disease?

(a) Cholera (b) Influenza
(c) Small pox (d) Malaria

135. Leukemia is:

(a) Blood cancer (b) Jaundice

(c) Eye disease (d) Skin disease

136. Which oxide of Nitrogen is used as anaesthetic?
(a) Nitrogen dioxide
(b) Nitric oxide
(c) Nitrous oxide
(d) Nitrogen pentoxide

137. Which pair is NOT correctly matched?
(a) Insulin—Diabetes
(b) Virus—Aids
(c) Jaundice—Kidney
(d) Bacteria—Typhoid

138. The injection of "anti-toxin" is given to prevent:
(a) typhoid (b) tuberculosis
(c) tetanus (d) measles

139. The Vitamin which is vital for clotting of blood is:
(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin K

140. The hardest substance available on earth is:
(a) Coal (b) Gold
(c) Diamond (d) Platinum

141. Urea is used as a:
(a) fertilizer (b) insecticide
(c) food (d) medicine

142. The nature of Graphite is:
(a) slippery (b) hard
(c) liquid (d) None of these

143. Which one of the following is used for dating archaeological specimens in wood and bones?
(a) Uranium-238 (b) Argon Isotope
(c) Carbon-14 (d) Carbon-13

144. Stainless steel is an alloy of:
(a) Iron and Nickel
(b) Iron and Chromium
(c) Iron and Zinc
(d) Iron and Aluminium

145. The gas used in an electric bulb is:
(a) Nitrogen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Inert gas

146. Hardware is related to:
(a) Calculator (b) Dress items
(c) Acids (d) Computer

147. The trade name IBM is associated with:
(a) Motor cars (b) Scooters
(c) Fridge (d) Computers

148. Vinegar is an aqueous solution of:
(a) oxalic acid
(b) citric acid
(c) acetic acid
(d) hydrochloric acid

149. The satellite Aryabhatta was built at:
(a) Thumba (b) Bangalore
(c) Sriharikota (d) Hassan

150. Eighth Five Year Plan covers the period:
(a) 1990-95 (b) 1991-96
(c) 1992-97 (d) 1989-94

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)
5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)
9. (c)	10. (a)	11. (c)	12. (d)
13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (a)
17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (b)
25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (b)
29. (a)	30. (b)	31. (d)	32. (b)
33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (c)	36. (b)
37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (a)
41. (a)	42. (a) Rajasthan		
43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (b)
47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (c)	50. (a)
51. (b)	52. (c)	53. (b)	54. (a)
55. (d) 2,369 km (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)			
56. (b)	57. (a)	58. (b)	59. (b)
60. (b)	61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)
64. (c)	65. (a)	66. (a)	67. (a)
68. (a)	69. (b)	70. (d)	71. (c)
72. (c)	73. (d)	74. (c)	75. (d)
76. (a)	77. (b)	78. (c)	79. (b)
80. (a)	81. (b)	82. (b)	83. (c)
84. (d) "The Oxford History of India" by V. Smith, P. 643			
85. (d)	86. (b)	87. (a)	88. (c)
89. (b)	90. (b)	91. (c)	92. (a)
93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (a)	96. (c)
97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (b)
101. (c)	102. (a)	103. (b)	104 (c)
105. (b)	106. (d)	107. (c)	108. (b)
109. (a)	110. (c)	111. (a)	112. (d)
113. (d)	114. (d)	115. (a)	116. (b)
117. (b)	118. (b)	119. (b)	120. (b)
121. (d)	122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (c)
125. (c)	126. (c)	127. (c)	128. (a)
129. (b)	130. (a)	131. (c)	132. (c)
133. (d)	134. (a)	135. (a)	136. (c)
137. (c)	138. (c)	139. (d)	140. (c)
141. (a)			
142. (d) Graphite is a natural allotropic form of carbon.			
143. (c)	144. (b)	145. (a)	146. (d)
147. (d)	148. (c)	149. (b)	150. (c)

Corrections

Jan '94 issue, pages 499-501

The correct answers to questions 27, 49 and 58 are: (a), (d) and (c) respectively.

The mistakes are regretted.

—Editor

Quantitative Aptitude

Q. 1-10. Find the value of (?).

1. $\frac{.46 - .046}{.0046 \div 4.6} = ?$

(a) .414 (b) 4.14 (c) 414
(d) None of these

2. $(4\frac{2}{7}$ of $3.5) + (2.5$ of $?) = 2\frac{1}{4}$

(a) 2.68 (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{2}{3}$
(d) None of these

3. $11 + [1\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{2}] = ?$

(a) 24 (b) 22 (c) 15
(d) None of these

4. $(15\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{47})^2 - (15\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{47})^2 = ?$

(a) 4 (b) 10 (c) $3\frac{5}{47}$
(d) None of these

5. $3^{3^2} \div (3^2)^3 - 27 = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 81 (c) -26
(d) None of these

6. $(4444)^2 - (4443)^2 = ?$

(a) 8887 (b) 8787 (c) 7788
(d) None of these

7. Let m and n be two whole nos. If $m^n = 36$ then $n^m = ?$

(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 64 (d) 16

8. $\sqrt{\frac{.081}{.0064} \times \frac{.484}{6.25}} = ?$

(a) 0.99 (b) 0.09 (c) 198 (d) 0.009

9. $\frac{(7.59)^2 - (5.23)^2}{3 - 0.64} = ?$

(a) 12.28 (b) 12.82 (c) 18.12 (d) 18.21

10. 1.25 : ? : : ? : 0.05

(a) 2.5 (b) 0.25 (c) 0.52
(d) None of these

Q. 11-15. In each of the following number series, a wrong number is given. Find out that number.

11. 12, 24, 72, 288, 576, 1724, 6912, 13824

(a) 576 (b) 6912 (c) 1724
(d) 24 (e) 72

12. 15, 45, 40, 120, 125, 345, 340, 1020

(a) 340 (b) 345 (c) 1020
(d) 125 (e) 45

13. 52, 40, 53, 39, 54, 38, 55, 36

(a) 40 (b) 54 (c) 36
(d) 55 (e) 39

14. 2, 4, 18, 120, 830, 8580, 85794

(a) 120 (b) 830 (c) 85794
(d) 4 (e) 8580

15. 17010, 3780, 945, 260, 90, 36, 18, 12

(a) 3780 (b) 260 (c) 17010
(d) 945 (e) 18

16-20. In each of the following questions, an equation is given which is written in four parts. The four parts are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of the four parts may not yield the same result as the remaining three parts give, if so, find out that part. If all the parts give the same result *i.e.*, there is no error, write the answer (5).

16. $75 - 50 \div 20 = 30 \times 4 - 9.5 \times 5 = \sqrt{8100} - 17.5$
(1) (2) (3)
$= \frac{751}{10} - 1.5$ No error
(4) (5)

17. 45% of $500 = (3 \times 5)^2 = 17^2 - 8^2 = 27 \times 11 - 42$
(1) (2) (3) (4)
No error
(5)

18. $35 \times 110 = 43 \times 15 \times 2 + 260 \times 6 = 9600 \div 4 + 1450$
(1) (2) (3)
$= 50 \times 50 + \frac{5}{9} \times 2430$ No error
(4) (5)

19. $\sqrt{5.76 - 2.87} = \frac{510}{300} = (2.2)^2 - (1.5)^2$
(1) (2) (3)
$= 156.18 + 234.23 - 388.71$ No error
(4) (5)

20. $\frac{3}{2} \times 5200 = 25 \times 26$ of $20 = 410 \times 20 - 256 - 144$
(1) (2) (3)
$= 35 \times 200 + 1500 - 700$ No error
(4) (5)

21. The ratio between the ages of Rita and Suneeta at present is 3 : 4. After 5 years, the ratio of their ages will be 4 : 5. What is the present age of Suneeta?

(*a*) 10 years (*b*) 15 years

(*c*) 25 years (*d*) 20 years

22. A sum of money is divided among A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 5 : 8. If the total share of A and B together is Rs 1000 less than C's share, what is A's share in it?

(*a*) Rs 1000 (*b*) Rs 2000 (*c*) Rs 1800

(*d*) Rs 1500

23. If A can walk a certain distance in 40 days when he takes rest 9 hours each day; how much long will he take to walk the same distance twice as fast and rest twice as long each day?

(*a*) 50 days (*b*) 45 days (*c*) 38 days

(*d*) 16 days

24. The simple interest on a sum of money is $\frac{9}{16}$ of the principal and the rate per cent is equal to the number of years. Find the rate per cent.

(*a*) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ (*b*) 5% (*c*) 9% (*d*) 6%

25. By selling 480 m cloth for Rs 225, a man made a profit equal to the cost price of 72 metres of cloth. Find the profit %.

(*a*) 16% (*b*) 20% (*c*) 15% (*d*) 25%

26. Find the minimum number of square tiles of equal size for the floor of a room which is 1 m 4 dm 7 cm long and 1 m 8 dm 2 cm wide.

(*a*) 250 (*b*) 266 (*c*) 145

(*d*) None of these

27. The price of 14 oranges is equal to the price of 6 apples. The price of 5 apples is equal to the price of 28 bananas. The price of 16 bananas is equal to the price of 5 mangoes. If the price of 1 mango is 24 paise, what is the price of an orange?

(*a*) 18 paise (*b*) 25 paise (*c*) 35 paise

(*d*) 20 paise

28. Find out two nos. each consisting of four digits whose H.C.F. is 221 and L.C.M. is 46189.

(*a*) 2431, 4199 (*b*) 2537, 1493

(*c*) 2413, 1497 (*d*) None of these

29. 100 men can sit in a room which is 25 metres long and 9.8 metres wide. If a man needs 12.25 cubic metres of air space, find the height of the room.

(*a*) 10 m (*b*) 15 m (*c*) 5 m (*d*) 7.2 m

30. A and B together started a business. A invested Rs 200 more than B. A invested money for 4 months and B for 5 months. If A got Rs 30 more than B out of the total profit of Rs 210, then find out the investment of A.

(*a*) Rs 400 (*b*) Rs 500 (*c*) Rs 550 (*d*) Rs 300

31. If 20 men or 25 women or 30 boys can do a piece of work in 16 days by working 10 hours a day, then how many men with 10 women and 18 boys can do $3\frac{1}{4}$ times the same work in 26 days by working 8 hours daily?

(*a*) 35 men (*b*) 30 men (*c*) 40 men

(*d*) None of these

32. The ratio of milk and water in three glasses of equal size is 5 : 2, 3 : 1 and 7 : 3. If all the mixtures are mixed, then find out the ratio of milk and water in the new mixture so formed.

(*a*) 101 : 39 (*b*) 95 : 81 (*c*) 35 . 47

(*d*) None of these

33. The income of a man increased by Rs 400 and income tax decreased from 5 p to 3 paise per Re, so he had to pay the same amount of income-tax as before. Find out his original income.

(*a*) Rs 700 (*b*) Rs 600 (*c*) Rs 550

(*d*) Rs 900

34. The ratio of a two-digit number and the sum of its digits is 5 : 1. If the digit at unit's place is 1 more than the digit at ten's place, find out that number.

(*a*) 34 (*b*) 56 (*c*) 45

(*d*) None of these

35. How much money will a man get by selling Rs 5000 of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ stock at $5\frac{1}{8}\%$ premium? (Br. $\frac{1}{8}\%$)

(*a*) Rs 5000 (*b*) Rs 6500 (*c*) Rs 5250

(*d*) Rs 7500

36. A cow is tied at the corner of a rectangular field with a rope 10.5 m long. How much of the grass outside the field can it graze?

(*a*) 350 sq m (*b*) $259\frac{7}{8}$ sq m

(*c*) $267\frac{5}{8}$ sq m (*d*) 275 sq m

37. The ratio of the annual income of two men is 9 : 7 and the ratio of the expenditures 4 : 3. If each of them saves Rs 200 every year, find out their annual income.

(*a*) Rs 1800, Rs 1400 (*b*) Rs 1350, Rs 1050

(*c*) Rs 3600, Rs. 2800 (*d*) None of these

38. Find out the value of $\frac{2^{1/4}.12^{1/2}.27^{1/2}.5^{1/4}}{10^{1/4}.4^{1/8}.18^{1/2}.81^{1/4}}$

(*a*) $2^{-1/8}$ (*b*) $3^{5/8}$ (*c*) $2^{7/4}$

(*d*) None of these

39. If $a = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, find the value of $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$

(*a*) 20 (*b*) 29 (*c*) 14 (*d*) 26

40. Find the square-root of $x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)+1$

(*a*) $x^2 - 4x + 1$ (*b*) $x^2 - 3x + 1$

(*c*) $x^2 + 2x + 3$ (*d*) $x^2 - 5x + 1$

41-45. Study the table carefully and answer the ques-

tions based on it.

Yearly production of scooters in different factories

Factories	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
A	20	15	24	13	17
B	16	23	41	20	15
C	14	21	30	16	12
D	25	17	15	12	22
E	40	32	39	41	35

41. In which year, the production of scooters of all factories was equal to the average no. of scooters produced during 1985-1989?

(*a*) 1985 (*b*) 1986 (*c*) 1987
(*d*) 1988 (*e*) 1989

42. Which factory showed a decrease of 25% in the production of scooters in 1989 as compared to 1988?

(*a*) B (*b*) D (*c*) B and C
(*d*) E (*e*) A

43. What is the ratio of production of scooters of factory A to that of factory E in 1985?

(*a*) 2 : 3 (*b*) 1 : 2 (*c*) 3 : 2 (*d*) 2 : 1

44. In which of the given years, there was maximum production of scooters?

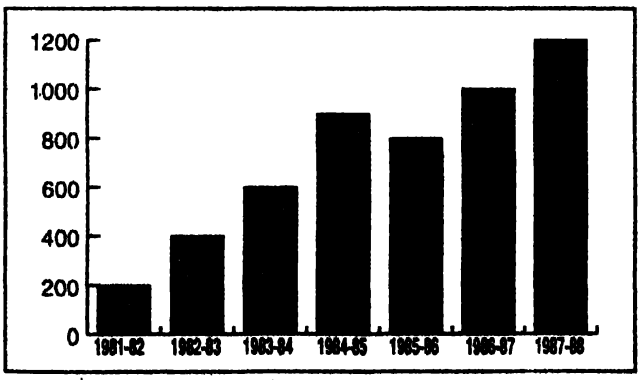
(*a*) 1989 (*b*) 1986 (*c*) 1987
(*d*) 1985 (*e*) 1988

45. In which year, the total production of scooters of all factories was 20% of the total production of scooters during 1985-1989?

(*a*) 1988 (*b*) 1985 (*c*) 1986
(*d*) 1989 (*e*) 1987

46-50. Study the graph carefully and answer the following questions based on it.

Productions (in tons)



46. The percentage increase in the production from 1981-82 to 1987-88 is:

(*a*) 600% (*b*) 500% (*c*) 1000% (*d*) 300%

47. During which year, the per cent increase in the production is highest as compared to the previous year?

(*a*) 1982-83 (*b*) 1984-85 (*c*) 1986-87 (*d*) 1981-82

48. During which year, the per cent increase in the production is lowest as compared to the previous year?

(*a*) 1984-85 (*b*) 1985-86 (*c*) 1987-88 (*d*) 1986-87

49. The production during 1980-81 was:

(*a*) zero (*b*) below 200
(*c*) higher than 200 (*d*) cannot say

50. The percentage of decrease in the production from 1984-85 to 1985-86 is:

(*a*) 10 (*b*) $11\frac{1}{9}$ (*c*) $88\frac{8}{9}$ (*d*) 20

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*c*) 2. (*b*) 3. (*b*)
4. (*a*) Use $(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2 = 4ab$
5. (*a*) 6. (*a*) 7. (*c*) 8. (*a*) 9. (*b*)
10. (*b*)
11. (*c*) $12\times2=24$; $24\times3=72$; $72\times4=288$; $288\times2=576$; $576\times3=1728$; $1728\times4=6912$; $6912\times2=13824$.
1724 is wrong. It should be 1728.
12. (*d*) $15\times3=45$; $45-5=40$; $40\times3=120$; $120-5=115$; $115\times3=345$; $345-5=340$; $340\times3=1020$.
125 is wrong. It should be 115.
13. (*c*) $52-12=40$; $40+13=53$; $53-14=39$; $39+15=54$; $54-16=38$; $38+17=55$; $55-18=37$.
36 is wrong. It should be 37.
14. (*b*) $2\times5-6=4$; $4\times6-6=18$; $18\times7-6=120$; $120\times8-6=954$; $954\times9-6=8580$; $8580\times10-6=85794$.
830 is wrong. It should be 954.
15. (*b*) $12\times\frac{3}{2}=18$; $18\times2=36$; $36\times\frac{5}{2}=90$; $90\times3=270$; $270\times\frac{7}{2}=945$; $945\times4=3780$; $3780\times\frac{9}{2}=17010$.
260 is wrong. It should be 270.
16. (4) 17. (4) 18. (5) 19. (3) 20. (2)
21. (*d*) 22. (*b*)
23. (*a*) *Ist case*: A walks 15 hrs a day and takes a rest for 9 hrs
IInd case: A walks 6 hrs a day and rest for 18 hrs

Time for walking	Speed	No. of days
15 hrs	x	40
6 hrs	2x	y

Less time more days 6 : 15
More speed less days 2x : x
] :: 40 : y

$\therefore y = \frac{40\times15\times x}{6\times2x} = 50$ days

24. (*a*) Let P = Rs 100 R = x% p.a. T = x years
S.I. $= \frac{100\times x\times x}{100} = x^2$

A.T.S. $x^2 = \frac{9}{16} \times 100 = \frac{225}{4}$ or $x = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$

25. (*c*) S. P. of 480 m of cloth = C.P. of 480 m + C.P. of 72 m

Profit % $= \frac{72}{480} \times 100 = 15$

26. (*b*) L = 2 m 4 dm 7 cm = 247 cm

B = 1 m 8 dm 2 cm = 182 cm

Side of a square tile = H.C.F. of 247 and 182 = 13 cm

No. of tiles $= \frac{\text{Area of floor}}{\text{Area of 1 tile}} = \frac{247 \times 182}{13 \times 13} = 266$

27. (*a*) Let x paise = 1 orange

14 oranges = 6 apples

5 apples = 28 bananas

16 bananas = 5 mangoes

1 mango = 24 paise

$x = \frac{1 \times 6 \times 28 \times 5 \times 24}{14 \times 5 \times 16 \times 1} = 18$ paise

28. (*a*) Let the nos. be 221 x and 221 y

$221x \times 221y = 221 \times 46189$

$\therefore xy = 209$

(1, 209) (11, 19)

Reqd. 4 digit nos. are $(221 \times 11, 221 \times 19)$ *i.e.* 2431, 4199

29. (*c*) 100 men need air space = $100 \times 12.25 = 1225$ cu m

Height of the room $= \frac{\text{Vol. of room}}{\text{Area of room}} = \frac{1225}{25 \times 9.8} = 5$ m

30. (*b*) A gets Rs. 30 more than B.

$\therefore$ A's profit $= 30 + \frac{1}{2}(210 - 30) =$ Rs 120

A's profit for 1 month $= \frac{120}{4} =$ Rs 30

B's profit = Rs 90 $\therefore$ B's profit for 1 month $= \frac{90}{5} = 18$

Ratio of profits = Ratio of the investments for 1 month = 30 : 18 = 5 : 3

Difference = 5 – 3 = 2

$\therefore$ A's investment $= \frac{5}{2} \times 200 =$ Rs 500

31. (*b*)

32. (*a*) Let the mixture in each glass be 1 litre

Milk in 1st glass $= \frac{5}{7}\,l$, water $= \frac{2}{7}\,l$

In second glass, milk $= \frac{3}{4}\,l$, water $= \frac{1}{4}\,l$

In third glass, milk $= \frac{7}{10}\,l$, water $= \frac{3}{10}\,l$

Milk in the new mixture $= \frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{10} = \frac{303}{140}\,l$

Water in the new mixture $= \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{117}{140}\,l$

Milk : Water in the new mixture $= \frac{303}{140} : \frac{117}{140}$

$= 101 : 39$

33. (*b*) 34. (*c*)

35. (*c*) Amount realised by selling Rs 100 stock

$= 100 + 5\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} =$ Rs 105

Amount realised by selling Rs 5000 stock

$= \frac{105}{100} \times 5000 =$ Rs 5250

36. (*b*) Reqd area = Area of shaded portion $= \frac{3}{4} \times \pi r^2$

r = 10.5 m

$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5 \times 10.5 = \frac{2079}{8} = 259\frac{7}{8}$ sq m

37. (*a*) Let the 1st man's income be Rs 9x and other man's income = Rs 7x

Saving = Rs 200 $\therefore$ A.T.S. $\frac{9x - 200}{7x - 200} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\therefore x = 200$

1st man's income = $9x = 9 \times 200 =$ Rs 1800

2nd man's income = $7x = 7 \times 200 =$ Rs 1400

38. (*a*)

39. (*c*) $a = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

$a + \frac{1}{a} = 4$ On squaring $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 = 16$

$\therefore a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = 14$

40. (*b*) $x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + 1$

$= x(x-3)(x-1)(x-2) + 1$

$= (x^2 - 3x)(x^2 - 3x + 2) + 1$ Let $x^2 - 3x = a$

$= a(a+2) + 1$

$= a^2 + 2a + 1 = (a+1)^2 = (x^2 - 3x + 1)^2$

$\therefore$ Reqd square-root $= x^2 - 3x + 1$

41. (*a*) 42. (*c*) 43. (*b*) 44. (*c*) 45. (*b*)

46. (*b*) Production increased from 200 tons to 1200 tons

$\therefore$ Per cent increase $= \frac{1000}{200} \times 100 = 500\%$

47. (*a*) Per cent increase during 1982-83 $= \frac{200}{200} \times 100$

$= 100\%$

during 1983-84 $= \frac{200}{400} \times 100 = 50\%$

during 1984-85 $= \frac{300}{600} \times 100 = 50\%$

during 1986-87 $= \frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$

during 1987-88 $= \frac{200}{1000} \times 100 = 20\%$

48. (*c*) 49. (*d*) 50. (*b*)

TEST OF REASONING—I

Find out the missing numbers in questions given below:

1. 7; 6; 11; 32; ...; 634
   (a) 317 (b) 127 (c) 211 (d) 129 (e) 147
2. 1; 0; 2; 3; 3; ...; 4; 15
   (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 10 (e) 12
3. 17; 20; 26; 35; 47; ...
   (a) 59 (b) 62 (c) 65 (d) 68 (e) 55
4. 21; 24; ...; 18; 35; 12; 42
   (a) 11 (b) 22 (c) 17 (d) 30 (e) 28
5. 11; 12; 14; 18; ...; 42
   (a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 28 (d) 26 (e) 32
6. 17; 36; 19; 31; 12; ...; 11
   (a) 15 (b) 21 (c) 23 (d) 25 (e) 18
7. 1; 19; 4; ...; 9; 15; 16; 13
   (a) 7 (b) 11 (c) 17 (d) 2 (e) 18
8. 19; 20; ...; 25; 29; 34
   (a) 18 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 22 (e) 23

Find out the right number for the bracket:

9. 7(85) 6 . : 9(...) 1
   (a) 82 (b) 100 (c) 99 (d) 80 (e) 78
10. 6(81) 3 : : 3 (...)5
    (a) 15 (b) 64 (c) 34 (d) 81 (e) 78

Match the right parts according to similar relationship among numbers:

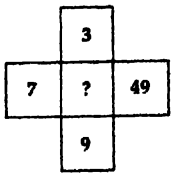
11. 25 : 125	(a) 39 : 77
12. 11 : 121	(b) 4 : 8
13. 47 : 93	(c) 100 : 49
14. 3 : 27	(d) 1 : 1
15. 42 : 20	(e) 10 : 1000

+ Means 'is greater than'
× Means 'is smaller than'
+ Means 'is equal to'
– Means 'is not equal to'

16. If a + b; b × c and c + d then
    (a) a + c (b) a + c
    (c) a × c (d) None of these
17. If a + cd; d × b and c + d then
    (a) b + c (b) c × b
    (c) c + b (d) None of these
18. If ab × bc and c + d then
    (a) d + a (b) d × a
    (c) d + a (d) None of these

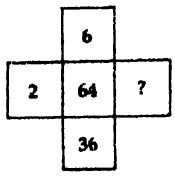
Numbers in questions 19 to 21 follow the same arrangement. Find out the missing numbers:

19.



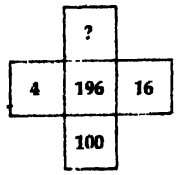
(a) 106 (b) 92
(c) 87 (d) 100

20.



(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 2 (d) 16

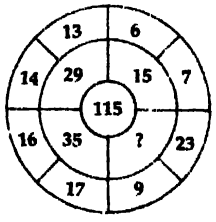
21.



(a) 105 (b) 64
(c) 20 (d) 10

Find out the missing numbers and letters:

22.



(a) 21 (b) 42 (c) 34 (d) 39

23.

26	L	17	Q	?	Z
K	21	N	14	?	11

(a) $\frac{12}{V}$ (b) $\frac{12}{U}$ (c) $\frac{10}{U}$ (d) $\frac{10}{V}$

Find the odd-man out:

24. (a) KNPQ (b) TWYZ (c) BEGH (d) MPST (e) HKMN

25. (a) WSVT (b) PKNL (c) KGJH (d) QMPN (e) FBEC

26. (a) LKHG (b) SRNM (c) QPML (d) AZWV (e) UTQP

27. (a) FDBG (b) MKIN (c) TROV (d) DBZE (e) QOLR

28. (a) NMRQ (b) TSXW (c) QPVU (d) GFKJ (e) CBHG

For questions 29 to 32, 'RECRUITMENT' is the base word.

29. How many letters have a repeated performance in the word?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these

30. If all the letters were to be arranged alphabetically, which letter would be exactly in the middle?

(a) L (b) M (c) N (d) O (e) None of these

31. In this alphabetical arrangement, the letter to the left of 6th letter from the end would be:

(a) K (b) L (c) M (d) N (e) None of these

32. Which two letters in the word have as many letters between them as in the alphabetical order?

(a) E & I (b) R & T (c) T & U (d) R & M (e) None of these

33. Which letter in the alphabets from A to Z is third to the left of 17th letter from the left?

(a) S (b) K (c) L (d) J (e) N

Which set of letters, if inserted serially in the blanks would complete the series?

34. bca-ac-bb-aaacb-

(a) aacb (b) bacb (c) abbc (d) abcb

35. c-baccaba-ca-accab-

(a) bcba (b) acba (c) acca (d) baba

36. b-cabcc-b-cabcca-c

(a) cbbc (b) bcbc (c) cacb (d) cabb

In each of the following questions, each lead word is followed by five words based in some way on its letters. Your task is to find the odd-man out:

37. PUBLICATION

(a) TIN (b) PUB (c) LION (d) CAT (e) TUB

38. IMPROVED

(a) IMP (b) MOP (c) DIP (d) RED (e) DIM

39. CATEGORY

(a) TORY (b) TRACE (c) CAGE (d) CRATE (e) CREATE

40. BIRTHDAY

(a) FRIDAY (b) DEATH (c) THIRD (d) BRIGHT (e) SHIRT

41. SEPTEMBER

(a) SWEET (b) REMEMBER (c) TIMBER (d) SPEED (e) STRAP

42. If 'FERTILE' is coded as 'FMJUSFG' then 'PRINT' would be:

(a) UOJDP (b) UOJSQ (c) USJMQ (d) QSJOU (e) UMJSQ

43. If 'MERCHANT' is 'NDSBIZOS' then CANCER is

(a) BZMBDQ (b) BBMBDQ (c) DBODFS (d) DZMBFS (e) DZOBFQ

In the following questions find out the right code for the letter enclosed in box:

44. D A [N] C E

(a) y (b) q (c) k (d) m (e) u

45. S [L] I D E

(a) v (b) j (c) y (d) k (e) w

46. C L E A [R]

(a) j (b) u (c) m (d) b (e) y

47. [C] H E S T

(a) y (b) o (c) w (d) p (e) u

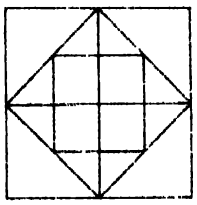
48. F L A S [H]

(a) p (b) g (c) w (d) m (e) j

49. [M] I R T H

(a) p (b) b (c) z (d) o (e) u

Questions 50 and 51 are based on the given figure:



50. How many squares are there in the figure?

(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 11 (e) None of these

51. Count the number of triangles in the figure:

(a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 26 (e) None of these

52. The average age of three brothers, Abhay, Bhanu and Chand is 42 years. Abhay is 5 years younger than Chand who is four years older than Bhanu. What is the age of Bhanu?

(a) 38 (b) 39 (c) 40 (d) 43 (e) None of these

53. In a herd of 164 goats, 93 have black colour, 80 white and 74 brown. If no goat is of more than two

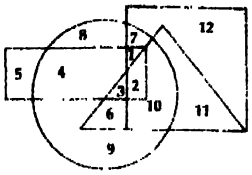
colours, how many goats are there that have two colours?

(*a*) 83 (*b*) 78
(*c*) 71 (*d*) 90
(*e*) None of these

54. If A's birthday is on 4th September, B's on 8th July, C's on 28th October, D's on 7th December and E's on 25th Jan, which two birthdays will fall on the same day of the week every year?

(*a*) A and C (*b*) B and D
(*c*) B and C (*d*) B and E
(*e*) C and E

In the figure given below, the square represents beautiful buildings, the triangle big buildings, the circle old buildings and the rectangle buildings occupied by offices. Each section of the figure is numbered. Answer questions 55 to 57 on the basis of the study of the figure:



55. Which number represents big old buildings that are beautiful as well and are not occupied by offices?

(*a*) 2 (*b*) 10 (*c*) 6 (*d*) 7
(*e*) 11

56. Which number represents the big old buildings occupied by offices which are not beautiful?

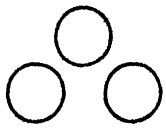
(*a*) 1 (*b*) 2 (*c*) 7 (*d*) 3
(*e*) 4

57. Which of the following does number '1' represent?

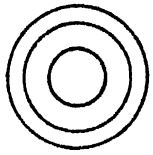
(*a*) Big old buildings occupied by offices.
(*b*) Beautiful small buildings occupied by offices.
(*c*) Big beautiful buildings used by offices.
(*d*) Small beautiful buildings not used by offices.
(*e*) None of these

On the basis of the relationship among items match the items mentioned in questions with correct set of circles:

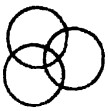
58. beverages : tea : coffee

A 

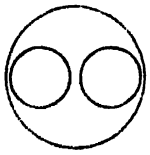
59. jug : water : pitcher

B 

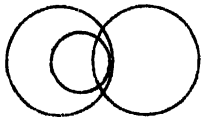
60. skull : brain : head

C 

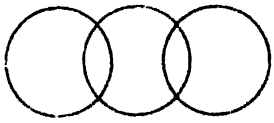
61. colleges : students : famous

D 

62. groundnuts : cashewnuts : walnuts

E 

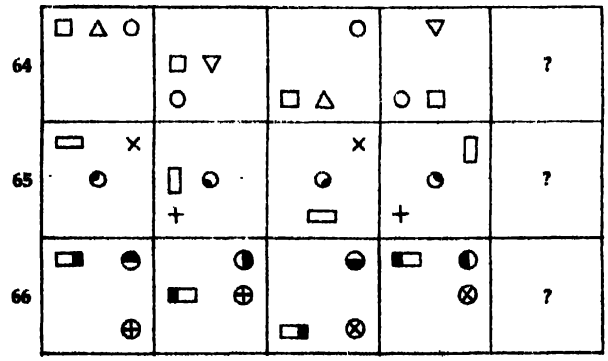
63. mushrooms : white : edible

F 

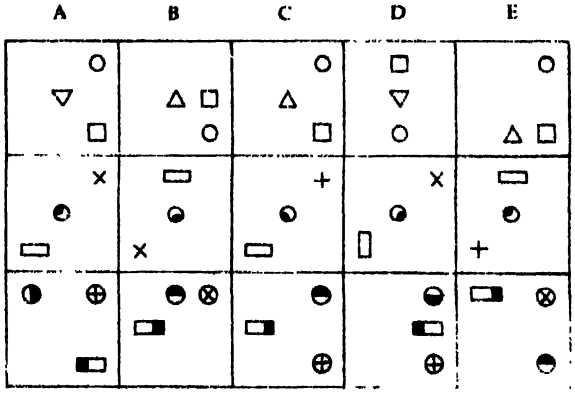
NON-VERBAL SERIES

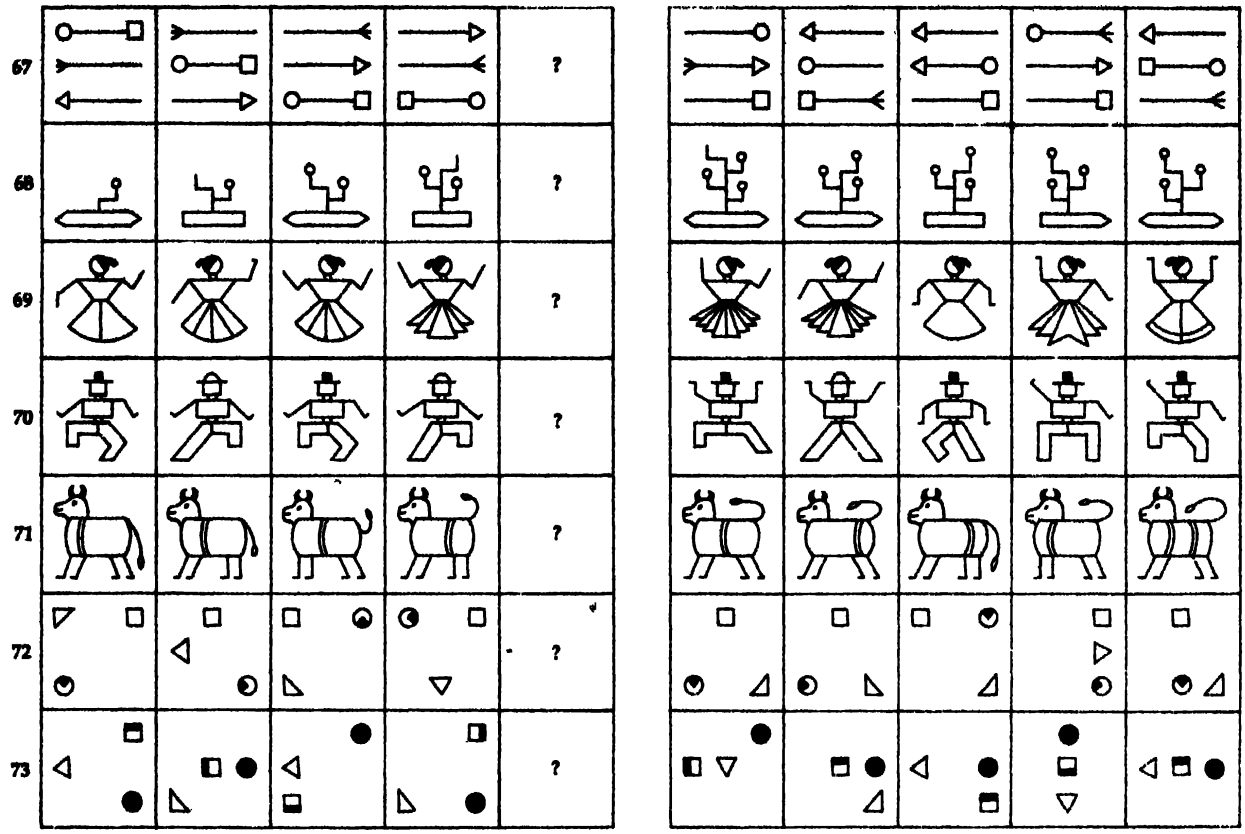
Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures marked A, B, C, D and E. You have to find out which of the answer figures would fit in place of the question-mark in the Problem Figures:

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES





ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*b*) The arrangement is (number × 1)–1; (number × 2)–1; (number × 3) –1; ...
2. (*c*) The arrangement is 1; $1^2 - 1$; 2; $2^2 - 1$; 3; $3^2 - 1$; ...
3. (*b*) Go on adding 3, 6, 9, 12, 15... to numbers.
4. (*e*) There are two series, 21; 28; 35; 42 and 24; 18; 12;...
5. (*d*) Each number is double minus 10 of the preceding number.
6. (*c*) Each alternate number is the total of numbers on its right and left.
7. (*c*) Again there are two series, 1^2; 2^2; 3^2... and 19; 17; 15; 13...
8. (*d*) Go on adding 1, 2, 3, 4... to numbers.
9. (*a*) Add squares of numbers on right and left.
10. (*b*) The number in the bracket is the square of total of numbers outside bracket.
11. (*b*) The numbers are $x^2 : x^3$.
12. (*d*) The relationship is $x : x^2$.
13. (*a*) Each next number is one less than double of the first one.
14. (*e*) The relationship is $x : x^3$.
15. (*c*) Next number is half –1 of its preceding number.
16. (*c*) 17. (*b*) 18. (*c*)
19. (*d*) *Example*: 7^2 is 49; 3^2 is 9 and $(3 + 7)^2 = 100$
20. (*a*) 21. (*d*)
22. (*c*) The number attached to outer numbers is two more than total of outer numbers.
23. (*b*) Letters go zig-zagging dropping one extra letter in each step and corresponding numbers follow from the other end.
24. (*d*) 25. (*b*) 26. (*b*) 27. (*c*)
28. (*e*) 29. (*c*) 30. (*c*) 31. (*c*)
32. (*a*) 33. (*e*)
34. (*d*) The arrangement is bcaa/acbb/bcaa/acbb...
35. (*b*) cabac/cabac/cabac...
36. (*c*) bcca/bcca/...
37. (*e*) In other words the order of letters picked up for forming words has not been changed.
38. (*d*) In other words, the letters used from the lead-word are in alphabetical order.
39. (*e*) In other words, all the letters are from lead-word. This one has an extra 'E'.
40. (*c*) In other words, there is one letter which is not from the lead-word. This one has none.
41. (*b*) Others have one out-side letter, this one has two.
42. (*b*) Reverse the order of letters and use next letters as their code.
43. (*e*) Use one next and one preceding letter as code.

44. to 49. *Sort out common letters in words and match them with common code letters.*

44. (*b*) 45. (*b*) 46. (*d*) 47. (*e*)
48. (*a*) 49. (*c*) 50. (*d*) 51. (*c*)
52. (*e*) (Answer is 41)
53. (*a*) 54. (*c*) 55. (*b*) 56. (*d*)
57. (*b*) 58. D 59. F 60. B
61. E 62. A 63. C

64. to 73. *For answering these questions study each individual figure carefully. Note its movement which may be clockwise, anti-clockwise, sideways, up and down, diagonally or along certain points. It may rotate or change shape according to a pattern. It may also get bigger or smaller. Then reach the fool-proof conclusion:*

64. C 65. A 66. C 67. E
68. B 69. A 70. D 71. B
72. A 73. E

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (*a*) river
   (*b*) glacier
   (*c*) mountain
   (*d*) brook
   (*e*) cyclone
2. (*a*) Zail Singh
   (*b*) Rajgopalacharya
   (*c*) Dr Rajendra Prasad
   (*d*) V.V. Giri
   (*e*) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
3. (*a*) love
   (*b*) adore
   (*c*) hate
   (*d*) like
   (*e*) look-after
4. (*a*) lamb
   (*b*) pig
   (*c*) cub
   (*d*) calf
   (*e*) infant
5. (*a*) gold
   (*b*) silver
   (*c*) bronze
   (*d*) zinc
   (*e*) copper
6. (*a*) Calcutta
   (*b*) Lucknow
   (*c*) Agra
   (*d*) Jaipur
   (*e*) Jabalpur
7. (*a*) England
   (*b*) Japan
   (*c*) New Zealand
   (*d*) Iceland
   (*e*) Finland
8. (*a*) chocolates
   (*b*) bread
   (*c*) cake
   (*d*) pastry
   (*e*) biscuits

Items given in questions 9-16 have a definite relationship. Your task is to tick-mark the choice with similar relationship.

9. tree : environment
   (*a*) oxygen : gas
   (*b*) water : fish
   (*c*) star : space
   (*d*) antiseptic : wound
10. shoes : chappals
    (*a*) kurta : shirt
    (*b*) pen : ink
    (*c*) water : wine
    (*d*) flowers : plants
11. boat : water
    (*a*) meteor : space
    (*b*) aeroplane : aerodrome
    (*c*) train : engine
    (*d*) bus : passengers
12. height : depth
    (*a*) rude : nature
    (*b*) shrink : stretch
    (*c*) cheat : boast
    (*d*) run : jump
13. flower : garland
    (*a*) quilt : winter
    (*b*) umbrella : rain
    (*c*) brick : house
    (*d*) seconds : minutes
14. needle : stitch
    (*a*) letter : message
    (*b*) teeth : chew
    (*c*) iron : hammer
    (*d*) gold : ornaments
15. cream : milk
    (*a*) coaltar : road
    (*b*) fruit : tree
    (*c*) paper : book
    (*d*) oil : coconut
16. sinner : hell
    (*a*) doctors : hospital
    (*b*) gods : heaven
    (*c*) insane : asylum
    (*d*) birds : sky

For the questions given below, mark your answers as follows:

(*a*) One is the cause of the other.
(*b*) One is the source of the other.
(*c*) Both are opposites.
(*d*) Both belong to the same category.
(*e*) One is dependent on the other.

17. influenza : germs.
    (*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐
18. furniture : doors.
    (*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐
19. addiction : drugs.
    (*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐
20. sun : light.
    (*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐
21. army : border security force.
    (*a*) ☐ (*b*) ☐ (*c*) ☐ (*d*) ☐ (*e*) ☐

22. factories : power.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

23. alert : dull.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Five doctors Ved, Purnima, Mukesh, Ashok and Shailbala are heart specialist, cancer specialist, neurologist, physio-therapist and dentist. Match the right parts on the basis of the information given:

Ved and Mukesh are not neurologist or physiotherapist.

No woman is heart specialist or cancer specialist.

Mukesh and Ashok are not dentist or cancer specialist.

Purnima is not neurologist and Shailbala is not dentist.

Ashok is not physiotherapist.

24. Dr Ved (A) heart specialist

25. Dr Purnima (B) cancer specialist

26. Dr Mukesh (C) neurologist

27. Dr Ashok (D) physiotherapist

28. Dr Shailbala (E) dentist

Four cousins, Deepak, Pooja, Saurabh and Gaurav have different hobbies and play different games. The hobbies they are interested in are story-reading, music, watching TV serials and going to movies. The children play cricket, badminton, hockey and fly kites. Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Saurabh and Gaurav do not like TV serials or movies.

Pooja and Saurabh do not play cricket or hockey.

Deepak and Gaurav do not read stories or fly kites.

Saurabh does not play badminton.

Music lover does not like to play hockey.

The badminton player does not watch TV serials.

29. What is Deepak's hobby and which game does he play?

(a) TV serial : hockey
(b) music : badminton
(c) movies : cricket
(d) music : cricket

30. What are Saurabh's interests?

(a) music : kites
(b) music : badminton
(c) stories : hockey
(d) stories : kites

31. Who likes movies and which game does that person play?

(a) Deepak : hockey
(b) Pooja : badminton
(c) Pooja : kites
(d) Deepak : cricket

32. Who likes music?

(a) Gaurav
(b) Saurabh
(c) Pooja
(d) Deepak

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(a) necessarily follows from the statements.
(b) is only a long drawn one.
(c) definitely does not follow from the statements.
(d) can't say as the information provided is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given.*

Statements:

33. 1. Good-tempered persons are popular.
2. Leela, a film-star has a lot of teen-ager fans.

Conclusion: Leela is good tempered.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statements:

34. 1. Poets usually come in form in 'kavi sammelans' and 'mushairas' after a drink or two.
2. A poet, Mr Badal took two drinks before reciting his latest poem.

Conclusion: He was applauded appreciably by the audience.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statements:

35. 1. Old people are very much attached to their ancestral home.
2. Their sons usually compel them to sell old houses and get astronomical amounts for them.
3. The new owners demolish old houses for new structures.

Conclusion. The demolishing process hurts old people emotionally

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statements:

36. 1. Only intelligent children could answer all the questions correctly.
2. John answered all the questions correctly.

Conclusion: John is an intelligent child.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statements:

37. 1. Text-books for small children should be based on themes that are familiar to them.
2. Some educationists have proposed different text-books for city children and tribal children.

Conclusion: The city children and tribal children have different environment.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statements:

38. 1. All leaders talk of peace and prosperity.
2. The common man gets neither.

Conclusion: Public does not follow the advice of the leaders.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

39. 1. All the statues of Lenin were toppled by the Russians.
    2. A large number of Russians gathered outside Lenin's tomb on his anniversary as a mark of respect for him.

Conclusion: No Russian is in favour of Lenin.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

Statements:

40. 1. An IAS officer was suspended on charges of corruption.
    2. He was reinstated after two years.

Conclusion: The charges of corruption could not be proved.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

TYPE II

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taken the statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

(a) Only I follows.
(b) Only II follows.
(c) Either I or II follows.
(d) Neither I nor II follows.
(e) Both I and II follow.

Statements:

41. 1. Some villages are towns.
    2. All towns are lakes.

Conclusions:

I. No lake is a village.
II. Some lakes are villages.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

42. 1. All children are teachers.
    2. All teachers are learned.

Conclusions:

I. All children are learned.
II. All learned persons are teachers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

43. 1. Some buildings are aerodromes.
    2. Some aerodromes are trains.

Conclusions:

I. Some trains are buildings.
II. No train is a building.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

44. 1. All trees are flowers.
    2. Some flowers are leaves.

Conclusions:

I. Some trees are leaves.
II. All leaves are trees.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

45. 1. All hotels are museums.
    2. All stadiums are museums.

Conclusions:

I. Some hotels are stadiums.
II. No hotel is a stadium.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

46. 1. All queens are either fairies or goddesses.
    2. All fairies have wings.

Conclusions:

I. Some queens have wings.
II. some goddesses are queens.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

47. 1. Ramesh is taller than Mahesh but shorter than Jagdish.
    2. Bipin is taller than Satish who is taller than Jagdish.

Conclusions:

I. Mahesh is the shortest.
II. Ramesh is shorter than Satish.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statements:

48. 1. All road lamps are either blue or yellow.
    2. Yellow lamps are brighter than blue ones.

Conclusions:

I. Every road has some blue and some yellow lamps.
II. Some roads do not have sufficient light at night.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

TYPE III

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Imply I and II to the statement and tick-mark your answers as under:

(a) Only I is implicit.
(b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Either I is implicit or II.
(d) Neither I is implicit nor II.
(e) Both I and II are implicit.

Statement:

49. A beautifully carved structure of timber and stone, an extraordinarily impressive temple, still stands majestically but the statues of the deities are missing.

Implications:

I. They were looted by the invaders.
II. They have been stolen by smugglers.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

Statement:

50. No modern hero can lay claim on being number 1 or being super star.

Implications:

I. Modern heroes lack sufficient talent.
II. Audience is fed up with super-star complex

hence wants to see new faces.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

51. Most of the politicians, holding key posts, are surrounded by courtiers.

Implications:

I. They feel unsafe without these courtiers.

II. The cunning courtiers keep on flattering and pleasing them for their own selfish interests.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

52. Journalists often come across dangers in their profession.

Implications:

I. Journalists want to reach to the root of unknown mysteries.

II. Prying on hard core criminals and ruthless politicians often puts their own life in danger.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

53. Renaming of the Marathwada University has evoked much opposition and agitation.

Implications:

I. Students do not appreciate change in names.

II. Many students were killed during the agitation.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

54. Brewing country liquor has been an age-old practice in certain parts of India.

Implications:

I. Persons living in these parts do not have a taste for sophisticated wine.

II. Such liquor is cheaper and easily available to inhabitants of those areas.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

55. The wild-life preservation department of State X has been unable to stop poaching.

Implications:

I. The department is understaffed and ill-equipped.

II. The poachers know the forest better than the guards.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

56. Ram Leelas and Krishna Leelas have always attracted lots of crowds.

Implications:

I. Both the stories are very entrancing.

II. Most of the Indians are devotees of Ram and Krishna.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

TYPE IV

In each of the questions given below, a problem is followed by two proposed Courses of Action. A Course of Action is an administrative decision or a decision taken by the person or persons concerned to solve the problem and meet the challenges, to promote some existing scheme further or to start a follow up programme. Your task is to decide which would be the right Course of Action. Tick-mark your answers according to the following:

(a) If only I is the right Course of Action.
(b) If only II is the right Course of Action.
(c) If either I or II could be taken.
(d) If neither I nor II is right.
(e) If both I and II are right.

57. "Pakistan has designs to promote communal elements and encourage secessionism in India", an observation by the Union Home Minister.

I. The Home Minister should report the matter to the Defence Minister.

II. He should send a letter of complaint to the U.N.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

58. The miners working in a colliery have been constantly complaining of a feeling of suffocation in the mines.

I. The ventilation system should be rearranged.

II. The miners should be supplied with gas cylinders.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

59. The turn-over of a soap company has fallen considerably.

I. The company should appoint a team to investigate the reasons.

II. They should reshuffle the staff.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

60. The authorities received a complaint that a housing society had unreasonably increased the price of flats due to delay in construction and was demanding enhanced price from those who had already made full payment.

I. The society should be black-listed.

II. The society should be compelled to sell the flats at the original price mentioned in terms and conditions.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

61. The Central Government wants the States to use as many non-conventional sources of energy as possible.

I. The Centre should organise a National Workshop for representatives from States and impart sufficient knowledge to them regarding such sources of energy.

II. Special budget should be sanctioned for scientists who are working on non-conventional energy sources.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

62. Some of the folk arts related to road-side performances of music, dance and drama are on the verge of extinction.

I. The local audience should pay the performers handsomely.

II. They should get financial support and scope for the promotion of their art from the Department of Culture and Tourism.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

63. Cholera is taking its toll in some of the villages.

I. A team of doctors should be rushed there immediately.

II. Samples of drinking water and eatables sold in the market should be checked.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

64. According to unofficial reports, a Women's Welfare Organisation has come to know about the atrocities inflicted on women by the police in a distant area.

I. The members should go there and find out the truth.

II. They should expose the culprits to law and public.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

TYPE V

In making decisions about important questions, it is advisable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they are related to the question. A weak argument may be of minor importance, may not be directly related to the question or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. In questions given below, each question is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak, then tick-mark (√) your answers as under:

(a) Only I is strong.
(b) Only II is strong.
(c) Either I or II is strong.
(d) Neither I nor II is strong.
(e) Both I and II are strong.

65. Will the new strategies to integrate the economy of SAARC countries with the global economy achieve rapid economic growth?

I. Yes, the process of learning from each other and maintaining the international standards will be beneficial to all.

II. No, the old big well-established trade communities will not let the members of the Third World to compete with them.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

66. Are we really secular?

I. Yes, our Constitution says so.

II. No, every citizen follows only his own religion.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

67. Is the Police responsible for rising crime?

I. Yes, they do not punish the criminals sufficiently.

II. No, most of the criminals are under the protection of some important person who doesn't let the police touch them.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

68. Are deaths in hospitals due to negligence of doctors?

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I. Yes, doctors do not visit the wards regularly.
II. No, life and death is in the hands of God.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

69. Is decentralization of power through the Panchayat Raj beneficial to the rural society?

I. Yes, most of their differences and quarrels can be settled at the Panchayat level.
II. No, the persons authorized to use the new power do not have legal knowledge.

70. Should promotions be based upon seniority alone?

I. Yes, if a senior person is superseded by his junior, he feels humiliated.
II. No, merit should also play a major role in promotions for efficiency of the department.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

71. A youngman fought with a bear to save his father's life and killed the bear. If the incident took place in a game sanctuary, should the boy be charged for killing a member of the wild-life?

I. Yes, he killed the bear in a prohibited area.
II. No, the bear was killed during the process of saving a human being so the boy should be awarded for his bravery.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

72. Should criminals in jail be treated with love and sympathy?

I. Yes, love and sympathy might evoke in them human values and love for mankind.
II. No, they should be made to pay for the crimes they committed.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

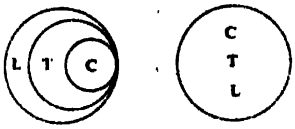
1. (c) All the others have movement.
2. (b) He is the only Governor General among Presidents.
3. (e) It is the only duty and action among sentiments.
4. (b) All the others are young-ones of different creatures.
5. (c) All the others are pure metals.
6. (d) It is the only city in the group with no river nearby.
7. (e) All the others are islands.
8. (a) It is the only unbaked item among the lot.
9. (d) One is an essential cure for the other.
10. (a) Both are different types of the same wear.
11. (a) The relationship is that of the item and the place where it has its movement.
12. (b) Both are antonyms.
13. (c) One item is needed for making the other.
14. (b) The items have tool and function relationship.
15. (d) One is made from the other.
16. (c) The other place has been just made for such people.

17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (e) 23. (c) 24. B
25. E 26. A 27. C 28. D
29. (a) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (a)
33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (a)
37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (d)

For the next set of questions, the best way to reach the fool-proof conclusion is by drawing sketches of all the possible situations:

41. (b)

42. (a)



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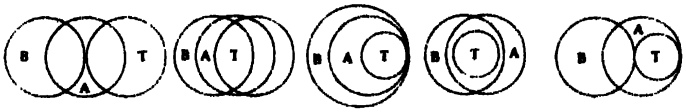

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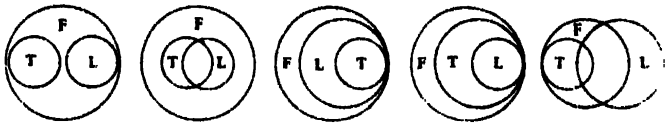

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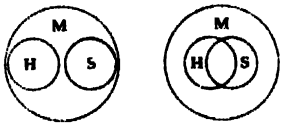
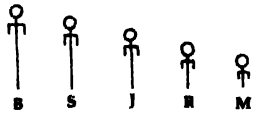
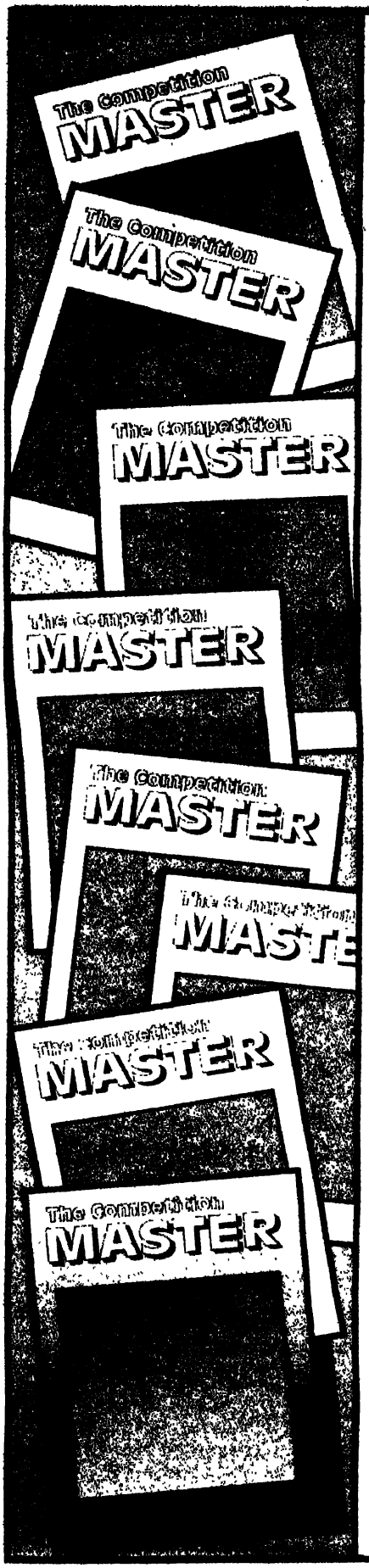


46. (e)

47. (e)



48. (d)
49. (c) 50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (e)
53. (d) 54. (b) 55. (a) 56. (e)
57. (d) 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (e) 62. (b) 63. (e) 64. (c)
65. (c) 66. (d) 67. (b) 68. (d)
69. (a) 70. (b) 71. (b) 72. (a)



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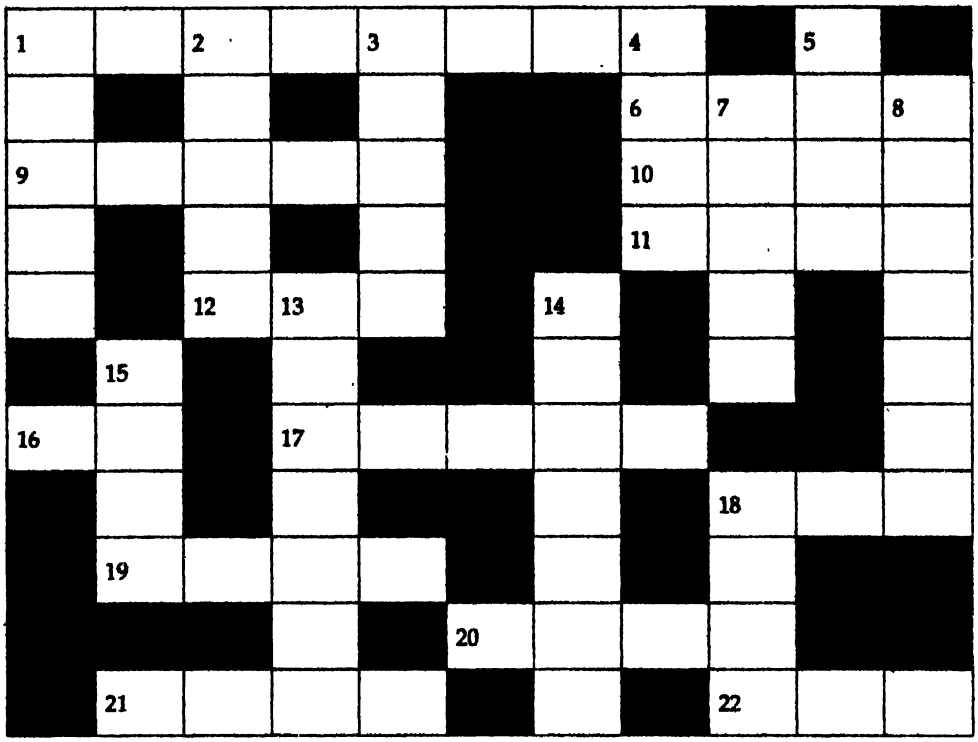

ACROSS

1. Mountain system between Black and Caspian Seas (8).
6. Substance which liberates hydrogen ions in aqueous solution (4).
9. Portuguese Colony near Hong Kong (5).
10. Major river of Egypt (4).
11. Port located in South West Yemen on a Gulf also known by same name (4).
12. Eurasian annual grass grown extensively in North America. Used in making bread and whisky (3).
16. Symbol used to denote ratio of circumference of a circle to its diameter (2).
17. Capital of Senegal (5).
18. Hardwood trees. Wood is used in furniture (3).
19. Surname of former woman Prime Minister of Israel (4).
20. Carnivorous marine mammal (4).
21. Repetition of sound by reflection from a surface (4).
22. Unit of electrical resistance (3).

DOWN

1. Carving in relief on hard or precious stones or or shells (5).
2. Break in skin which does not heal (5).
3. Positive electrode (5).
4. Capital of Yemen (4).
5. Bitter yellow-brown fluid secreted by the liver (4).
7. Fermented apple juice containing from 4% to 7% alcohol (5).
8. Capital of this country is Copenhagen (7).
13. Language in West Germanic group of Indo-European languages. Ist language of many Jews (7).
14. Moving mass of snow and ice (7).
15. Former name of Thailand (4).
18. Capital of Norway (4).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 12 will appear in May '94 issue)

Facts about Science

Lightning conductors are fixed to tall buildings. Why?

The lightning can strike a tall building with a greater ease, because it is nearer to the charged clouds. If a lightning conductor is fitted to such a building, even the enormous electric charges flow down to the earth in no time without harming the building at all.

Why sea-water is saline?

Because the rivers falling into the sea bring deposits of salt along with them during their journey from mountains and plains and this process has been going on for ages.

You hear 'the sea roaring' when you hold a sea shell to your ear.

Sea-shell is made up of multi-curved surface. Air suffers multi-reflections when it passes through it. These manifold reflections are responsible for a mixed vibrational effect resembling 'sea-roaring'.

Glass when heated cracks while metal does not.

Glass is a bad conductor of heat. On heating, only the upper layers of the glass expand while lower ones remain unaffected, hence it cracks due to unequal expansion. Metal is a good conductor of heat and so all its bulk gets uniformly heated up. Thus the expansion is also uniform surface strain, hence no cracking.

A parachute enables a person to descend in safety in case of an accident to aircraft.

A man falls to the earth because of the gravitational force. The parachute offers considerable resistance to the air, and this being against gravity, slows down the speed of the descending man. A parachute thus enables a person to descend in safety.

A small drop of water or mercury on a clean glass plate is circular in shape.

The surface of a liquid drop is the seat of a special force as a result of which molecules in the surface are bound together to form something like a stretched membrane tending to compress the molecules below to the smallest possible volume. This causes the drop to assume a spherical shape.

Copper wire cannot be used as heating element in electric heaters.

Copper melts at 1083°C and also reacts with air to form a black powder.

Ice wrapped in a blanket does not melt away quickly.

Ice wrapped in blanket does not melt, because blanket being bad conductor, cut off heat rays.

How is it that food gets cooked quicker in a pressure cooker than in an ordinary vessel?

In a pressure cooker, on account of the increase of pressure, the boiling point is raised, so the food gets cooked quicker than in an ordinary vessel. A pressure cooker is very useful in high mountains where, on account of low pressure and hence low boiling point, the vegetables cannot be cooked properly.

Why is water from a hand pump warm in winter and cold in summer?

In winter, the temperature outside is low and the unexposed water underground is at a higher temperature. In summer, the outside temperature is higher than the temperature inside. Hence water is warm in winter and cool in summer.

Why rain water is soft but river water is hard?

River water during its course in the mountainous terrain—dissolve the calcareous matter or lime compounds and thus becomes hard, while during evaporation only the molecules of water go up and minerals are left behind; hence the rain water is soft.

One leans forward while climbing a hill.

While leaning forward, the centre of gravity of the body also shifts forward and this helps climbing.

A dead body floats in water after some time.

A body weighs less when weighed in water because of the apparent loss in weight being equal to the weight of the water displaced. There is an upward thrust exerted upon a body immersed in a *fluid* called buoyancy, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced and thus the dead body floats in water after some time.

An electric bulb makes a bang when it is broken.

The bulb has a partial vacuum. When it is broken the air rushes in to fill the vacuum and thus a noise is produced.

When a moving train slows down quickly, will a passenger tend to fall backwards or forwards? Explain why.

When a moving train slows down quickly, a passenger will tend to fall forwards because the lower part of his body in contact with the seat comes to rest suddenly but the upper part of his body is yet in motion sharing the velocity of the train. So, on account of inertia, the passenger falls forward.

We perspire on a hot day. Give reasons, why.

When the body temperature becomes elevated the sweat glands inside the body are stimulated to secrete. This is nature's method to provide surface water for the evaporative cooling of the body under heat stress. In cool environments, the glands remain entirely at rest.

An iron nail floats on mercury but sinks in water. Give reasons,

why.

An iron nail floats on mercury, because the weight of mercury displaced by it and hence the upward thrust is more than its weight, the density of mercury and iron being respectively 13.6 per c.c. and 7.6 gm. per c.c. The density of water being 1 gm./c.c., the upward thrust is much less and hence the iron nail sinks.

The sun or the full moon close to the horizon appears elliptical. Give reasons, why.

As the bending of a ray is greater the more nearly horizontal the ray becomes, the rays from the lower edge of the sun or the moon are bent more than those from the upper edge. This produces a contraction of vertical diameter while the horizontal diameter is unaffected by refraction. Hence the sun or the full moon appears elliptical when close to the horizon.

The sky appears blue. Give reasons, why.

The blue colour of the sky is due to the scattering of light by dust particles or air molecules. This scattering is inversely proportional to the fourth power of wavelength. Consequently the shorter wavelengths are profusely scattered and when we look at a portion of the sky away from sun, we receive this scattered and re-scattered light which is rich in blue (short wavelength).

Why it does not hurt when we cut our nails?

Nails are the parts of the body which have no connection with either the blood vessels or the cartilage and hence the nerve system is unaffected. Consequently cutting them will not injure us.

It takes more time to cook meat and vegetables at hill stations. Give reasons, why.

Meat and vegetables can be cooked properly and quickly at a temperature of 100°C. Since at hill stations, the pressure is decreased and hence the boiling point is lowered thus causing a serious drawback in cooking which will therefore take a much longer time.

Why it is dangerous to have a charcoal fire burning in the badly ventilated room?

When charcoal is burnt in a badly ventilated room, the very poisonous gas, carbon monoxide, is formed which may suffocate the persons to death. When ventilation is good, there is excess of air and the charcoal is fully burnt producing carbon dioxide which is not so dangerous.

Water pipes burst in severe cold. Explain.

In severe cold water freezes in the pipes. As it expands on freezing, the volume of ice must therefore be greater than that of water from which it is formed. As a consequence of this a great force is exerted which causes the bursting of pipes.

Why water keeps cool in an earthen pot in summer?

Water keeps cool in an earthen pot in summer but not during rains.

An earthen pot has small pores from which water oozes out. It evaporates quickly as in summer the air is dry and hot. Heat is therefore absorbed from the surface of the pot thus causing cooling. Hence the use of earthen pots in summer for keeping the water cool.

During rainy season, the water does not evaporate quickly as the air is moist and cool, and so water in an earthen pot does not keep cool.

How a ball which falls down, bounces up?

A ball on falling to the ground is slightly deformed. On account of the elastic force coming into existence due to the deformation the ball tries to recover its original size. In so doing it presses the ground and in accordance with Newton's third law of motion it receives a reaction upwards and hence it bounces up.

Why fanning produces a sense of coolness in the body?

By fanning the moisture on the body is evaporated because of rapid renewal of the air coming in contact with the body. During this evaporation the moisture absorbs its heat of vaporisation from the body which therefore experiences a sense of coolness.

Why are we advised to empty the ink from our fountain pen before going up on an aeroplane?

As we go up in an aeroplane the air becomes rarer and the pressure of the atmosphere therefore falls, so that the volume of the air inside the fountain pen will also increase and the ink will be pushed out thus spoiling the clothes and hence the advice.

Why the pouring of kerosene oil on stagnant pools helps to eradicate Malaria?

Kerosene oil is poured over stagnant pools to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, the carriers of blood parasite which cause Malaria. The larvae of mosquitoes are small 'wrigglers' which live in water, though they have to come to the surface to breathe. The kerosene oil spreads over the water surface in a thin layer and the larvae find it hard to breathe and are thus destroyed at the very place of their birth.

Why a liquid keeps hot for a long time in a thermos flask?

A **thermos flask** consists of a double-walled glass vessel, the two inside surfaces having been silvered like a mirror. The space between the two walls is evacuated of air and is sealed. A vacuum is a perfect insulator as it will not transmit heat by conduction or convection in the absence of any material substance. The outer surface of the inner vessel being polished is a bad radiator but whatever little radiation occurs, it is reflected back when it falls on the inner polished surface of the outer vessel. Hence, in a thermos, the combination of vacuum and polished surfaces renders the passage of heat to or from the interior of the flask very slow. Hence a liquid keeps hot for a long time.

Why a petrol fire cannot be extinguished by throwing water on it?

The heat of the petrol fire is so intense that water is decomposed when thrown on it, and hence not effective in extinguishing it.

NPT
To Sign or Not to Sign

Under what the U.S.A. calls its Defence Counter-Proliferation Initiative, tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon India to sign the NPT. The proposition is : "Should India sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?"

Mr A The fact that India is dragging its feet over signing the NPT, seems to be both irrational and illogical, especially in the face of its long-continuing condemnation of the manufacture and stock-piling of nuclear weapons. In various U.N. fora like the ad-hoc Working Groups on Nuclear Test Ban and Working Groups on Nuclear Disarmament, India has been advocating the immediate freeze and a time-bound programme for the total elimination of these weapons. Several times it has taken the initiative and presented concrete programmes of action in this regard. India's refusal to sign the NPT, therefore, is hardly consistent with her known and oft-articulated position that the production and use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity and must be totally prohibited. The importance of NPT is universally recognised. Curbing of the horizontal spread of nuclear-weapons will reduce the chances of a nuclear war. Knowing this, why doesn't India sign and end its increasing isolation over the issue? Today most of the 117 members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, besides a number of non-members have joined the rolls of the 43 nations who were the initial signatories to the treaty in March 1970. Even South Africa and China, which had held out for long, have now succumbed. India is now amongst the minority nations like Israel and Pakistan, who have not signed the treaty. This is inspite of the fact that our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, had declared the bomb to be an unmitigated evil and renounced India's right to acquire nuclear weapons whatever the compelling circumstances. We have climbed down from that moral pedestal. No wonder that today we don't have even a fraction of the prestige that we then enjoyed among the comity of nations.

Mr B Does my friend realise that NPT does not stipulate the limitation of nuclear weapon stock-piling by the Great Powers, but the sharing and transfer of nuclear technology amongst nations that don't have it. So, while U.S.A., Britain or Russia continue to have their nuclear arsenal, the Third World cannot. India is fighting this discriminatory stand by which the power equation would perpetually be in favour of the West. What is the guarantee that nuclear weapons are safe when only in the custody of these powers? None, if you go by U.S.A.'s track-record. Experts now say that there was no strategic compulsion for it to nuclear bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki, especially in the context of the Japanese decision to surrender and American awareness of this fact. U.S.A. dropped these bombs merely to field test them. Was it necessary to destroy half a million people to do so? What about Richard Nixon contemplating using nuclear weapons against India at the height of the Bangladesh war? What about the radiation experiments that U.S.A. is conducting on its own citizens? In this scenario we have the Defence Counter-Proliferation Initiative outlined in the last report of U.S.A's defence department, which states its intention to keep nuclear weapons and to use them against such Third World States as do not toe the American line. India's position is that curbs on horizontal proliferation alone will not do. There have to be curbs on—and in fact reversal of—vertical proliferation as well. Only when an irrevocable deadline has been set for elimination of nuclear weapons the world over, can we afford to feel safe and this is what India is holding out for by not signing the treaty.

Mr C I agree with Mr B that it is not in India's interest to sign the N.P.T. especially at this juncture. Whether viewed in the global or in the regional context, it would be downright foolish for India to foreclose its option to nuclearise its armed forces in case her security compulsions so demand at any given moment in the future. It is no longer in doubt that Pakistan has at least seven nuclear bombs and has developed the capacity of assembling at least a dozen a year. The course of Indo-Pak relations since the partition makes it abundantly clear that there can be no peace between the two and that a war with Pakistan lies in the logic of history. The frightening evidence unearthed by Burrows and Windrem, the authors of *Critical Mass*, makes this also clear that

there is no political control over Pakistan's nuclear arsenal and Pakistan's war lords will not hesitate to use it. Then there is the China factor. That she has signed the N.P.T. makes little difference to India. She has already collected a sizeable nuclear arsenal and continues to conduct tests even now. Nor can we ignore Pakistan's fundamentalist friends like Saudi Arabia and Iran who already possess missiles supplied by China and North Korea. The latter is frantically trying to achieve nuclear capability. There is also Kazakhstan which is already nuclear-armed. In this scenario where India is hedged in between several nuclear-armed neighbours how can she even think of signing the N.P.T.? In fact there is already growing pressure from her armed forces for an open declaration of her intention to develop nuclear devices and she should get on with the job before it is too late. If the atmosphere nearer home is full of menace, the global scene is hardly more reassuring. In 1945 there were only 3 nuclear Bombs. Today there are at least 40,000. Their total destructive power is equal to more than 13 lakh Hiroshima type of bombs. Even if a fraction of this destructive power is unleashed, nothing at all will remain on this earth. It is here that the real danger to human existence lies. And this danger is compounded many times over by the fact that by far the largest part of this arsenal is with only one power whose supremacy is no longer under challenge. It was expected that with the Soviet threat gone, the U.S.A. would no longer feel it necessary to have such a huge nuclear arsenal and would take prompt action to drastically reduce it on the lines of START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty). But the U.S.A. is in no mood to loosen its strangle-hold on world's politics and economy and is now talking of non-Soviet (Third World) threat to hold on to the deadly pay-load. Even if all goes well with START-II, the U.S.A. and Russia will still have between 3,000-3,500 warheads each by the year 2003. It is these hegemonistic designs of the U.S.A. and her capacity for nuclear blackmail that should be kept in mind by our policy makers before they decide to succumb to American pressure and agree to review its 30-year-old time-tested nuclear policy.

Mr D I am afraid we are discussing the question without taking into account the ground realities as they exist to-day. It is obvious that with our limited resources and our late start we can never match the strike-power of U.S.A. or Russia or even the deterrent capability vis-a-vis these powers. Even China is too far ahead of us. So far as Pakistan is concerned, it can be managed even without nuclear weapons. It is the considered opinion of our military experts that a first nuclear strike by Pakistan will no doubt do extensive damage, but after she has exhausted her very limited supply she will be totally at the mercy of India. Even otherwise our strike-power is much more than that of Pakistan. Now let us not pretend that we have no nuclear weapons because the whole world knows that we do have them. So what do we lose by signing the N.P.T.? I am convinced that American opposition to India's Nuclear and Missile program stems not so much from strategic as from commercial considerations. Nuclear reactors, heavy water and heavy metals do not come cheap. U.S.A., France and Germany etc are doing lucrative business in selling these items, with a monopoly on the market in the absence of Japan. India is being viewed as a potential competitor and hence the need to curb her development in these areas. India's signing of the N.P.T. would throw her installations open to I.A.E.A. (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspectors and that could be useful by way of Industrial espionage. India's total and vehement opposition to this clause of the N.P.T. also stems from the same commercial considerations. But we should realise that the Americans, even more than the British, are a nation of shopkeepers, and need to be dealt with by the rules of the market. There is no need to take seriously American protestations on the emergence of non-Soviet threats to her security and the consequent Pentagon plan to use nuclear weapons against "hostile" Third World Nations armed with nuclear weapons. How can the incipient nuclear programmes of Third World nations possibly pose a threat to American security? Obviously such propaganda is meant for home consumption. The American arms industry has always had powerful political clout. American governments have felt compelled for political reasons to spend heavily on arms to feed this industry. The billions that are spent in this way have to come out of the pockets of tax-payers who will not be prepared to pay unless some new threat to America's security is invented to replace the Soviet threat that is no longer there. It was not the external threat but internal compulsions that made the U.S.A. stock-pile nuclear weapons far in excess of any conceivable needs of effective deterrence. When billions of public money is spent on stock-piling nuclear weapons, to offer some justification for the same becomes a political necessity in a democracy. There is not a single compelling reason for India not to sign the N.P.T. We have nothing to lose. On the other hand we may gain a lot by dispelling the misgivings regarding any regional hegemonistic designs of our own. It will force Pakistan to sign the treaty. India may earn the goodwill of the U.S.A. and may actually soften its stand on Kashmir and prevent its further tilt towards Pakistan. It may further accelerate the flow of much needed American investment. In no case should India embark on the suicidal course of nuclear armament but must use all its available resources on poverty alleviation. Hungry stomachs are much more dangerous than nuclear bombs. After all why did the Soviet Union crumble inspite of its gargantuan nuclear arsenal?

Jealousy : Soul's Jaundice

JEALOUSY, the green-eyed monster, has mauled more healthy individuals than any other disease and has marred more careers than misconduct, indiscipline and misplaced emotional exhibitionism. No wonder, Shakespeare called it the "monster which doth mock the meal it feeds on".

It is one of the greatest health hazards which many of us unconsciously nurse inside us. It is also one of the biggest stumbling blocks to success and happiness because it saps vitality and reduces an individual to a pathetic caricature of himself. The jealous person expends more energy on imaginary destruction, ruin or failure of the object of his jealousy rather than devote time and energy to the achievement of his own goals.

John Dryden rightly called it the jaundice of the soul. He wanted to show to us that this destructive emotion is a disease as well as a dis-ease in human relationships.

It feeds upon itself and fattens. It has no other quality than that of distracting from other's good or positive points. It reveals in others' misery, pain, failure and may be compared with a fly which ignores the healthy parts of the body but settles on the sores!

A kind of auto-poisoning, it kills from inside. It nags at you, wrinkles your face, and weakens your thinking and chances of success. To Milton, it was "the injured lover's hell".

It is common to all. We are all susceptible to it. Every emotion that exists within us is natural to us, and jealousy is no exception. "Jealousy is one of those emotional states, like grief, that may be described as normal", says Sigmund Freud.

Jealousy cannot hurt or hinder our development if we know how to handle our feelings wisely instead of turning them into an assault on our ownselves.

A colleague, who is intensely jealous of my success in the journalistic world, never lets go an opportunity to deride me. His mouth foams and he spouts venom, as it were. But does it hurt me?

What does he prove? He proves two things: one, he confesses my superiority to him, and at the same time, admits his own inferiority The repeated bouts of jealousy have made him a nervous wreck. He has made himself a butt of jokes.

However, the tragedy is that he can never own it because jealousy is an emotion so full of cowardice and shame that no one can ever have confidence to own it.

The jealous person basically believes in his own inferiority to such an extent that he is unable, or unwilling, to make any effort for success. He wastes energy in futile destructive dreaming, demolishing the others' success.

The jealousy-stricken person is acutely unhappy at the success of a friend, a colleague, a neighbour or a relative because at the root of his mind is, "I want what you have." Or worse: "How can you have it, when I do not?"

Another version of it is, "I want for myself the success which is yours, for which you worked, and which resulted from your own ability." But when it comes to hard work for the achievement of the goal he belongs to the class of those shirkers who "love" work and can look at it for hours!

What does it amount to? The emotion, thus, is a negation of all effort and ability on the part of the jealous one. It is a desire to succeed without effort or struggle, thought, or time. In other words, it indicates a lazy wish to have the prizes and plums fall into the lap.

Jealousy is a big waster of time. Not only does it get you nowhere; it actually drags you back by lowering you in your estimation. The success you may have achieved remains elusive.

A friend went into spasms of jealousy when this writer was nominated to a noted reference work. He started stewing in his own juice. He blinded himself to all enjoyment and pleasure of his wife's promotion.

What escaped his jaundiced mind was that no amount of ill-feeling could convert my success into a failure. Degrading jealousy burns at others' success, joy and possessions, and hates excellence or achievement it cannot reach.

Or, you turn green at the bright young man who gets into the IAS. You have scorpians stinging you inside. The successful youngman is

none the worse for it.

Jealousy, which, when unchecked, threatens to develop into a passion, must be controlled. Here are a few suggestions.

Compare your lot, not with that of the more fortunate few, but with the countless many to whom your own attainments seem better and more. This however, does not mean that you are to sink in defeating self-satisfaction which is as bad as being jealous.

Certainly, you should plan the things you will have, and do, map your course of action. Plan for the accomplishment of the goal towards which you are striving but do not feed your mind on wishing others' reverses and pains; do it on your effort and struggle.

This poisonous emotion makes you uneasy of the success of others. So, you begin to think that your happiness and success will be promoted if you blow up evil in them. Thus, you neglect your own development and growth.

Of all the passions, envy exacts the bitterest price. It ensures another's success by constant watching over it but destroys your own.

Burton has put it tellingly, "Every other sin hath some pleasure annexed to it, or will admit of some excuse, but envy wants both."

Inject definite, practical little steps which bring you a nearer to the realisation of your ambition. Do not merely dream. Plan the step towards your goal and put it to work at once.

Courageously, take the steps which are possible, you will often find a path to your goal, a path which was hidden, which you might never have reached if you had shrugged your shoulders and refused to take the chance.

There are bound to be setbacks and difficulties which, at first sight, look formidable. Look at the mountains. Viewed from a distance, they look insurmountable. Go near them and you see a large number of narrow lanes and bylanes which lead you to the top.

You can free yourself from this affliction if you work against odds and discouragements which stem from defeats. This needs will-power and a strong wish to eradicate this smouldering emotion. When you realise that your problem is mental, not actual, when you evaluate your accomplishments calmly, giving full credit for the good things and looking at the failures impersonally, then you will be able to conquer the feeling of inferiority which gnaws at your mind.

If you have let an inferiority complex maul your chances, wishing others' failures, producing bile and bitterness, you have only poisoned your own thought-stream.

Stop shutting yourself up in a small and narrow world, crowded by your own fears and doubts. Get out among other people, study their life carefully, learn from their methods of success.

Instead of going green of men of success, accomplishment of social poise and good grooming, develop your own latent personality, endear yourself to other people for the qualities which are uniquely your own but which have for long remained unexploited.

I broke into print in 1965. It was the outcome of long and repeated bouts of jealousy I then suffered when I compared myself with a successful freelance writer.

Instead of wasting my emotional energy on bitterness that stemmed from jealousy, I started working in the same direction. I succeeded though it took me nearly two years of rejection slips. Look at the *pink* side of this *green* emotion!

Do not try to imitate the people whose social grace you envy. That is the wrong way to build self-confidence, for it makes you a pale copy of another and ranks you as a duplicate.

If you are the quiet kind do not think you can overcome a complex by imitating a blabber-mouth or a funny man who always tries to be the life of the party. It flops because you look a "fool" sans a "personality" of your own.

Let yourself out of the rut and see the world with new eyes. Come alive to the beauty which is near at hand, under your feet, over your head, in the faces of people you know, in your everyday surroundings which you now view with prejudice and a sense of false pride.

When you envy someone ask yourself: "Is he or she truly what I think?" If not, your bitterness and jealousy are misplaced.

Do not spend spleen on others' success. Go plump and pink on your own. Jealousy destroys not only your inner strength, weakens the will-power but also eats away your self-esteem.

Spring-clean your emotional stream. Slay the green-eyed monster. Your soul will be purged of this "jaundice".

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The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What was the composition of India's Imports and Exports in 1992-93?

Ans. Composition of Imports: Food and Allied products 3.2%; Fuel 30.1%; Fertilisers 4.5%; Paper Board Manufacture and Newsprint 0.8%; Capital Goods 20.4%; Other Bulk items 24.1%; unclassified items 17.1%.

Composition of Exports: Agriculture and Allied products 16.4%; Ores and Minerals 4.0%; Manufactured goods 76.3%; Crude and petroleum products 2.6%; other unclassified items 0.7%.

Q. What were the main sources of India's imports in 1992-93?

Ans. United Kingdom 6.3%; Germany 7.5%; Other EC countries 16.1%; USA 9.7%; Japan 6.4%; Russia 1.2%; Other East European Countries 1.4%; OPEC 21.7%; Other LDCs 15.1%; Others 14.5%.

Q. As on December 1993 what was the purchasing power of rupee, taking 1960 as base year?

Ans. 7.68 paise. It was 9.56 paise in 1991 and 8.56 paise in 1992.

Q. In the 1994-95 budget what amount has been allocated to rural development?

Ans. Rs 7,010 crore. This is a massive increase of 40% over the allocation in the previous year.

Q. The Finance Bill 1994-95 proposes to introduce Section 44 A.D. and 44 A.E. in the Income Tax Act. What does this relates to?

Ans. The sections provide for a method of estimating income from the business of civil construction and plying or hiring of trucks. The section for civil construction applies to all assessees whose gross receipts from the business does not exceed Rs 40 lakhs and the section for plying trucks applies to businessmen owning not more than ten trucks.

Q. What amount of net profit was registered by the 237 central public sector enterprises in 1992-93?

Ans. Rs 1040.22 crore. Indian Oil Corporation topped the list of profit making PSUs, with pre-tax profit of Rs 934.99 crore. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Vizag Steel Plant) was the largest loss making enterprise with a net loss of Rs 568.29 crore.

Q. What six major tasks have been set by the Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, in the formulation of the 1994-95 Budget?

Ans. (1) Slippage in the fiscal deficit must be corrected; (2) The country must build on the demostrable success already achieved in the external sector; (3) the budget must provide a major stimulus for a strong industrial recovery; (4) The development policies and programmes must be re-oriented to address more effectively the problems of poverty, unemployment and social deprivation; (5) progress made in restoring the health of the banking system has to be consolidated; and (6) acceleration of the reforms and modernisation of tax system.

Q. What amount has been provided in the 1994-95 Budget as additional capital contribution to the nationalised banks, for strengthening their competitive capability?

Ans. Rs 5,600 crore.

Q. What year is proposed to be used as base year, henceforth, for calculation of Index for Industrial Production (IIP)?

Ans. 1985-86 from the existing 1980-81. The number of items to be covered will also be 375 against 352 earlier.

Q. Name the founder of India's premier intelligence outfit, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)?

Ans. Mr Rameshwar Nath Kao.

Q. For what purpose was the Rangarajan Committee formed?

Ans. To suggest ways for Disinvestment of shares in public sector enterprises.

Q. Who is the director of the epic serial 'Great Maratha'?

Ans. Sanjay Khan. The serial is on the life of Mahadji Scindia.

Q. What is "Bharat Nirman"?

Ans. It is the action programme, taken up by the All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development (AICURD), that seeks to rekindle the flame of intense patriotism among the people, with the saga of freedom struggle providing the necessary inspiration. The year-long programme was launched on January 30, 1994.

Q. What is sky-radio?

Ans. The All India Radio is scheduled to launch the sky-radio programme from April 1, 1994, utilising the transponders of INSAT-2B satellite. Use of INSAT-2B will insure that FM band programme of various AIR stations are heard throughout the country.

Q. Name the US oil giant that returned to India in February 1994?

Ans. Mobil. The company has gone into a tie-up with Indian Oil Corporation to market Mobil-branded lubricants.

Q. Name the first Member Parliament from Mizoram to become a Union Minister.

Ans. Dr C. Silvera.

Q. At which place is Asia's longest and highest ropeway located?

Ans. Auli in Uttar Pradesh.

Q. What is Swatchmobile?

Ans. It is the environmentally-friendly car that is being developed by the Swiss watch-making group SMH.

Q. The National Science Day is celebrated on February 28 every year to celebrate the birth-day of which Indian Scientist?

Ans. Dr C.V. Raman.

Q. With which country did India hold joint naval exercise in anti-submarine warfare, in the month of February 1994?

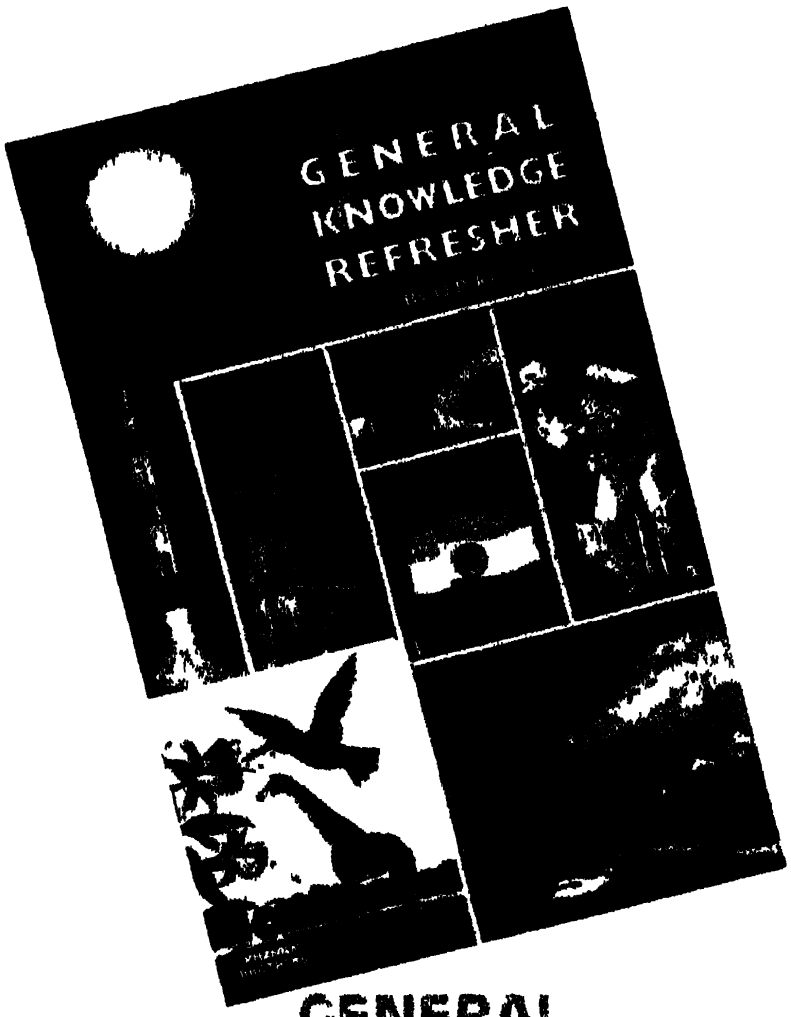
Ans. Singapore.

Q. Name the three countries which have been recently invited to become members of the European Union.

Ans. Sweden, Finland and Austria.

Q. Where is India's first all-weather modern port, to be built by the private sector, coming up?

Ans. Mundra in Kutch region of Gujarat. The project is promoted by Ahmedabad-based Adani Exports Limited.



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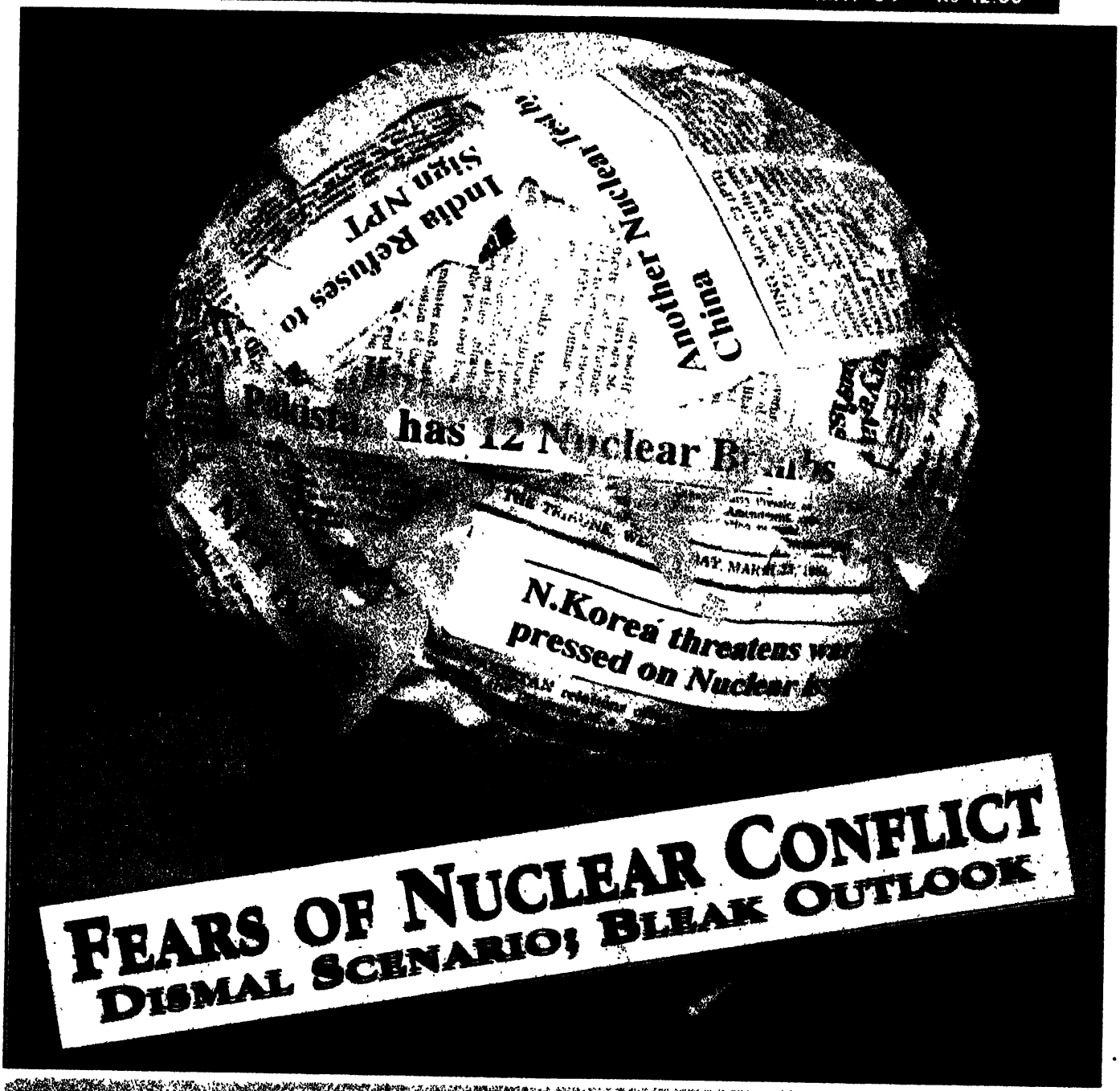

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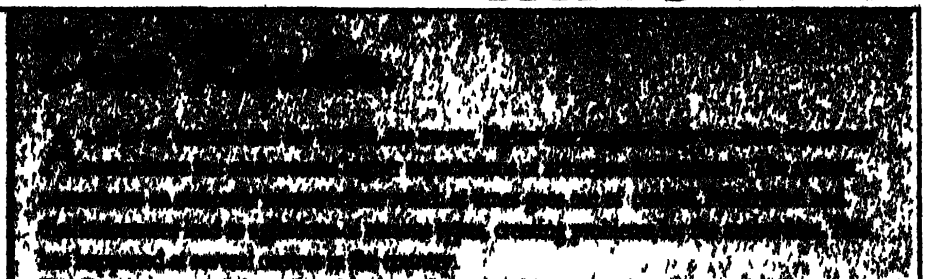

The Government and the authorities have done precious little to provide gainful employment even to a part of the way towards solving the problem of providing fruitful employment for those already in need of them. Meanwhile, thousands of post-graduates are being thrusted out annually by the education outputs.

The latest reports emanating from France disclose a tell-tale development which holds out a lesson for those directly concerned with this issue. Many students have taken to the streets to demand a say in the government's affairs and also desperately seek secure, well-paid jobs. Indirectly, they want to change the world order (as they did in 1968), without success, though they created an awareness of their complex problems.

The origin of the latest agitation is interesting to note: It was sparked off by the French Government's new decree that employers can pay amounts ranging from 30 to 80 per cent of the 1000-dollar monthly minimum wage to young employees aged under 25. The obvious intention is to create more jobs for the youth. The latter are however angry because they are required to accept the higher education system in the hope of higher incomes but these have not materialised. The wage cuts are described as "betrayal" and have led to loud protests.

The conditions in India are different but the basic problem is the same—providing adequate employment for all well-qualified and other youth. It calls for speedy solutions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

RAO'S VOYAGE TO WEST

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's visit to Davos and Britain was certainly very successful. Mr Rao did very well in convincing the foreign investors about the favourable atmosphere for investment in India. This will surely reap rich harvests in the long run.

Ratandeep Dutta
Durgapur

TERRORISM AND UN

I feel that the United Nations should be given the authority to declare a State sponsoring terrorism a terrorist State. Economic sanctions and denial of aid should be global on a country that supports and helps terrorists. Only a total boycott by the world community, of terrorist sponsoring countries, can help in combating the menace of terrorism.

Saurav K. Sinha
Cuttack

DEEPER DESIGNS IN KASHMIR

It is a pity that the US foreign policy of today is so unstable and fails to recognise that supporting India on issues like Kashmir will be in its favour in long run. While on one hand USA claims to be a champion of democracy and human rights on the other it supports Pakistan whose record of human rights and democracy has been dismal. One fails to understand the dual policy!

Ranjan Shah
Ahmedabad

I think that USA seems to be confused vis-a-vis its policy towards India. Although it appreciates the strong democratic roots, straight-forward dealings and economic potential as trading partner, it does not wish to see India emerging as a super-power. The road blocks that USA has been putting on India's way—in the form of human rights, support to Pakistan, unfavourable statements on Kashmir, etc—are clear indicators to this fact.

M.V. Sundaram
Coimbatore

CRISIS OVER POLL REFORMS

It is high time that the government shows the political wisdom and will to implement the electoral reforms proposed by the Election Commission. But, electoral reforms alone won't ensure free and fair polls. The political parties also have to ensure that right candidates with clean background are chosen. Political parties will also have to strictly ensure that their candidates do not indulge in any electoral malpractices. No amount of electoral reforms can succeed if the political parties are not able to enforce them on their candidates.

Varghese John
Trivandrum

It is not the resource crunch but the lack of will of the politicians that is preventing the electoral reforms to be effected. All right-thinking people must join the crusade of Mr Seshan to reform the political system of the country.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

BUDGET '94

Although the 1994 Budget, presented by Dr Manmohan Singh, was very innovative but, one thing that Mr Singh has not been able to control is inflation. And, this has a direct effect on the common man. If the government is not able to check inflation it will not be able to garner support of the people, on reforms, for long. Steps should be taken to make our tax system more effective so that more tax is collected, even after reducing tax rates, and the fiscal deficit is brought down.

Qamar Javed
New Delhi

DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT OF PAKISTAN

Indian delegates did well to ensure that the Pakistani resolution on Kashmir, at the UNHRC meet in Geneva, was withdrawn. But this success should not make us complacent. Now is the right time for India to revive the political process in Jammu and Kashmir and also take some tough action against terrorists to force them to shun the path of violence. Otherwise, India might not be so lucky next time.

Sudesh Prasad
Bhagalpur

Ms Benazir Bhutto should now realise that false propaganda and empty rhetoric will lead her and her country to nowhere. Negotiations are the only way out to solve problems between India and Pakistan. The experience of last 40 years should be sufficient for Pakistani authorities to realise this fact.

R.K. Reddy
Vishakhapatnam

CM FEATURES

I am a new reader of CM. *It is indeed a store house of knowledge.*

Jawahar Selokar
Armori, Maharashtra

I had a lots of confusion regarding GATT. Thanks to the cover story of March '94 issue for clearing all my doubts and providing valuable information of GATT.

Naveen Kumar
New Delhi

Every feature of CM *is classic, especially the Personality Development feature which has proved to be a guide to peace of mind for me.*

Jyotiranjan Biswal
Dhenkanal, Orissa

I am a new reader of CM. *It is indeed most interesting, comprehensive and the best available magazine for the preparation of various competitive exams.*

Sandeep
Ambala Cantt

I have been a reader of CM *for last two decades. What I really admire is the way you update the awareness subjects according to the time. One suggestion I will like to make is to consider introducing feature on Management or Human Resource Development.*

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A Snub to Seshan

Lakhs of educated people in this country experienced a feeling of satisfaction at the well-deserved strictures passed by the Supreme Court against Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan early in April this year. Undeniably, Mr Seshan had crossed all limits of propriety in his utterances at various centres and was attempting, time and again, to usurp the powers of various constitutional functionaries, not excluding the judiciary. The court rightly observed that Mr Seshan must know his limits. The judges made a pointed reference to a news report in which the Chief Election Commissioner was stated to have lamented the degeneration of various organs of democracy, including the judiciary.

Appropriately, the court also asked Mr Seshan's counsel to advise his client that "he is talking too much and behaving in a manner unbecoming of a high constitutional functionary that he is." Mr Seshan was warned that if he continued to overstep his limits, "the court knows how to step in and deal with him." It has been made clear that, if necessary, it will summon him and set him right. "This person seems to have lost his balance." One of the Supreme Court judges went to the extent of remarking that Mr Seshan should keep his mouth shut if he did not know how to talk. The judge made it clear that the CEC should mend his ways and stop trying to chasten everyone, including the judiciary. He really must restrain himself in his public conduct and not act as an arrogant dictator nor assume the role of a police officer out to catch everyone committing some electoral or even other types of error, social, moral, political or ethical.

It has been widely noticed that Mr Seshan taken up this role after he occupied a position in which no one could touch him (except through impeachment) or question his bonafides since he had been elevated to a safe and unique perch. He has been in the senior civil service for years on end. It is a moot point why he did not lay stress on "three Cs"—cash, criminality and corruption—before he became the topmost official in the Election Commission. On attaining that enviable position he started hitting out at all and sundry, assuming an eminently moralistic stand. No wonder many people questioned his actions and he became highly unpopular because of his arrogance and curt conduct.

However it must be said to his credit that many of his actions and decisions, though abrupt and unexpected, were morally justifiable. He made an earnest attempt to reform the country's basically faulty and leaking electoral system, regardless of the unfavourable public reactions. He sought to eliminate corrupt and unethical practices and make the entire electoral process free, fair and equitable even while treading on many corns of eminently placed politicians and others. He acted as a fearless reformer and risked his reputation in the process. For many of his actions and attempted reforms to put the democratic process on a sound basis he deserves full credit.

While the Supreme Court's strictures should help mend his ways, the occasion must also be taken to carry through the sound suggestions he has recently made, since these were well founded. His intentions were good, but his ways and manners were not.

Decorum on one side and equitable conduct on the other side would together help make Indian democracy, especially this polity's electoral system—which forms its basis—sound and fully creditable. After all, morality and integrity in public life are indispensable, Seshan or no Seshan.

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Human Rights Issue Setback to Pakistan

Finding itself outmanoeuvred and in a distinctly disadvantageous position at the Human Rights Commission session at Geneva on March 8, 1994, Pakistan withdrew its much-flaunted resolution Most of the advanced countries including the US and China, had indicated their decision not to vote in favour of the resolution despite all the diplomatic efforts Islamabad made to get the resolution through

THE tactical withdrawal of the resolution at the last minute was in effect a serious blow to Pakistan's all-out bid to internationalise the Kashmir issue

Over 25 countries favoured withdrawal of the resolution which Indian spokesmen had rightly described as "politically motivated" Most of the important nations had urged a bilateral dialogue to resolve the highly controversial Kashmir issue Only the 12-member Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) had, as usual, assured support to Pakistan

It was significant that, while explaining its stand at the Commission session, the US made no reference to Kashmir Pakistan had been informed by a spokesman that the US would not vote in favour of the controversial resolution Earlier, President Bill Clinton had been critical of India's policies Thus the USA's stand at Geneva was at variance with Mr Clinton's exposition came as a rebuff to Islamabad

A few days earlier the European Union had devoted three paragraphs to the Kashmir issue, deploring the violation of human rights in the Valley but stated that it would abstain from voting on Pakistan s resolution It urged both India and Pakistan to settle the Kashmir issue through discussion and persevere with high-level talks

Condemnation of Terrorism: In what is described as a "historic" decision with several implications for Pak-sponsored terrorist activities in J & K, the UN Human Rights Commission deplored terrorism as a violation of human rights In a consensus resolution adopted on March 5 the Commission unequivocally condemned acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations wherever and by whomever committed, as acts of aggression aimed at the destruction of human integrity and security of States, destabilising legitimately constituted governments undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on economic and social development

It called upon all States to take necessary and effective measures in conformity with international standards of human rights, to prevent, combat and eliminate the terrorism and urged the international community to enhance cooperation in the fight against it at the national, regional and international levels The resolution voiced deep concern at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups

The resolution was a shot in the arm for India which did considerable canvassing to ensure approval of the strong censure Pakistan was understandably unhappy over this development

On February 25 Pakistan tabled the much-talked of resolution (No I - 40) on Jammu and Kashmir at the session but it could not find a co-sponsor It was thus virtually isolated on the occasion Later, Pakistan managed to get two sponsors, Saudi Arabia and Bosnia, but these countries had only observer status at the Commission The indication seemed to be that international support to the resolution was lacking Even the 14-member group of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) did not oblige it The stakes were apparently higher for Pakistan this time as the political future of Ms Benazir Bhutto Prime Minister, was stated to be linked with the Kashmir tangle

Text of resolution Following is the text of the resolution 'The Commission on Human Rights -Recognising the need for universal promotion and protection of Fundamental Rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments, covenants and declarations on human rights, noting the persistent and well-documented reports of massive human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir (1) Reaffirms the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir (2) Expresses grave concern at the gross and consistent violations of the human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir (3) Decides to send a fact finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir to investigate and report on the human rights situation there to the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly (some days later as part of its tactics, Pakistan withdrew this plea for a fact finding mission), (4) Decides to consider the situation of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir at its 51st session

The "action" component of the Pak draft resolution related to sending a fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir to investigate and report on the human rights situation there to the 49th UN General As-

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sembly to be followed by the UNHRC considering the human rights situation there in its 51st session.

The mover of the resolution did not need co-sponsors, although a joint or fortified venture does have the advantage of seeming to enjoy support which may influence the voting pattern. India exposed the weakness of the Pak ploy by pointing to the fact that the document in question projected Jammu and Kashmir as an independent entity. Its call to the conscience of the 53-nation body to not merely abstain from voting on the resolution but to defeat the motion was tactically wise. Pakistan had a single aim to extinguish bilateralism and take the Kashmir question to the UN where the scope for India-baiting might be ample and its own acts of sabotage and escalation of the proxy war could be obscured in pro and anti-rhetoric.

Pakistan had come up with a similar resolution earlier which it failed to table before the U.N. forum owing to the discouragement from the "friends of the two neighbours". The countries that dissuaded Pakistan from taking the calculatedly unneighbourly step were still on the scene. But Ms Benazir Bhutto's chosen team at Geneva showed greater speed this time.

Indian Ambassador Mr S.S. Ray and Minister of State for External Affairs Salman Khursheed, cautioned the U.N. against allowing Pakistan to use this humanitarian forum for a blatantly political purpose. India's human rights concern has been adequately explained and Pakistan's role in damaging the tranquillity of Jammu and Kashmir by terrorism has been well publicised.

Praise for India

THE U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, John Shattuck, recently praised India for improving its human rights record and said such countries "should be very proud of the advances they have made". The remarks, at a press conference early in February, 1994, came as a complete surprise. Only recently the State Department report on human rights was highly critical of India.

Mr Shattuck said India "is a very good, very interesting and important story of a great democracy which has over a long period of time evolved democratic institutions and is in the process of addressing issues of human rights abuses and adhering to internationally recognised human rights standards". He suggested that India should aim at a common civil law for all her people regardless of their religion.

In the human rights report, it is stated that India's decision to allow Muslims to be governed by their own personal laws had the effect of freezing the traditional discrimination against Muslim women in respect of marriage, divorce, property rights and so on.

Mr Shattuck said "the strength of a democratic government is demonstrated by its openness and its ability to project its protections for human rights and thereby to overcome those who are seeking to undermine human rights by misusing information." He even admitted that "there are of course inevitably, in a very large country, major issues of human rights abuse. They are documented in our report, so also are the areas of progress in India. We are particularly taking note of the creation of a Human Rights Commission in India which indicates the seriousness on the part of the Government to make sure to implement international human rights standards."

"We were pleased and took note in the report of the openness of India to International Human Rights monitors for the first time" said a representative of Amnesty International, which had sent a mission to India. It was in this context that he said that countries like India have a right to be proud of the Human Rights advances they have made.

On human rights in the United States, Secretary Christopher had pointed out after the Los Angeles riots and the lapses of the police during those days, the U.S. was very conscious of the need to improve its own record. Mr Shattuck agreed with a Bangladesh correspondent that under a democratic system lapses are much more visible than under authoritarian regimes, whether in Bangladesh or elsewhere.

On February 20 India voiced its concern against human rights violations perpetrated by terrorists in many parts of the world and emphasised the need for cooperation among countries to "prevent and combat" this menace.

In Punjab terrorist violence had taken a toll of about 12,000 lives in the last decade and nearly 7,000 in the last three years. In Jammu and Kashmir, about 4,000 people, including 2600 Muslims, had been slaughtered by the terrorists.

Addressing the Commission on Human Rights, leader of the Indian delegation Atal Behari Vajpayee reminded the world community of the Vienna Declaration, calling for necessary steps to prevent and combat terrorism, all acts and practices which were recognised as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Indirectly referring to Pakistan, he said terrorism assumed a particularly malevolent form when aided, abetted and sponsored from abroad. "We are facing this situation in our country. Our commitment of democracy, rule of law, our secular fabric and our territorial integrity is being challenged by terrorist violence."

The systematic religion-based extremism by terrorist elements had resulted in an exodus of 250,000 members of other religious communities from the Kashmir Valley.

Mere Respite: Pakistan's decision to withdraw the resolution in order to avoid a defeat is regarded as a triumph for Indian diplomacy, but the fact remains that the Kashmir question got considerable publicity in the international arena. Moreover, Pakistan has asserted that the resolution has not been dropped but only deferred until a more suitable occasion. So the danger of adverse propaganda remains. India has done well to promptly renew its offer to restart talks with Islamabad. It is also well-advised to take all possible steps to remove the complaints regarding violations of human rights in the Valley by its forces.

Crime-Politics Nexus New Phase

With the passage of time, more and more evidence is becoming available of anti-social elements, including underworld kingpins, well-known criminals and history-sheeters having become legislators through elections or otherwise deriving political clout. In fact, this is now an established fact; attempts in some quarters to deny it are futile.

THE latest proof of the link and admission in this regard have been provided by the committee headed by Mr Karunanidhi, Kerala Chief Minister, which said the Congress must stop pretending that it has no truck with anti-social elements. Notable examples of the unholy nexus are U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are not free from this menace either.

A Calcutta daily recently ridiculed the desperate efforts by politicians to wash their hands of all anti-social elements on many of whom they depend for survival. Politicians, policemen and criminals—the three key wielders of power in this country, a retired Supreme Court Judge said, seem to be supreme. Politicians from all parties approach the criminals for help and rely on their money and muscle power at all times, especially during elections. Many people believe that mafia dons enjoy special status in metropolitan cities and certain other areas.

By common consent the vital electoral process of democracy, is largely affected by the activities of criminal elements; intimidation, violence and use of force in fact strike at the very basis of free, unrestricted exercise of the right of vote. The threat posed by muscle power and criminalisation of politics has often been discussed by various political parties but no effective remedy has yet been found. The unpleasant reality is that the majority of the political parties feel no compunction in bypassing and ignoring pious sentiments and the tall talk of ethical standards. Finding that musclemen and black money donated by unsocial elements are indispensable for success in elections, they have found it futile to give serious thought to the ticklish problem.

Yet another irony is that the bigger 'goonda' a person is, the greater is considered to be his actual utility to a political party. Moreover, after his election to a legislature, a person, however guilty he may be from the social standpoint and normal standards of civilisation, the more secure he feels. There is a *quid pro quo* for all support given by anti-social elements to politicians at election time.

Debacle in U.P.: The report submitted by Mr K. Karunakaran to the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, on February 25, 1994, on the causes of defeat in 1993 elections makes no bones about the party's liaison with hoodlums. "It is no use saying we have not given tickets to anti-social elements. Our moral authority to preach others gets lost when we are ourselves guilty. The Congress will suffer grievously if we don't come to grips with the issue of criminalisation of political life."

Recommending drastic overhaul of the party if it is to re-emerge as a force to be reckoned with in U.P., the report says revival of the Congress is critical not just for the future of the Congress but also for the future of U.P. itself. The probe committee which included Dr Jagannath Mishra, Mrs Pratibha Patil, Mr Virbhadra Singh, Mr A.R. Antulay, Mr Buta Singh and Mr Chandulal Chandrakar, says in its recommendations that a "younger team with proven credentials" should be encouraged to take up the leadership of the faction-ridden party. The committee has blamed two senior party leaders for making demoralising statements shortly before the elections.

The probe panel has recommended the appointment of a disciplinary committee for taking action against all those responsible for undermining Congress poll prospects in the State where, in the 1980 election, it had won 309 out of 425 Assembly seats and notched up 37.9 per cent voting percentage.

Analysing the results of the last election, the committee has drawn very uncomforting conclusions for the Congress leadership. For instance, it found that the Congress could win in only nine out of the 185 constituencies where the Muslims form more than 15 per cent electorate. Over 260 Congress candidates lost their security deposits. An even more disturbing revelation was that only in five out of 63 districts in the State the Congress could manage to get over 30 per cent of the votes; of these five districts, four are in the hills.

In contrast, B.J.P. increased its share of votes from 31 per cent in 1991 to slightly over 33 per cent in the last poll. Furthermore, BJP had improved its position considerably in areas and regions like Western U.P., where it did not have much of presence earlier. The party's share of votes had also increased among the Scheduled Castes. The BJP had managed to win almost half of the 185 constituencies where Muslims formed an important segment of the electorate.

In a comprehensive review of the party's performance, the committee has stated that factional feuds among

regional and local leaders seemed to have jeopardised their performance. In addition, the party was handicapped by the absence of enthusiasm among central Congress leaders hailing from the State. Even the PCC leaders failed to mobilise support for the party. Blaming the candidates' selection process, the panel found that a number of party candidates did not conform to any set criteria. Although Congress was mainly responsible for the implementation of the Mandal Commission reservation formula, the party failed to derive advantage from it. U.P. is in a "bind" today. On one side are ranged forces of communalism and, on the other, forces of casteism.

Drawing attention to at least 100 Assembly constituencies where the party has never won in the State, the panel has endorsed the Prime Minister's suggestion that office-bearers of PCCs and DCCs should not contest elections. Development works should be initiated to strengthen the party in areas where it has been chronically weak.

Police worried: According to another assessment, higher echelons of the UP police are jittery over several mafia dons getting elected to the Vidhan Sabha. The police headquarters has computerised data according to which at least 30 per cent of the successful candidates are believed to have some criminal background. The office of the Additional Director-General of Police (Law and Order), UP, has prepared records of all MLAs who have a criminal past. According to official information, there are over 50 MLAs who are history-sheeters. Over 35 are reported to be professional criminals and about 70 are known to be heading mafia gangs

Official sources suspect that three mafia dons have been elected from western Uttar Pradesh. The police sources point out that the BJP heads the list of the 141 legislators who are alleged to have some kind of criminal background. In the 1991 election, as many as 127 persons with some criminal background were successful.

It is alleged that 47 of BJP's elected representatives have a criminal background; 41 belong to the S.P. (Samajvadi Party), 16 to the BSP, seven to the Congress and 11 to the Janata Dal. Although, a number of elected representatives maintain that the police has registered false cases against them, the Samajvadi Party has the largest number of legislators with a "hardcore" background. Eight of them have been identified as mafia leaders out of 13 who are further identified to be "A" class history-sheeters. One member of the BSP is facing charges related to 44 criminal offences, including murder. Likewise, a Samajvadi Party legislator is allegedly involved in over 30 criminal cases

It is further contended that during BJP rule, headed by Mr Kalyan Singh, a large number of dons had either been arrested or had gone underground because of strict police action But with the emergence of Mr Mulayam Singh Yadav as Chief Minister and the election of persons with a shady record to the UP Assembly, the police may find it difficult to proceed against them Highly placed police sources admit that the police may have to bow to political pressure and exonerate many persons with a criminal background

The only saving grace is that a large number of other candidates with criminal background have been rejected at the hustings. Prominent among them were "Kala Baccha" of the BJP who was defeated from the Bilhaur constituency of Kanpur Dehat He is facing charges in 62 cases. A similar fate awaited Mr Gurbax Singh Bakshi in Lucknow, Mr Ram Gopal Mishar in Sitapur and Mr Virender Pratap Sahi in Gorakhpur district. The maximum number of history-sheeters fought the election from the Patti seat in Pratapgarh district. There were about 14 such candidates from this constituency.

The police is keeping its fingers crossed as a new trend of election is emerging under which people with gun and money power get themselves elected to the Legislative Assembly. This has made the police task arduous as far as maintenance of law and order in a sensitive province like UP is concerned.

Addressing a public function in North 24-Parganas on March 6 this year, Chief Minister Jyoti Basu went on record, for the first time, that certain political parties, along with some newspapers, were instigating anti-social elements. He admitted that anti-social activities were increasing because of certain persons taking advantage of the difficult socio-economic situation. It is understood that he had the Congress and particularly the Youth Congress in mind, but he did not name any particular party. In recent months, Mr Basu has, on certain occasions described Congress workers as "goondas" But then the CPM too has been accused (by some Congress leaders) of harbouring anti-social elements.

The secretary of the State CPM had admitted in writing that influential party members had maintained connection with, and accepted favours from, the "Satta" don, who is chief accused in the large-scale Bow Bazar explosion Some Marxists are alleged to have given shelter to criminals. One such criminal was stated to be getting patronage from the CPM He has not been arrested. According to another allegation, anti-social elements feel more secure under the wings of the Marxists. The point to be noted is that there is undeniably a link between politicians and criminals, both benefit from their close association The sufferers are the common people in various parts of the country.

Fresh evidence of the nexus has come through the RAW, IB and C.B.I. report in the wake of the Bombay blasts early in 1993. It states that several Ministers of the Centre and the Maharashtra Government were directly or indirectly involved in the conspiracy and acted in league with the mafia. "For reaping personal and pecuniary gains they sacrificed the national interests." It has been revealed that if all the Central agencies had cooperated, the blasts would have been detected earlier or even stalled. This is a sorry reflection on our Ministers and politicians of all parties.

Fears of Nuclear Conflict

Dismal Scenario; Bleak Outlook

The world's eminently desirable goal of complete elimination of all nuclear weapons has evidently faded away. The prospects of lasting peace too have receded. South Asia is now regarded by the West, especially the USA, as the world's most dangerous area; the fears of a nuclear conflict there have been increasing.

Some senior Americans contended, on the basis of military studies, that South Asia, where India and Pakistan have fought three wars, is the most likely area of the world to explode and wage a nuclear war in the next five years. According to these experts, both India and Pakistan will be able to deploy nuclear weapons and they are developing ballistic missiles that could carry the weapons to selected targets. India is one of the countries that has been subjected by the U.S.A. to nuclear coercion.

This Special Feature surveys the international nuclear scene and assesses the situation from the standpoint of peace-loving humanity.

FOR the past many months the leading countries' attention was focussed on North Korea where the Clinton administration had been trying, through negotiations and also through subtle and even undisguised threats, to get the nuclear facilities in that country opened to international inspection. The U.S. was even threatening to ask the UN to impose sanctions to hurt the North Korean economy if negotiations did not produce a solution. That, officials said, could mean a nuclear conflict on the Korean peninsula. They also named Iran as an area of concern. There, it is argued, a radical regime is developing nuclear and chemical weapons and aims at expanding its authority in the Gulf region. The U.S. administration has been trying to persuade Russia and China not to sell nuclear reactors to Iran.

North Korea has emerged from its bout of brinkmanship with clear concessions from the U.S. and South Korea, while itself not agreeing to the special inspections which would yield vital clues about its nuclear weapons programme. Finally, acting two days before a deadline set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, the North Koreans on February 26 agreed to inspection of its seven declared nuclear installations. Ever since North Korea threatened to quit the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT) a year ago, the IAEA had been unable to carry out such inspections properly.

End of proliferation not yet

THREE years after the end of the Cold War turned back the Doomsday clock, nuclear proliferation remains the number one worry for the United States. In 1993 it stepped up its effort to arm-twist defiant Asian nations. It turned on the heat on countries like North Korea, Pakistan and Ukraine to roll back their bomb programmes but without notable success. That is an example of a nuclear Super Power using unwarranted pressure.

The rhetoric started flying thick and fast in July when President Bill Clinton went to the extent of warning the North Korean leader, Mr Kim Il Sung, that if the latter contemplated using nuclear weapons, "it would mean the end of his country". North Korea shot back, accusing Washington of "pursuing a double standard nuclear policy on the nuclear issue, which is raising a hue and cry over the non-existent nuclear programme of North Korea while feigning ignorance of Japan's move to become a nuclear power".

Japan, which suffered atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, denies any nuclear ambitions but has been nervous lately about being within range of North Korea's new Rodong-1 ballistic missile. Most South Koreans believe the North's economy is in such bad shape it just cannot sustain a long drawn war. They understand the North well, pushed to the wall by a bankrupt economy and suffering from the loss of support from erstwhile comrades in Moscow and Beijing. Mr Kim Il Sung sees diplomatic recognition and aid from Washington as his salvation.

Ukraine: Washington also tried in vain in 1993 to get Ukraine to give up the 1600 warheads it inherited from the Soviet Union before its scientists cracked the codes that would allow them to fire the weapons. The discussions on the nuclear factor have shown that putting pressure on small countries can be counter-productive, however much a country is in need of aid or recognition.

Pakistan: Pakistan itself has been feeling Washington's big stick ever since its military and economic aid were cut off in 1991 for pushing through with a nuclear weapons programme. The US Senator, Mr Larry Pressler, who introduced the amendement that bars nuclear weapons States from receiving US aid, has discounted rumours that his amendment is about to be repealed.

"US taxpayers' money cannot be squandered for development of nuclear weapons elsewhere in the world", Mr Pressler was quoted as saying in New Delhi during his recent visit. Pakistanis are incensed that their country is being "singled out" by the Pressler Amendment.

Israel: The director of the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) admitted in an interview that "Israel is generally regarded as having some kind of nuclear capability".

Two years ago, the CIA set up a centre to monitor nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the post-Cold War world and has been closely following military programmes in various countries.

In November, 1993, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, stated in Washington, "Israeli policy was, and is, that we will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in the context of the Arab-Israeli and Islamic-Israeli conflict." The words were carefully chosen and did not deny what everyone suspects (that Israel has nuclear weapons). He also glossed over the fact that none of Israel's Arab neighbours are even close to building nuclear weapons. Iraq's nuclear installation was bombed and destroyed in an Israeli air raid in 1988.

The "special inspection" sought by the IAEA was one of the main reasons that compelled North Korea to declare its withdrawal from the NPT. The fact is that the North Koreans never abandoned their intention to withdraw from the NPT. They merely indicated to the Americans that the withdrawal would be suspended. Another assumption was that once North Korea had allowed IAEA regular inspections to recommence, and had revived its promised dialogue with South Korea over the de-nuclearization of Korea, then the US would agree to further high-level bilateral negotiations.

While N. Korea maintains that its nuclear programme is peaceful, the Western countries, led by the US, claim that Pyongyang has N-bomb making capacity and its N-missiles can reach Seoul and Tokyo.

The IAEA already has evidence that North Korea has excess plutonium with which it could be making bombs. All that North Korea has now agreed to is that its seven declared facilities can be inspected once again by IAEA.

India-Pak & NPT

THE India-Pakistan positions on the nuclear bomb issue reflect an irony. India says it will need a bomb if Pakistan assembles one; Pakistan says it will want a bomb if India makes one. Neither side trusts the other. India fears that a Pakistani bomb will be used against it; the Pakistanis think that an Indian bomb will be used against them. However, one difference marks Indian and Pakistan's position on the nuclear issue. Pakistan wants to sign a treaty with India by which both sides pledge not to make a bomb, but India rejects this proposal. Pakistan also says it will sign the NPT if India does, but India says no. India has no desire to become a nuclear power. If it wanted, it could have had a small arsenal of nuclear bombs by now. It exploded a 12-kiloton bomb 19 years ago.

India doesn't see the nuclear bomb from an India-Pakistan perspective, but from a global one. It sees white nuclear nations like the USA, Britain and France using the NPT to apply a double standard on the issue—a double standard by which they keep the nuclear bombs they have but stop them from reaching the coloured Third World. India realises that the NPT makes sense because curbing the horizontal spread of nuclear weapons will reduce the chances of a nuclear accident or nuclear war. India also approves of the world's nuclear powers committing themselves to reducing their arsenals. But it fails to understand why the nuclear powers stop at limiting their nuclear stockpiles? They do not pledge to eliminate the stockpiles altogether so that not a single nuclear weapon remains on the face of the earth.

This has made India suspicious of the NPT. It looks too much like an instrument to freeze the present 'status quo' where the nuclear weapon States seems to be telling the others: "Bombs are safe in our hands. They won't be safe in yours." Naturally, India finds this discriminatory and patronising. That is why it asserts that though it will not make a bomb, it will not renounce its right to do so.

During the past two decades or so, the nuclear powers have conducted hundreds of underground test explosions while lecturing the world about the dangers from atomic weapons. The bomb apparently brings prestige to those nations which possesses it, and the more the better! Otherwise, why should all five members of the UN Security Council be nuclear-weapon States—the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China?

Pak firm on N-Programme: Pakistan seems dead set on pursuing its nuclear programme. To confirm the country's determination, Foreign Minister A. Ahmad Ali stated on January 23, 1994, that Pakistan would not succumb to any pressure to roll back, freeze or cap its plans in this regard. His country would not make any bargain on its programme to improve its relations with the U.S.A.

"We have made it clear that we believe in nuclear non-proliferation and have no intention of producing nuclear arsenal", the Minister said. "We need nuclear energy for our power requirements to end the load-shedding and for research programme to improve the quality of medical treatment and improvement in agricultural sector." He also ruled out the possibility of Islamabad signing the NPT unless New Delhi agreed to do so.

Stating that hostilities often broke out between the troops of India and Pakistan along the long border where they stood, Sardar Aseef said that "it was essential for our well-wishers to treat both Pakistan and India equally while drawing parameters for the nuclear field".

Pakistan would continue with its nuclear programme until threats of war with India existed. We have acquired the knowhow to build nuclear weapons but have time and again assured the world that we will not make a bomb for use against any country. We want to continue the

nuclear programme for our security reason.

Subsequent developments like the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the end of the Cold War put a different spin on the U.S.-Pakistan relationship. The true extent of American duplicity in Islamabad's bomb programme came to light in a series of embarrassing disclosures. Senators like Mr John Glenn and Mr Pressler deplored the role of the White House under Presidents Reagan and Bush in whitewashing Islamabad's clandestine nuclear quest. Pakistan had by then acquired what it perceived to be a deterrent capability in its stand-off with India. This chronology may also rationalise Pakistan's increased belligerence over Kashmir after 1987 with a nuclear weapon in the closet.

The U.S. discomfort at having been exposed by its own Congressmen and press led the White House to begin a damage control act which culminated in invoking the Pressler amendment in subsequent years even while highlighting the imminence of a nuclear war in the subcontinent over Kashmir. The new U.S. Foreign Assistance Act, unveiled in the Congress on February 2 this year, was the first post-Cold War legislation on American foreign aid and seeks to replace the outdated 1961 Act.

U.S. priorities: According to this move, the US has identified six priorities. These are: ensuring America's economic competitiveness and security, supporting reform in Russia and the CIS, renewing the relationship with NATO and Europe, expanding linkages across Asia and the Pacific, forging an enduring peace in West Asia and meeting the challenges to U.S. security posed by proliferation, environmental degradation, over population, narcotics and terrorism.

The intention of the U.S. administration to get over the Pressler amendment has been made clear by Ms Robin Raphel, the high-profile South Asian Bureau Chief in the U.S. State Department, in her testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described the amendment as an "obstacle" to U.S. relations with Pakistan.

The irony is that Washington, which actively aided and abetted the Pakistani programme, is now attempting to overcome the "obstacle" of the Pressler amendment and yet retaining its anti-proliferation drive. That the latter is a serious objective has been revealed by the "Washington Post" in yet another disturbing disclosure, this time about the Clinton Administration's plans for pre-emptive strikes against Third World nuclear plants.

So the U.S. appears to have unwisely reared a nuclear tiger in Pakistan and is now unable to ride it. While the entire focus of the Pressler amendment and the Pakistani bomb seems to be on the Indian subcontinent, it may be prudent to dwell on the implications of a Pakistani nuclear capability for West Asia.

"Pak Has 12 Bombs": Pakistan has managed to make six to 12 bombs each capable of repeating Hiroshima, the "Los Angeles" Times reported on March 19, 1994, quoting some western experts. It pointed out that what especially concerns India about the proposed delivery of 30 more F-16s to Pakistan, on top of the 40 it had received earlier, is that there is no equivalent in the Indian arsenal, a flexible multi-role aircraft capable of both carrying nuclear bombs and engaging in dogfights.

In addition to the F-16s, the USA proposed to give Pakistan other military equipment too, including American T-37 jet trainers already on loan to Pakistan. New Delhi's reaction was sharp and swift. The Pakistanis are pressing to have the issue settled speedily. The new Pakistan Ambassador told the paper: "We are faced with the overwhelming superiority of India. Help us."

The Pakistani military is also pressing for these planes urgently. The "Los Angeles Times" quoted a Pakistani Army General who has served as military attache in Washington as saying: "The feeling here now has become that you can't trust the Americans." From the Pakistani point of view, said the paper, "if America does not allow delivery of the high-performance fighters, for which Pakistan has already paid more than $ 900 million, it is no better than a double-dealer."

To Indians, the new American idea amounts to no less than acceptance of Pakistan's full-fledged nuclear power. And, they claim, delivery of the planes would as much as quadruple the number of most bitter foe's arsenal.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said that the Clinton Administration will allow delivery of the Lockheed-produced jets known as fighting Falcons only if the Government of Prime Minister Bhutto promises to halt its production of nuclear weapon material. If Pakistan agrees to the deal, it will require approval by Congress. However, in anticipation of Pakistani approval, the administration is already pressing for Congressional approval, Senator Pressler has confirmed

Senator Pressler has said that the Under Secretary of Defence, Mr Frank Wisner, who will be the next Ambassador to India, has contacted him to suggest a one-time exception to the Pressler amendment. Mr Pressler has strongly opposed any change. "It is the only piece of non-proliferation legislation on the books, and I think we should be building on it."

However, the Clinton administration, analysts note, is very keen on maintaining and expanding jobs at home, and the Pakistani order means more jobs in addition to putting pressure on India on the nuclear non-proliferation issue. According to a report, Pakistan pledged not to make nuclear weapon and in return the USA gave massive economic and military aid, using the need to fight the proxy war against the Soviets in Afghanistan as the reason. Pakistan broke its pledge. Now the USA wants to forget its part of the deal by making the "one-time exception".

An official stated that the US Government has presented to the Government of Pakistan a complex proposal to advance the U.S. non-proliferation goals in South Asia. The proposal would verifiably cap (freeze

on at the current level) Pakistan's nuclear weapon material production in return for which, following approval by Congress, Pakistan would be provided up to 38 F-16s already paid for. Pakistan had already received F-16s before the imposition of the Pressler amendment. In a two-phase purchase programme beginning in 1988, the Pakistan Government contracted for up to 71 more of the F-16s and paid $ 914 million, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

Pak's Internal dilemma: In a balanced analysis, a commentator wrote in a leading Pakistani newspaper "The Nation" early in December, 1993, that the US has "doubled" its efforts to persuade Pakistan to "open up its secret nuclear installations for inspection". But he is confident that this pressure would not work because, in his words, "Pakistan's nuclear programme has been shaped by the military establishment." Successive Prime Ministers have merely echoed what has been told to them, that "this country cannot guarantee its security in conventional terms and needs the potential threat of a nuclear deterrent against India".

This indeed is the heart of the matter, and the consensus on the indispensability of the nuclear weapons, as on the military's supremacy in making nuclear policy, is overwhelming. General Aslam Beg has challenged Ms Bhutto's claim that she was kept in the dark about the nuclear programme, protested against attempts to "tarnish" the image of the army, particularly of himself, and revealed that the decision to "freeze" the first stage of the nuclear programme (enrichment of uranium), was taken jointly by the then President, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the then Prime Minister, Ms Bhutto, the then Army Chief (himself) and "three very responsible persons". But on the issue of retaining nuclear weapons, he is uncompromising.

Mr Nawaz Sharief maintained that "to give up the nuclear capability would be tantamount to committing a national suicide". He further declared that any prime minister rolling back the nuclear programme would be guilty of "treason".

It is believed that if South Asia ever becomes totally free of nuclear weapons, India's massive conventional superiority over Pakistan would become unchallengeable. Obviously, Pakistan believes that India would never agree to a non-proliferation arrangement that is confined to India and Pakistan only and does not include China, Kazakhstan and perhaps others.

Pakistani officials have chalked out a plan, according to which if Pakistan is not singled out for pressure tactics on the nuclear issue by the West, then it can accept all the ideas of the U.S. about making South Asia a nuclear free zone. The main US aims are two: getting India and Pakistan to sign the NPT (basically without attaching conditions) and for this purpose they would want these two neighbours to sort out their disputes, chiefly Kashmir. Removal of local tensions would facilitate the US to maintain the balance of power in Asia. In any case, India and Pakistan have first to be softened for giving up their so-called options. Here again Pakistan does not seem to pose much of a problem to outsiders; Islamabad says that their option is aimed at India's superior military strength in the conventional arms field.

India's case: India's case is more complicated. It does not endear itself to the West by pointing out the logical inconsistency of the major powers keeping their vast nuclear arsenals while preaching abstinence to India and others in Asia. New Delhi's citing of the Chinese bomb as justification for the Indian option—without forgetting the Chinese argument about possible threats from former Soviet Republics—sounds like an alibi to Western powers (and most Pakistanis). After all, India sat still for 10 years after the Chinese demonstrated their own capability (it could have done what it did in May 1974 much earlier). In any case, few regard Chinese nuclear strike against India a cognisable possibility. Inevitably, the Indian capability is interpreted as attempt to create fear among its smaller neighbours.

Another aspect to remember is that the Indians and Pakistanis are both in a situation where the possibility of seriously defying (as distinct from stalling) America is exceedingly small. It is a US supervised world order in which they both live.

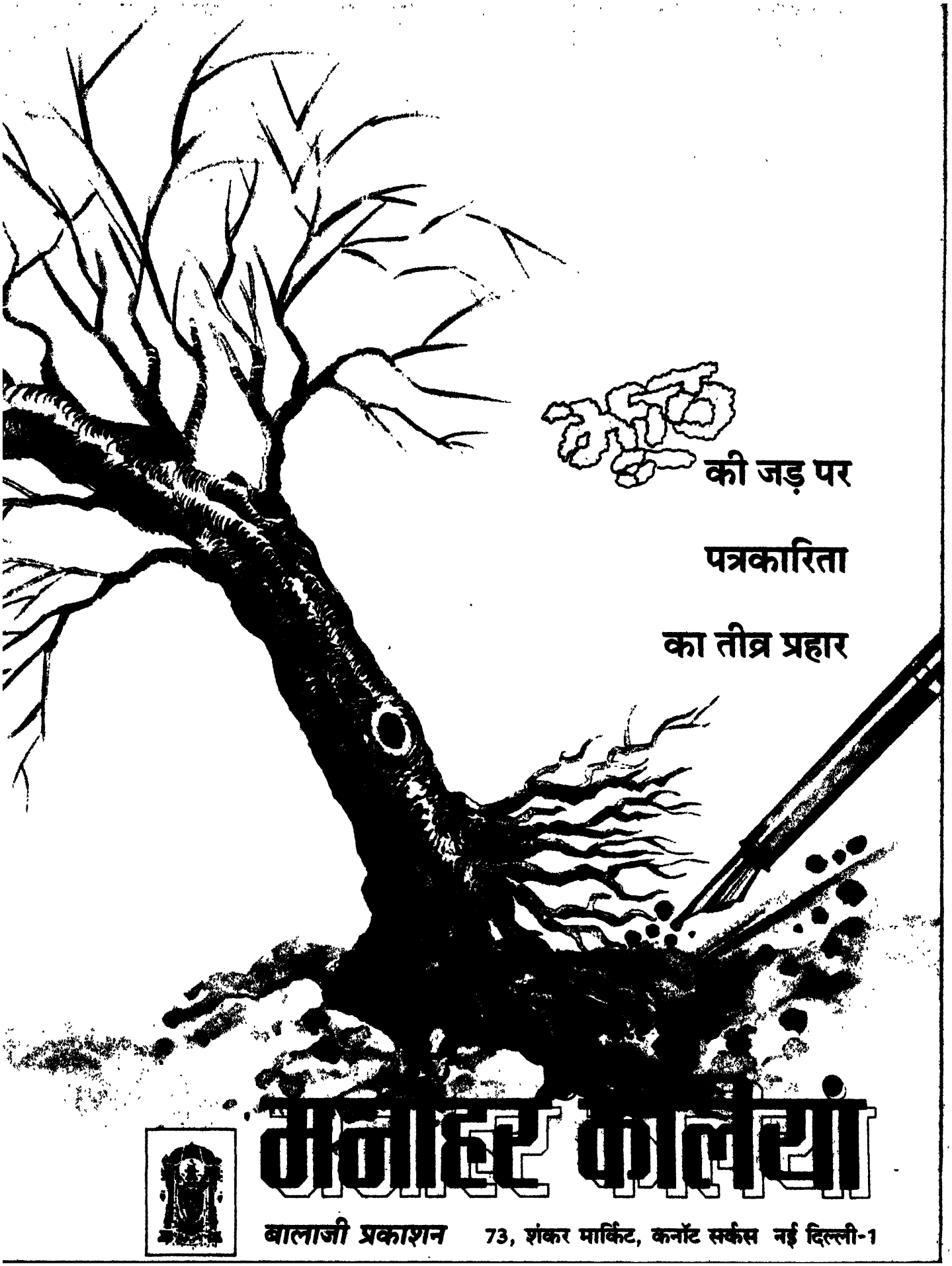
An official New Delhi statement stated recently: "India neither has, nor intends to acquire, weapons of mass destruction." This is an extraordinarily definitive statement which appears to be at variance with the much more ambiguous and therefore deterrent posture adopted by the Government till now that it will do whatever is needed for the defence of the country. There is also its unstated belief that its unsafeguarded nuclear power programme and proven nuclear capacity are its real insurance against nuclear adventurism by another country.

India has protested against a CBS television feature on the country's nuclear programme and described it as "distorted and prejudiced". In a letter to the executive producer of "CBS-60 minutes", which aired the programme "Images and Sound Bytes", the Indian embassy has said "in the face of the cascade of erroneous insinuations, four points must be made clear. India's nuclear programme is the subject of full and open public and parliamentary debate. India's nuclear power programme is entirely peaceful.

The Government is committed to maintaining high international standards of public health and safety at all its nuclear facilities. There is rigorous regulation of India's nuclear power facilities.

"India has Most Unsafe N-Plants"

A US TV broadcast on February 15, 1994 charged India with operating the most unsafe nuclear plants in the world without inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The programme dovetails with the USA Government policy of demanding full-scope safeguards in India and



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depriving the Indian armed forces, if they can, of modern missiles on the ground that what India does is destabilising vis-a-vis Pakistan.

The programme is expected to be used both by officials and members of Congress to put further pressure on India. The programme also charges that no care is taken for safety of either the workers or the people near the plants, with the results that the workers are severely injured.

An English analyst, Steven Thomas, who claimed that he has been closely tracking the Indian nuclear programme for 15 years, said that India's nuclear plants have far more emergency shutdowns than in any country in the world and that this is a sure sign of trouble.

Almost as an afterthought, the network said the rest of the world is denying India not only nuclear equipment and fuel, but also safety equipment in order to curb India's programme, unless it agrees to the US demand for full safeguards. The network also referred to a report contending that the fire in the reactor at Narora "was a close call, just how close may never be known".

It complained that while attention is being paid to unsafe reactors in Russia and to the nuclear programme of countries like Iran, "one country that has largely escaped scrutiny is India, where nothing seems as important as its membership of the nuclear club. Over the years it has steadfastly kept international safety inspectors out of its facilities, while pursuing one of the most dangerous and secret nuclear programme in the world". Just last year, said the network, there had been 136 nuclear incidents. The network quoted a Bombay newspaper as calling the US built and internationally inspected Tarapur power plant as "one of the most contaminated power stations of its kind in the world".

The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) described the CBS TV report on India's nuclear power programme as "deliberately and seriously distorted". AERB Chairman Dr A. Gopalakrishnan said the CBS TV network "appears to have deliberately and seriously distorted and misrepresented the factual position of nuclear safety in India." Dr Gopalakrishnan said "regulatory systems and procedures to ensure the safety of all nuclear activities in the country, including power generation, are well in place and implemented effectively."

There is nothing secretive about India's nuclear power programme. In fact, the entire nuclear power programme is the subject of free and frank discussion in the public domain. The Indian Press has also written extensively on such issues. India has never wavered in its commitment to the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Pitfalls of India's Policy: The danger to India arises because of the advanced nuclear capability of China on the one hand and the acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Pakistan on the other. Such a state of affairs is obviously not conducive to regional stability. If strategic deterrence is to be achieved in view of the ongoing missile proliferation around India, then the acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by India seems the only viable option. Ultimately, nuclear proliferation in South Asia will stabilise the regional situation to the degree it did for the U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations.

It should be obvious to the Indian Government that if it does not change its policy of nuclear abstinence, it will face vis-a-vis Pakistan, a risky predicament. The continued nuclear "brahmacharya" of India is bound to force the rest of South Asia, China and the U.S. to re-evaluate their attitude towards India favourably.

There seems a deliberate western policy to project an exaggerated, over-nuclearised scenario in South Asia. Therefore, nuclear restraint is needed while trying to save the situation through regional arms control measures.

Japan Denies N-capacity

ON January 31, 1994 this year the Japanese Foreign Ministry categorically denied that Japan has either the will or the ability to possess nuclear weapons. As for the report in the London "Sunday Times", asserting that Japan has acquired all the parts necessary for manufacturing a nuclear weapon, Tokyo issued a short statement refuting the charge. "Japan has non- nuclear principles", the statement said. "We will not have nuclear weapons."

"Activities in Japan in relation to atomic energy are in accordance with the Japanese basic law that stipulates that such (atomic energy) is only used for peaceful purposes. We do not have specialised knowledge on possessing nuclear weapons." A Foreign Ministry spokesman also pointed out that nuclear technology for energy and for weapons are two separate things.

The nuclear story will come as a bonanza for North Korean propaganda which has been trying for quite a while to indirectly justify its own (as yet not officially admitted) nuclear weapons programme in terms of Japan already having the ability to go nuclear. Pyongyang has asserted that Japan's large scale present and future imports of plutonium are also for military purposes, something which Japan has strongly denied. In South Korea it has been assumed for a long time that in a crisis situation Japan could obtain nuclear weapons very quickly, with estimates ranging between three and six months.

Conclusion

THE vast, hapless humanity in many parts of the world continues to yearn for lasting peace as it notices the mighty powers wasting precious time in prolonged discussions on the nuclear issues at various fora. They accuse other countries of refusing to fall in line and sign the highly discriminatory N.P.T. India is being pressurised to give up its nuclear options, but it has declined to do so until a fair deal is assured to all countries, especially the have-nots. At present this country perceives a threat from the nuclear arsenals of certain countries, including China.

Role of HRD in Economic Development

India is among the richest nations as far as human resources are concerned. Almost 1/6th of the total humanity lives here. Dr Arthur Lewis, an eminent economist, considers human resources as one of the most important tool of economic development. With adequate attention towards the development of human resources and appropriate selection of technologies, a country like India can have distinctive edge over the other developing nations.

UNFORTUNATELY, abundance of human resources has been treated contemptuously in most of the developing countries and the planners in these countries embark upon the crash programmes for population control, thereby creating serious imbalances in the demographic structure. Rather than tackling the problem of human resource development in a positive and pragmatic manner, negative remedies like family planning, which finally result in disruption of urban-rural population balance and unhealthy rise in unproductive old-age population after a particular period of time, are undertaken.

Role of Education

DURING the era of planned economic development, socio-economic conflicts and skewed distribution of resources are two paramount problems that needed immediate attention of the Government. One of the basic causes for this situation is the lop-sided growth of education in our country. There is no denying the fact that education, formal or informal, is a very important tool of socio-economic transformation of a developing economy. For the poor and rural masses the economic and geographical access to education is extremely difficult. On the other hand the rich enjoy the most modern and best education.

This lacuna in our human resources development effort has resulted in poor rate of average annual growth rate, which has remained at around a moderate 3.5 per cent per year since independence. Taking into account over 2 per cent annual growth rate of population, the real growth rate has been utterly miserable.

To contribute substantially in the national effort of economic development, an individual needs to have a clear perception of goal, problems and possible alternatives. Literacy plays a vital role in bringing this quality in an individual. While literacy is a tool to education, it is only after a fair amount of education that an individual attains the capacity to think and analyse clearly. Hence, education has a larger and wider role to play in preparing the human beings to effectively tackle the challenges of life. Education can thus be defined as a process that strengthens the power of body and mind to enable better understanding and preception through appropriate use of acquired knowledge. Consequently, this process also assists a human being to acquire skill and ability.

Glaring Scarcity

IT has been admitted in the Eighth Five Year Plan document that education is the catalytic factor, which leads to human resource development comprising better health and nutrition, improved socio-economic opportunities and more congenial and beneficial natural environment for all. But it is a matter of regret that even after about 47 years of independence, we have not been able to achieve the target of universal elementary education so fondly enshrined in our Constitution. The 1991 census revealed that about 48 per cent of Indian population was still sunk in the darkness of total illiteracy.

The targets fixed for the Seventh Plan were missed miserably. As against an ambitious target of enrolling 5 crore additional children during the plan, the actual enrolment upto 1991-92 was 2.53 crore and even after taking 72 lakh persons in the non-formal system of education the target could not be achieved. It is also revealed in the Eighth Plan that in 1990-91, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 60.4 per cent of the upper primary stage. Considering that the number of overage and underage children in the GER data was in the range of 16 to 23 per cent and the dropout rate in 1987-88 was 46.97 per cent for primary level and 62.29 per cent for the elementary stage as a whole, it is axiomatic that we are far away from the goal of universal enrolment and retention, what to talk of achievement.

Obviously, there is general scarcity of educated persons with about half the population almost illiterate. The education system has also not been able to achieve its aims. Instead of inculcating the skills, comprehension and understanding, the educational institutes have mainly aimed at providing degrees. Number of educated unemployed youth is growing rapidly. The process and system of education thus needs complete revamping and re-orientation so that it could be brought in tune with the needs of economic system.

Notwithstanding the lip service paid to literacy and education by the Government as well as politicians, the total outlays for education in the

Five Year Plans have been utterly insufficient. As against the repeated resolve of the Government to allocate atleast 6 per cent of GNP in education, just 2.7 per cent went to this sector during the Sixth Plan, rising marginally to 3.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan. The Eighth Plan aims at allocating 4.9 per cent of the GNP to this significant sector. Taking the Central and State allocations together, on both revenue and capital accounts, the total allocations towards education hardly cross 10 per cent. This aptly reveals the priority provided by the Government to education.

Recent Initiatives

OF late, certain new initiatives have been taken by the Government to eradicate the evil of illiteracy. Adult education has been accorded high priority. The new economic policy of 1986-87 and the Programme of Action (POA) envisaged that the Adult Education Programme would cover 4 crore illiterates by 1990 and another 6 crore by 1995. To achieve this target a National Institute of Adult Education was set up in January 1991 so that technical and academic resource support to the adult education could be augmented. With the launching of National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1988, the above targets were reformulated and about 3 crore illiterates were expected to be covered by 1990 and about 5 crore by 1995.

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and volunteers have joined the NLM in a big way. Effective utilisation of traditional and folk theatre forms are being used to educate and encourage people, by highlighting the advantages of being literate. By 1991-92, post literacy programme was institutionalised in the form of 32,000 Jan Shikshan Nilayams. Area specific and time bound campaigns for total literacy have been receiving the active assistance of over 30 lakh volunteers and several voluntary agencies. As a result, by March 1992, 25 districts in the country achieved total literacy (upto 85 per cent) and the total literacy campaign was at advanced stages in 80 other districts.

Major thrust areas in the Eighth Five Year Plan are universalisation of elementary education, eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years and strengthening the vocational education. To achieve these aims, the Plan proposes to utilise the formal, non-formal and open channels of learning. It is estimated that additional enrolment during the Eighth Plan would be 5.61 crore children. Out of this target, enrolment of about 4.38 crore would be achieved through formal schools, about one crore through non-formal centres and the rest through open learning channel of upper-primary stage. According to the 1991 census the total number of illiterates was 33.6 crore in the country in all age groups. Out of these, in the age group of 15-35 years, the number was expected to be 11.2 crore out of which 70 lakh were expected to become literate by the end of March 1992. Thus the Eighth Plan has a formidable target of covering 10.5 crore illiterates as against an achievement of 2.65 crore during the Seventh Plan. By any standards the targets of the Eighth Plan are not likely to be achieved.

EFA Summit

CONSIDERING the importance of human resource development in the overall development of the world economy, nine most populous countries of the world—India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico—met in New Delhi in December 1993. Education For All (EFA) Summit, which concluded on December 16, reaffirmed the commitment of the most populous countries in the developing world to the objective of EFA. It was agreed that education is a means for promoting human values, quality of human resources and reverence for cultural amalgamation. The leaders of nine participating countries not only pledged to provide access to every child to school by the turn of the century, but also decided to ensure adequate facilities in the schools. Indian Prime Minister re-asserted the country's commitment to spend about 6 per cent of the GNP on education by the year 2000 AD.

But merely spending higher amounts of money on education is not going to suffice. What is required is the will on part of the people to get educated, better and decentralised management of education delivery system and increased involvement of NGOs and voluntary agencies. Instead of fixing targets for literacy, targets must be fixed for fruitful education so that increasing number of human beings are able to contribute in the economic development and nation building.

Conclusion

THE experience of Kerala has made it amply clear that education can play a very important role in uplifting an individual above poverty line, thereby contributing actively to overall economic development of the country. Spread of education, particularly to the rural areas, has a direct bearing on better quality of life, better health and family environment. It also brings the much needed positive change in social values, practices and attitudes at the micro level and results in complete transformation of the society at the macro level.

One of the failures on part of our planners has been the choice of wrong technologies. In a country like ours, where human resources are available in abundance at cheaper rates and the capital is scarce and dearer, the planners ought to have adopted labour-intensive technologies of production to make optimum use of our human resources. Admittedly, labour-intensive technologies are not available in all spheres of production, particularly in high-technology areas. But remaining areas offer efficient labour intensive technologies in production, using state-of-the-art machinery. Another unfortunate feature of economic development in India, and rest of the developing world, has been the lack of research and development to develop appropriate technologies to suit their resources. The policy, therefore, needs to be re-oriented towards the optimum utilisation of human resources in nation building, before it is too late.

Corruption A multi-faceted monster

CORRUPTION has become a fast-circulating cult that affects the psyche of all those who are eager and anxious to make a quick buck. Its imprint is candid enough to be seen and felt in almost every aspect of our national life. The all pervasive mood of cynicism and pessimism, that corruption tends to infuse, is a sad reflection on the sordid state of affairs. The ideals of honesty, commitment and selfless service are being increasingly looked down upon as irritants and irrelevances.

Willy-nilly for most of us 'corruption has become a way of life' Austerity, a Gandhian concept, has a few adherents these days. With prices going up every moments and needs needling all the time, incomes proving inadequate, the best course to make easy money for one and all is none as assuring as indulgence in corrupt practices. Bofors, securities scam and a host of other scandals making the head-lines of newspapers are a sad commentary on the extent of corruption prevailing in high places. Quite a few governments in Japan, Italy, Africa and Latin America have fallen due to widespread corruption among the politicians. As such the trio—cash, crime and corruption—is not confined to Indian shores only but is a world phenomenon.

Corruption is a hydra-headed monster, who wears the visage of a golden deer, out to allure those for whom money appears to be the panacea for all their ills or problems. In India, it has assumed a multiplicity of forms and faces. In politics, the fountain head of pelf and power, it is found in the game of defections, horse trading or floor crossing. In economy, it is visible in the galloping generation of black money or in the clandestine working of parallel economy. In bureaucracy, its ugly manifestation becomes evident in the selection, appointment, promotion and transfer processes. Even in the world of print media, investigative journalism sometimes smacks of character assassination, yellow journalism or promotion of vested interests only

Corruption has many names and nuances. Like alcohol affecting the blood streams of a drinker, it has gone deep into the moral mores of the people. Their general apathy towards the multi-dimensional menace in various shapes like the growing hold of drug-mafia, arms-dealers, power-brokers, kick-backs in foreign deals and scams in financial institutions, should be a matter of concern for the fast deteriorating moral health of the society. The irony turns more intense when we find, to our chagrin and helplessness, that some wheeler-dealers of power, after having been indicted for corrupt practices by the Commissions of Enquiry, take a temporary retirement only to come back on the 'Centre-stage' with a bang. The second re-incarnation makes a mockery of all adverse findings and is a reminder 'how short is the memory of the people'

The genesis of corruption at the lower levels of administrative hierarchy—licence, quota and inspector raj—is being dismantled under the aegis of 'New Economic Policy'. Unnecessary controls are being lifted and the factors that hindered industrial growth and encouraged corruption are being taken care of under the new wave of 'liberalisation'. The real battle, rather war, against corruption has to be fought at the political level. It is here that the malaise lies and corruption receives its support and sustenance. The entire gamut of power-politics needs a new look, for which both courage and commitment are required. The strangle hold of money, muscles and mafia power, has to be broken before taking on the lesser evils of the polity. Electoral reforms are the crying need of the hour. It is political patronage to the corrupt and the criminal that has brought us to this pass, where the monster seems to get the better of us at every turn. Mere glib talk or pompous promises would not serve the purpose of cleansing the rotten system, which has been sapped of its vitality and vibrancy by corruption and its allies like violence, vituperation and vandalism.

There is no denying the fact that India has built up strong industrial and core sectors, made stupendous strides in science and technology and achieved notable successes in agriculture and other fields. But equally stark is the reality that we have miserably failed to build up human character that could make a decisive distinction between glitter and gold. In a state of amnesia, we seem to have forgotten that where 'wealth accumulates, men decay' and material prosperity invariably leads to moral poverty. Since the rot of corruption has gone quite deep to the roots of probity in private and public life, only men of character, courage and conviction can retrieve the highly endangered system from the morass of multi-faceted menace called 'corruption', the enemy number 'One' of all Indians now and hereafter.

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. 1. What are the Prerogative Writs under the Constitution? Discuss the scope of these writs individually.

Ans. Article 32 of the Constitution provides for the remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights. It provides for effective remedies against any arbitrary executive or legislative act which infringes upon any of the fundamental rights. The Supreme Court as well as High Courts are empowered to ensure obedience of fundamental rights from the Government. The term, "prerogative writs" refers to one of the English Common laws and pertains to the extra-ordinary writs granted by the Sovereign as fountain of justice. Gradually these writs were issued by the High Courts in enforcing fundamental rights when no effective remedy to do so was available or the remedy available was inadequate. There are five such writs namely, habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. The Constitution provides for empowering other courts also to issue the writs, but it required a specific piece of legislation, but no such law has been framed so far.

The scope of these writs is very wide and can effectively enforce the fundamental rights. Scope of each writ is as under:

(*a*) **Habeas Corpus:** If a person is detained without any legal justification, a writ of habeas corpus can be made by a High Court or Supreme Court calling upon the person who has detained another to produce the latter in person. In simple words, it is an order of the court to produce a detained person physically in the court and if no valid reasons for detention are found the release of the said person is ordered. Failure to obey such order may invite contempt proceedings. This writ is not issued in case of a person detained on the criminal charges by any court of law, or in case of on-going contempt proceedings.

(*b*) **Mandamus:** Literally mandamus means a command or direction. When a court orders a writ of mandamus against any person or body such person or body is asked to perform some public or quasi-public lawful duty which has been refused to be performed. This writ is passed in the circumstances when performance of such duty cannot be enforced by any other adequate legal remedy. In case an alternate remedy is available the court concerned may refuse mandamus. This writ is essentially meant to get a public duty enforced by way of a command to the concerned public officers as well as the Government. Such a writ may also be issued against subordinate courts or other judicial bodies in case they refuse to exercise their jurisdiction.

(*c*) **Prohibition:** When it is brought to the notice of a High Court or the Supreme Court that an inferior court is exceeding its jurisdiction, a writ of prohibition may be issued. In other words this writ asks the inferior courts to remain within their spheres of jurisdiction. Hence while a writ of mandamus commands to perform a public duty, a writ of prohibition prohibits from doing act exceeding the legal jurisdiction. However, writ of prohibition is only passed against judicial authorities and courts, and not against the public officers.

(*d*) **Certiorari:** Like the writ of prohibition, the writ of certiorari is also issued against courts or tribunals exercising judicial or quasi-judicial powers. But the difference between the two is that while prohibition is ordered at the earlier stages, the writ of certiorari is made at a later stage to set aside an order or a judgement which interferes with any fundamental rights.

(*e*) **Quo Warranto:** This writ is passed by a High Court or the Supreme Court after the court had enquired into the legality of a claim of a party or person to a public office. It is essential that before the issue of the writ of quo-warranto the court ensures that the office is a substantive public office and there is a clear violation of law in such appointment.

Q. 2. Afforestation is a programme of national importance. Discuss the progress in this field over the planned period. Do you think that this programme has been successful?

Ans. There are no two views that environment and forests are the issues of national concern. Growing population increases the pressure on forests and environment and special efforts are required to protect and conserve the forests. Moreover, the economic development also puts the ecosystem under great pressure.

The pace of afforestation during the first four five-year plans was very slow and the total area afforested upto these plans was just 21.13 lakh hectares, with about one third of it achieved during the Fourth Five Year Plan. 12.21 lakh hectare land was afforested during the 5th Plan and this figure rose by around four times to 46.50 lakh hectares during the 6th plan, in addition to 2.22 lakh hectare afforestation during the year 1979-80. Similarly, the 7th Plan also witnessed considerable increase in the area brought under the afforestation programme and an additional area of 88.7 lakh hectare was afforested.

A review of the afforestation programme during the planned period would reveal that a quantitative change in this programme was seen after 1985 when a National Wasteland Development Board was set-up. Its main aim was to reclaim the wastelands through a massive

programme of afforestation, with the active participation from the people. However, problems like low survival rate of plants, poor health of surviving plants, poor maintenance and after-care of plants, lack of participation by people and bad advance planning have been faced by this programme, although these have not affected the achievements adversely.

Efforts made for ensuring peoples' participation in this field are among the factors responsible for better results after the 5th Five Year Plan. To achieve this, decentralised and school nurseries were established, en-block plantation on community land belonging to the SCs/STs and the people living below the poverty line and implementation of tree-patta scheme and pasture development, etc. were undertaken. Social Forestry programmes, initiated in 1981-82, were continued during the 7th Plan also. These projects were aided by certain external agencies like the World Bank, USAID and ODA (UK). These projects considerably reduced the pressure of increasing population on the forests resulting in higher achievement of afforestation level.

As compared to the global scenario, where the concern for environment and ecology has assumed significant dimensions, Indian efforts, made in this direction so far, may be satisfactory but not adequate. It is agreed that despite growing pressures of population and economic growth on the forests, the performance in the field of afforestation has been quite impressive during the eighties. The concept of peoples' participation has been largely responsible for this outstanding performance. However, as stated above, the programme needs to be further strengthened by augmenting the flow of funds in this sector, ensuring increased participation of Non-Government Agencies and improved implementation of the programme so that the survival rate of the plantation could be improved. Social forestry programmes which meet the fuel and fodder requirement of the rural population, thereby protecting the forests from felling, also need to be implemented with renewed vigour.

Q. 3. The revolt of 1857 gave a severe jolt to the British Administration and resulted in several changes in the administrative set-up in India. Discuss important changes that took place immediately after 1857.

Ans. The Britishers realised a grave need for administrative and other changes in the Government set-up after the revolt of 1857. Most important of these changes were in administration. The Government of India Act of 1858 effected several changes in administration and one of the most important changes was the transfer of governance of India from the East India Company to the British Crown. As a result the authority over India was transferred to a Secretary of State to be aided by a Council and the Secretary of State was to be a member of British Cabinet. In other words, the control over India was transferred to the British Parliament as the Cabinet was responsible to the Parliament. Further, the administration was to be carried out by a Governor General as a centralised system through Lt Governors in the provinces. The provincial governmnents were required to work under the direct superintendence and control of the Governor General in all administrative matters. The entire administrative machinery was bureaucratic with no concern for public opinion. But on policy matters the Governor General was entirely under the Secretary of State and the British Government, thus, was exercising complete control over Indian administration.

During the 19th century most of the Europe witnessed the rapid growth of industrial revolution, seriously threatening the economic superiority of Britain. To meet the growing demand of raw material for their industries, the industrialised nations of the West started looking for colonies from where their demand of raw material could be met easily by exploiting rich natural resources. Hence, the outcome of the revolt of 1857 was particularly important for the British Government and prompted it to take over the direct control of resource-rich India. To further this interest of theirs, the British Government invested huge quantities of money in building up infrastructure like railways, communications, coal mining, jute mills, shipping, trade and banking. To achieve the end objective of economic exploitation of India the British Government tightened its control firmly over the Indian administration.

Significant changes were made in the Indian Army as well as public service. The proportion of Europeans in the Army was increased and European troops were kept in sensitive and key locations. It was ensured that no Indian could rise above the rank of a Subedar. Soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India, who revolted against the Britishers, were declared non-material. In simple words, Indian Army was turned into a mercenary force which was being prepared to fight and kill their own countrymen. Sufficient safeguards were taken to prevent the revolt-like situation from emerging again. Similarly, public service had no role in making laws or determining administrative policies. All the top posts were kept reserved for Britishers. Indian Civil Services Examination, which was conducted every year in London, proved to be quite tough for Indians as very few Indians could visit London to take this examination and pass it. As a result the entire administration was completely dominated by the Britishers.

Coupled with the above policies, the Britishers ruthlessly followed the policy of racial antagonism. Their main aim was to keep a centralised and complete administrative control over the Indian masses so that their imperial ends could be effectively met. This policy resulted in extreme exploitation of Indian by the Britishers. But the simmering discontentment also gave rise to nationalism among the Indians in the years to come.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Diplomacy and Honesty

Q. "An Ambassador is an honest man who is sent abroad to lie for the good of his country." Do you agree with this view? Give reasons *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *Diplomacy has for centuries been regarded as a complex art requiring the capacity to tell lies whenever necessary, to work secretly like a spy, to hide the truth, to maintain pretences and to be able to fulfil formalities, mix with people as often as necessary without giving away any secret. Machiavelli, in his famous book "The Prince", describes the complex techniques of this art. Diplomacy concerns itself with the art and methods employed by the State through its agents in the process of implementation of foreign policy and in pursuit of its other interests. Diplomacy and foreign policy are inter-connected; foreign policy determines the strategy, diplomacy the tactics. But must a diplomat always tell lies? Won't he lose all credibility if he makes one misleading statement after another and acquires the dubious reputation of liar? Of course, honesty and frankness must not be carried too far, but several distinguished diplomats now believe that honesty is the best diplomacy.*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Unless a diplomat becomes a polished liar and deceiver, he cannot be successful in his profession. If he tells the truth and is always frank, he betrays vital secrets and lets down his Government. His basic duty is to safeguard the interests of his Government by hook or crook.

2. The real and furtive role of a diplomat has been known throughout history. In India, Kautilya's Arthshastra outlines the functions of a diplomat and provides an exhaustive treatise on statecraft. Kautilya envisaged the maintenance of a system of spies, secret service agents and espionage if a prince wants to effectively safeguard his kingdom. This has to be ensured by every possible means, fair and foul. A very principled and scrupulous man cannot succeed as a diplomat.

3. It is only trickery that ensures good dividends. Note the handsome gains made by the Big Powers through clever diplomacy, luring unwary governments and political leaders and exploiting them to suit their own ends. Just as business is business, similarly diplomacy is diplomacy, and means justify the ends.

4. Just as everything is fair in love and war, everything is fair in diplomacy, and diplomats know this quite well. If a diplomat has not learnt the trick of warding off inquisitive people who may be out to get at diplomatic secrets, including military secrets, he cannot become a successful diplomat. The Hindu "Niti Shastras" define the means and methods of diplomacy as "chatur upaya" (clever devices); "sama", "dana", "bheda" and "danda". For gaining vital objectives, therefore, all sorts of methods and techniques were considered permissible. Persuasion, gifts and even rupture ("bheda") are permitted when other methods fail. If a diplomat insists on scrupulous honesty and truthfulness, he better not take up the duties of a diplomat.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. While it is true that a diplomat must not be a fool or a simpleton, he should be honest, otherwise he would lose credibility and the next time his colleagues meet him, they would take his statements with much more than the proverbial pinch of salt.

2. Plain trickery could perhaps bring good gains in the past, but with the passage of time liar-diplomats are disliked; they are soon recalled by their Governments and are regarded as *persona non grata* (undesirable people). Now every diplomat (or almost everyone) learns to trust another and to deal with him fairly and in a straightforward manner. Otherwise, he is shunned and avoided by other members of the diplomatic corps posted in the same capital.

3. Without sincerity and honest intentions diplomats can hardly deliver the goods. Patience is indispensable, but honesty is equally desirable. In diplomacy, as in other human relations, one can earn genuine respect only by fairness and honest dealings. Other diplomats surely know the strength and weakness of their counter parts. Besides, truth will always be out, like murder. And when the liar is exposed, he proves a total flop, and is laughed at.

4. The method of defending one's Government in every case, right or wrong, need not imply cheating or telling lies. The expression of a certain view-point, even if not very convincing, can be free from untruths and falsehood. It should be possible to put the best gloss on certain events without lies which are bound to get exposed in course of time. What is

needed is not cheating or deception in modern international diplomacy but compromise, tactfulness and a capacity to present a case in the best possible light. Good oratory, polished manners, loyalty, a good temperament, generous hospitality (with or without drinks) and other entertainment, besides the capacity to negotiate successfully can achieve wonders without crossing the threshold of truth. The times of persistently lying and of "vish Kanyas" ("poison spies") is gone, never to return. Tact and good manners are, however, indispensable.

Poverty and Population

Q. "It is over-population that leads to poverty." Give reasons *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *There is no doubt that India is over-populated and that it is also a very poor country. In fact, the country's traditional and seemingly perpetual poverty has been a distressing phenomenon for centuries. It is generally regarded as irremediable and permanent. For this reason, it is said, population and poverty are closely inter-linked. But the question is now being raised: Is India poor because of over-population? Or is the over-population due to poverty and utter destitution? Again, if over-population is the real menace, then family planning and strict restrictions on large families are urgently indicated. Colossal sums of money have been spent under the five-year plans and other schemes on propaganda in favour of two or three children and no more. But experience has shown that most of the expenditure has gone waste because it was ill-planned and incurred in the wrong places and among the wrong people. There is also the other side that the statement to the effect that India is poor because of over-population "is untrue". Is there a vital link between the two—poverty and population?*

Arguments *in favour* of View

1. It seems obvious that it is the rapid multiplication of numbers that causes poverty and prevents the standard of living from rising because the resources of the country are limited, and the share of each person is small. There are too many people and there are shortages of everything—houses, food, clothing and other necessities and amenities. The other cause of poverty is too many mouths to feed and too few amenities.

2. In any case, it is wrong to assert that coercion and compulsion are necessary to solve the problem of numbers. The experience of the Emergency has shown that such compulsion seldom succeeds; on the contrary, it boomerangs on the political parties, the Government and the people.

3. It is also a fact that poorer and illiterate people have larger families (labourers, artisans, petty farmers, beggars, etc.), and literate people as also the better-off sections believe in small families in order to bring up children as best as they can and to maintain their standard of living.

4. Over-population, in its seriousness and dimensions, is as dangerous as a nuclear war. If unchecked, both can destroy this planet, by their immense power and their sheer weight. Who can deny that the most rapid population increase occurs in countries which have the lowest per capita income and the least ability to sustain population growth. All economic development is negative by the increasing population.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. The density of Madhya Pradesh is much less than that of Punjab, and yet there is much greater poverty in Madhya Pradesh than in Punjab. This shows that the population has not much to do with poverty; otherwise, Punjab would be very poor and Madhya Pradesh would be rich.

2. Nor is it true that people who are better fed have smaller populations. The per capita consumption of calories in rural Kerala is almost half of the corresponding Punjab figure. Yet the rural infant mortality rate and the rural crude death rate is 50 per cent lower than in Punjab.

3. No coercion or compulsion has been used in Kerala, and there is of course no compulsion in the West. And yet the rate of growth of population in Kerala and in the West is very low. The United Kingdom has a growth rate of merely 0.1 per cent, even though there is no Government publicity or campaign in favour of small families in these countries. So there is no use merely carrying on family planning propaganda; the remedy lies elsewhere—in more education which makes people aware of the need for small families. Propaganda for family planning in a poverty-stricken society, in fact, often has the opposite effect and is laughed at. Publicity about the methods of birth control are, however, advisable; compulsion should be ruled out. But it is not fair to repeatedly impress upon the masses that the cause of their poverty is the fast rate of growth of their population.

4. We must also remember that employment of women has a strong determining effect on fertility. If we educate our women and give them more jobs so as to employ more female power in the services, there would be greater acceptance of the small family norm.

Education of M.P.s and M.L.A.s—Best Remedy

Q. "Most of the country's ills result from the lack of education of our M.P.s and M.L.A.s. If they are educated, many of the present difficulties will be solved." Give reasons *For* and *Aganist* this View.

Ans. *There need be no doubt that lack of education among many M.P.s and M.L.A.'s and the consequent lack of adequate understanding among our "sovereign" legislators is a major hurdle in national progress. It is the inadequate comprehension of the nation's social and*

economic problems that leads to poor Parliamentary performance, sub-standard legislation, neglect of several basic issues, corruption in many fields of activity and general inefficiency. In the U.S.A. and Britain the legislators are well educated, fully conscious of their responsibility and always mindful of the national interests which are uppermost in their minds. They command respect and prestige because they are men of principle, integrity and character. On the other hand, in India the legislators are not of the requisite standard; many of them are little better than low-calibre politicans who have no firm principles and who switch their loyalties as and when they please to get power and patronage. If they were all well educated people, the country would have been in better shape because the laws would have been well-conceived, well-drafted and well-executed in an atmosphere of firm discipline.

Arguments *For* the View

1. Who can deny that our largely illiterate electorate does not exercise its judgement soundly in choosing its representatives according to their standard of education and the general merit of the candidates. The choice is made on the basis of the party label. Whoever is nominated for the party ticket by the party leader (even if he is no better than a lamp-post) gets elected. What sort of administration can we expect from people who can barely sign their names.

2. The decline and fall of our Parliament and of the State legislators is due largely to the fact that our legislators act irresponsibly and believe more in dramatic gestures, agitations, desk-thumping, slogan-raising and interrupting legislative business for political purposes than in the performance of their duties. Our legislatures have lost their dignity and decorum. The noisy scenes, the unruly and at times violent conduct on the floor of the legislative chamber, the demonstrations and the all-too-frequent walkouts and the bedlam that we often witness even in the sovereign Parliament, not to speak of the violence and disorder in our State Assemblies, may all be ascribed to the lack of intellectual development because of the poor education among our M.P.s and M.L.A.s.

3. The unprincipled conduct and the switch of loyalties apart, how many of our M.P.s and M.L.A.s understand the country's basic problems and the flaws in the economic infrastructure and the real causes of our continuing backwardness? How many of them can suggest constructive measures for national salvation? Not even a handful of our M.P.s are economists or experts in any field except in disturbing the proceedings of the legislature and playing to the gallery.

4. At present, Parliament is no better than a second-rate debating society. There is no effective representation of the people, their plight, their sufferings and their frustrations. Much precious time is wasted in frivolous talk, futile points of order and unnecessary flouting of the Speaker's rulings and the rules and regulations. Every minute of Paliament's time costs the country heavily, and yet our M.P.s waste time recklessly.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. It is no use condemning the Indian Parliament because of the low standard of education of the members. Things are no better in the House of Commons where from time to time unruly and noisy scenes have been witnessed. Chaos and confusion, and challenge and counter-challenge, are by no means the Indian Parliament's monopoly. Passions are aroused during debates, and insults are not rare. And all this despite the fact that British M.P.s are highly educated and cultured people and are members of well-organised political parties.

2. In almost all legislatures in the world's democracies the legislators know that while the opposition must have its say (its duty is to criticise and expose), the majority party must have its way. This means that the majority or the ruling party has the opportunity to carry out its policy and programme. Education and knowledge of economics or political science or any other subject is unnecessary because the work of Government and administration is carried on in any case by the civil servants and the bureaucracy.

3. There is a widespread social and political turmoil in many parts of the country and this gets reflected in Parliament. There is a common saying that the people get the Government they deserve; similarly, a country gets the type of Parliament and legislators it deserves, which means that, after all, a country where the percentage of literacy is only 30 or so, the chosen legislators are bound to be a part and parcel of the people; only a section of them are well educated (those elected from urban areas) while large number of them are a part of the masses—barely educated, semi-literate, sturdy peasants or farmers. Parliament is the nation in miniature and a mirror of the people; it cannot consist of only intellectuals and well-educated people of towns and cities, who form only a minority of the total population. When the percentage of literacy in the country improves, the average calibre of M.P.s and M.L.A.s will automatically improve.

4. It is a totally unconvincing argument that if our legislators are somehow educated the country's problems will be mostly solved. Will the colossal poverty of the masses be ended if our M.P.s are graduates? Will communal disturbances, the breaking of heads by communal fanatics or the rising rate of crime or the crisis of character of the people or the soaring prices or the misconduct of the police be halted?

Computers

Career Prospects

Electronics is the most modern and fast developing high-technology area which plays an important role in rapid development of a country. In addition to the developed West, countries like Japan, Korea and Hongkong, have been able to pose a serious challenge to the electronics industry of highly advanced United States of America. Development of other high technology areas like space, defence research and development, telecommunications, oceanography, navigation, remote sensing, quality control and precision, etc. have been invaded by electronics and to a large extent, the growth of these areas depends upon the advancement of computers. In other words, computers have become synonymous with the fast track economic development of any economy.

Till recently the growth of this sector was utterly slack. It was only after mid-eighties that the importance of computers in business, communication and government departments was realised and the electronic industry got a shot in the arm. With the recent process of liberalisation and globalisation of Indian economy, the computer industry received further impetus. Rapid inflow of foreign capital and the increased number of multinational companies are the two most important factors which may result in generation of about 50 lakh additional jobs for computer professionals by the end of this century.

As a result of these developments the hitherto sluggish computer industry has been transformed. Realising the huge market potential of India, multinationals are making a bee line for investing in this country. Existing companies are in the process of updating their technology and some of them have gone in for collaborations with foreign giants. All this indicates that the existing manpower training infrastructure will be unable to meet the growing demand for computer professionals, including programmers, system analysts, data entry operators, computer operators, etc.

Till recently the area of training in computers was being managed by the privately managed institutes with little control of the Government on quality of instruction, syllabi or the fees. Since this career offered excellent job opportunities to well trained professionals, many private institutions entered the market. But there was no standardisation of training and the fees charged were also to the higher side. Even though belatedly, the Government has now realised the importance of training adequate human resources in this field in a systematic and controlled manner. It has also gauged the variety of lucrative and purposeful employment opportunities that this sector is going to generate in the years to come. Hence, it has now decided to exercise some control in this direction.

Government Control

To regulate the amount of fees and standardise the course contents, Government of India set up the Department of Electronics and Accredited Computer Control (DOEACC) in 1990, on the recommendations of All India Technical Education Council. Basic aim to set up DOEACC was to regulate the activities of private institutes operating in the field of computer training, as it would have been extremely difficult for the Government to open its separate computer training institutes all over the country. With active assistance from its associate organisations, CSI (Computers Society of India) and IETE (Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers), DOEACC has standardised the syllabi for different courses on computers and it organises the examinations for several courses run by private institutes. As a result, no private institute can now regulate its courses in contravention to the directives of DOEACC.

Standardisation

The Department has determined four standard courses known as O, A, B, and C, courses. O-course is the basic course which can be completed, in the form of a diploma, in any ITI or private institute after Matriculation or equivalent examination. These courses enable and prepare a trainee to be employed as data entry operator, data preparation assistant and console operator. This basic course enables a candidate to learn handling of computers, feed and retrieve simple information and operating simple programmes like that of word processing. After having completed O-course such candidates become eligible to get trained in A-Course programmes. If a candidate has 10+2 qualification, he/she can seek direct admission to these courses which are again diploma courses from 1 to 1.5 years' duration.

O and A courses are diploma

courses and are conducted by several ITIs and Polytechnics. The examination of these courses are controlled by the C.S.I. In addition several other institutes also conduct these courses. Few of these are Cursow Wadia Institute, Pune; Berhampur Engineering School, Orissa; Assam Engineering Institute, Guwahati; A.V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkote; National Vocational Training Institute for Women, Trivandrum.

B and C-category of courses are the advanced courses which are equivalent to graduate and post-graduate degree courses and are controlled by DOEACC through the IETE. For B-category courses the candidates must have completed A-standard course or a recognised equivalent post-graduate diploma course. All B-tech (computers), B.E. (computers) and MCA (Master of Computer Application) courses fall in this category. C-standard course is the highest level of computer courses which is equivalent to the post-graduate degree in computers and for this a candidate must be BE, B.Tech. (in computers) or MCA. MScs in Mathematics or Statistics are also eligible for such course. Several IITs conduct BE (Computers), B.Tech (Computers) and M-Tech. (Computer) courses in addition to certain Regional Engineering Colleges. Certain other engineering colleges and universities also conduct such courses which include B.E. College Calcutta, Jadavpur University, University of Baroda, University of Roorkee, National Institute of Engineering Mysore, Benaras Hindu University, Osmania University, Andhra University, University of Cochin, U.V. College of Engineering, Mauiana Azad College of Technology, Smrat Ashoka Technological Institute and Vidisha, Anna University.

Careful Selection

Keeping the above details in view the candidates must exercise due care in selecting an institute for training. It may not so happen that a candidate spends his valuable time and resourses on doing a computer course only to realise later that the course was not recognised and he/she has merely been cheated. The candidates therefore, must ensure that before they get admitted to a computer programme in a particular institute, it is recognised by the DOEACC and the courses contents are approved. It must also be ensured that the examinations are conducted by CSI or IETE, as the case may be. For this purpose, certificates are issued by the Department or the concerned Institute. There are no two opinions that the task of identifying recognised and suitable institute is extremely difficult, considering their mushroom growth during the recent past. However, certain standard organisations like NIIT, APPLE, Universal, Brilliant, etc. are considered to be pioneers in this field and have a vast net work in the country. If a candidate finds it difficult to select a proper organisation, it is advisable to go in for a government-run institute.

Career opportunities in computers are increasing with leaps and bounds. This highly competitive yet rewarding career offers a great amount of challenge and opportunities to rise. As against the popular traditional belief that the advent of computers will replace a huge manpower and render them unemployed, it is now realised that this industry also has a large employment potential. Rather than replacing human beings, it is increasingly realised that computers act an aid to facilitate quick disposal of work and detailed analysis of problems. Instead of being a substitute, the computers have therefore, emerged as man's best friend to add to his efficiency. Afterall, every computer needs at least one individual to handle it. Hence the high investment employment ratio has been recognised in deployment of computers.

The career in computers is alluring and a lot of expansion is expected in the coming future. Such is going to be the impact of computers on our life in the coming years, that even education without the computers is going to be incomplete. Even professionals like engineers, architects, builders, etc, who do not want to pursue careers in computers, will have to learn the basics of computers to excel in their own area of profession. It is therefore, advisable to undergo some basic course in computers even if a candidate is pursuing some other field of study, so that he/she does not remain alien to the future working environment, which will make liberal use of computers.

Computers are such good friends that a little acquaintance with them generates enormous interest in them. Hence, people with a little bit of initial aptitude for computers may go in for this lucrative and multifarious career. In addition to the interest, a candidate must also have the qualities like hard work, will to rise and the interest in complete understanding of computers.

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Descriptive Questions

Primary Level Text Books and Childhood Enjoyment

Q. Some people feel that the present course contents at the primary level is too heavy for the children and should be reduced to allow them to enjoy their childhood. Explain your views.

Ans. The tragedy of India's children can be best gauged when one discerns that nearly half of them are being crushed under the back-breaking bag of books. The jarring joke doing the rounds is that with a donkey load of text books on a child's body at the primary level, if he did not become a scholar or book-worm, he would, at least, become a coolie or a porter. A cartoon depicting the pitiable plight of a primary level child, half-bent under the baneful burden of books, is a telling taunt. These painful portrayals of a lost childhood, physical and mental strain and an uncalled for tension and torture call for an immediate appraisal of primary level course contents of text-books, before the damage done to the impressionable childhood becomes incurable.

The successive governments have lacked the initiative or will to reach out to help the child. The various commissions and their recommendations during the course of last three decades or so, though illuminating and instructive in their content, have failed to shake our conscience to do some introspection as also the governments to take remedial action. Ironically enough, the happy-go-lucky childhood is being consumed by the monster of modern education. If some right-thinking people feel that the course contents of primary level books be reduced, they are only voicing the concern of a vast silent majority that has been helplessly watching this drama between the books and the child.

It passes the comprehension of elderly generation of yester years why a child is deprived of childhood itself, by making him carry a back-load of books and headload of stuff which cannot and do not interest him at all. The Yashpal Committee report, submitted to the government last year, compared the heavy dose of overeducation at the primary level with perpetration of violence on young children. Besides stunting or deforming their mental and physical growth, we are actually pouring into these simple minds 'facts' which are neither relevant nor revealing to them. On the contrary, we are deliberately depriving them of the joy of discovering the world and hampering them from relating to things and impressions in a personal individualised manner. It is high time to free the child from the bondage of too many at too young an age and give him back the much needed respite for fun and frolic.

Protection of Wildlife

Q. Suggest three effective measures for the protection and care of wildlife in our country. Explain how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. Having diabolically denuded the vast forest cover the forest mafia, now under the garb of poachers, hunters or smugglers, is hell-bent to decimate the rare species of wild-life and thus reduce India's land-scape poor in both flora and fauna. We know to our cost how the denudation of forests has disturbed and disrupted the fragile eco-system in different parts of the country. Today, poaching, killing, catching and smuggling of some fast-dwindling species of wild-life has become the most lucrative business for some. In order to put a halt to their nefarious activities and also to protect the endangered wild-life, the following measures, if taken in the right earnestness, can prove quite effective as well as rewarding.

1. The best way to promote care and protection of wildlife is to evolve a workable mechanism whereby the management of country's 500-odd protected areas is jointly undertaken by the ministry of environment and forests with assistance of members of local communities. This would reduce or mitigate the current conflicts or clash of interests over wildlife parks and usher in a healthy change in the prevailing philosophy that favours keeping these parks and people apart.

2. Apart from amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 to involve people in both constituting and managing protected areas, new institutional structures will also have to be set up to translate 'people's participation' into practice at all levels. Since this arrangement cannot meet the growing needs of burgeoning population living near the parks or sanctuaries, alterative sites will have to be provided for re-settlement of surplus people, so that encroachments on forest lands are checked and wildlife saved from being pushed to the wall for existence. Government agencies should be urged to find alternatives to the continuing harmful operations such as mining and power generation in national conservation areas.

3. The nexus, if any, between the protectors and the poachers of wildlife should be broken with an iron hand. Besides, the strength of the security staff posted in or around wildlife parks/sanctuaries should be suitably augmented and provided with the most sophisticated fire-arms and communication equipments. Timely medical aid should be made available to such wildlife species as are afflicted by some deadly disease or injury. For this purpose the appointment of specialists should be given a serious consideration by the concerned authorities. Since our environment and wildlife have been

under constant threat for quite some years now, care and concern for both should become a part of our national ethos. Mere sermons on protection, promotion and preservation of wildlife will end in naught.

Banning the Strikes

Q. "Strikes should be banned".

Give two arguments for and two arguments against the proposition.

Arguments For the Proposition

1. 'Produce or perish' is the crying need of the hour. Therefore, in order to maximise production by utilising the optimum productivity capacity of the industrial units, both big and small, private and public, and enforce work culture among our working classes, banning of strikes in industrial, commercial, financial and service sectors should become our first and foremost priority. All controversies or disputes ought to be put into the cold storage for some years, so that the total energies of our working classes and huge investments are put to their optimum use without any hitch or hindrance. We can ill-afford the luxury of going on strikes or work stoppages on any conceivable pretext and fears—real or imaginary. Such a casual approach to work has already caused havoc to our economy and discipline all around. If the strikes are not banned and the production fails to pick up, all measures taken in the name of 'liberalisation' or 'structural changes' would go waste and wayward and no amount of international help or loans would save us from being pushed into the tight corner.

2. Once the strikes are banned and trouble-makers debarred from holding the entire society to random, production in fields and factories, services in government, public and private sectors would improve dramatically. As a result of this positive development, the ghost of scarcity or shortages, that keeps haunting every now and then, will be laid to rest and those who have remained deprived of their legitimate share of basic goods and services would find the going easy. Once the economic activities pick up momentum and the purchasing power of the people gets a boost, people will no longer resent or regret the draconian step of strikes having been banned.

Arguments Against the Proposition

1. Advocates of the proposition should know without delay or demur that India is a working democracy where dissent in the form of protests, agitations and even strikes is the fundamental right of all working classes, whether they are engaged in producing goods or just dealing with files and other paper work. It is the height of absurdity and insanity to suggest the banning of strikes and reducing the entire working-class into bonded labour. For such a short-sighted course, however lucrative it may be for the barons of industry, it is equally fraught with dangerous implications and explosive repercussions on every segment of our national life. By gagging the voice of protest, the protagonists and prospective practitioners of this proposition would be playing with fire and thereby underestimating the wrath and the power of the people, who form the bulk of working classes of every hue.

2. Another point worth remembering by the supporters of the proposition is that no government or management has ever conceded or considered the genuine demands of the working classes without coercion and the most effective pressure on 'powers that be' has been the use of the weapon or instrument of strikes. Commonsense, though uncommon in some people, should convince one and all that no union resorts to strikes for the fun of it. Going on a strike means a lot of heart-searching and mobilisation and to ban all strikes as an act of national duty is a sign of mental sickness.

If Human Beings could Fly

Q. 'If man would have wings to fly.' Explain three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. Of the many dreams that 'man' has cherished since time immemorial, flying with wings has been the most captivating and colourful. In addition to the thrill and throb of soaring high in the air, in case he is equipped with wings, man will also have the unique distinction of possessing the brain-power augmented with the flying power. Such a rare combination of faculties would make man a queer creature, who could walk as well as fly and thus see his dream become a reality. If by any chance or God's grace, man comes to acquire wings on his body, the following consequences would follow:

1. With wings to fly human beings would be able to cross national barriers or borders without bothering to go in for visas or passports. In a way this development would make them citizens of the world, with no particular label of nationality on their foreheads. With wings fluttering in the air, man would become globe-flier like birds and visit any part of the world where civilisation beckons.

2. Without fuss or fury, which financial or other constraints create for aspiring men to be on the move, the flying men would need no transport to carry them from one place to the other, either within the country or across the borders. This would also render a lot many vehicles, from two-wheelers to aeroplanes, redundant. Consequently, the huge quantities of energy, consumed by different modes of transport, would be conserved for future.

3. Since there are always two sides of a coin, the positive one is too obvious to go unnoticed or unused. But the negative aspect of men with wings can be the end of people's privacy. With impunity, human-fliers might indulge in all sorts of mischiefs, like intruding into each other's private life by perching on roofs or window-sills. Mischief mongers may carry bombs or lethal weapons on their persons and drop them on populated localities or areas and then disappear from the scene with the help of their wings.

Terrorism and Human Rights

Transnational Terrorism has created in target societies a situation in which constitutional guarantees of human rights and rule of law only aid and abet terrorist activities. The proposition is: 'Are terrorists entitled to Human Rights?'

Mr A It is a matter of satisfaction that the U.N. has finally recognised that terrorism poses a grave threat to human rights. The recently concluded session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission unequivocally condemned terrorism as an act of aggression aimed at destruction of human integrity and voiced deep concern at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups. The historic resolution has called upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to 'prevent, combat and eliminate terroris'. The U.N.H.R.C., however, has gravely erred in stipulating that the measures to be taken against the terrorists have to conform with international standards of human rights. This stipulation will thwart all efforts to contain terrorism especially in cases where it is used by one State against another as a weapon of war. In such a 'proxy war', the fight would be very unequal because the target State would be bound hand and foot by constitutional guarantees and rule of law while the unfettered employment of all available means would be open to the terrorist-sponsoring State. The terrorists would have the protective umbrella of human rights over their heads while their victims will have no such protection. What the U.N.H.R.C. has ignored is that organised terrorism, before embarking upon a full-scale struggle, deliberately creates a situation where the law-enforcement apparatus of the target State is paralysed. Take for example Kashmir. Almost the entire non-Muslim population of the valley was driven out, thus eliminating the segment that was likely to cooperate with the authorities. Through brain-washing or terrorisation the loyality of State services including State para-military forces was subverted, thus denying to the State the very instrument through which it could operate against the terrorists. By eliminating witnesses physically or otherwise and by terrorising judicial officers and magistracy it was ensured that no adverse evidence would be forthcoming and no judge would dare to convict. Thus no terrorist, even if apprehended, could be punished. This was an open invitation to all criminally inclined anti-social and anti-national elements to jump on to the terrorist band-wagon and to join in the orgy of massacre, rape and plunder because they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. It is obvious, therefore, that to extend to the terrorists the protection of human rights is tantamount to aiding and abetting terrorism and to encouraging further gross violations of human rights.

Mr B I agree, but terrorists are human too, my friend, and Human Rights, by definition, are meant for all humanity. They are to be distinguished from other rights which are based on status *i.e.* by virtue of membership of a system or society. Even a cursory glance at the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would bear me out on this. Practically, the statement of every right listed therein starts with the words 'everyone' or 'no one'; and the universality of their application is emphasised in the Preamble and in fact in the title itself. I will like to remind Mr A that India is not only a signatory of the Declaration but was also one of its prime movers; the drafting being done mostly by Rene Cassin (who went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1968). The Indian Constitution gives full expression to the international standards of human rights and our law courts have protected and guarded these rights very zealously. To deny these rights now to a segment of our society for any reason whatever would be morally unjustifiable. The fundamental freedoms and basic rights are hallmarks of a civilised society. The right to life, liberty and security of person, the right to fair and open trial, freedom, from arbitrary arrest and detention and torture are the essential ingredients of modern man's most prized freedom *viz*, the freedom from fear. Any dilution or denial of this freedom would negate our claim to a civilised society. Even otherwise, the denial of fair trial to terrorists would be illogical and perverse in the context of our criminal jurisprudence. We allow this right to brutal murderers, to rapists of infants, to inciters of communal riots. Then by what logic can we deny the same rights to terrorists? The policy of curbing terrorism by more terrorism will suppress the problem, not solve it. As a policy it is morally indefensible, politically inexpedient and strategically self-defeating. It turns fencesitters into collaborators, aberrations into a cause and scoundrels into Martyrs, and it indefinitely delays

the return to normalcy because those who want to rejoin the mainstream get scared of doing so.

Mr C I think the views expressed by Mr B may be applicable to the localised type of terrorism which is born out of grievances, real or imaginary, and aims at redressal of the same rather than at the overthrow of the State itself or recession therefrom. However, if he is talking of transnational terrorism, of the type that has wrought havoc in Punjab and Kashmir, I think he is wide off the mark. Perhaps he has no idea of the strike power of the terrorist outfits aided, abetted, financed and armed by some of the fundamentalist Islamic States like Iran and Pakistan. Their resources, derived from petro-dollars and from the highly lucrative narcotics trade, are more than the budgets of many sovereign States. They possess highly sophisticated armaments which in their range and quantity are not available even to regular armies. Their strategy and tactics are planned not by amateurs but by highly specialised military intelligence agencies like the I.S.I. of Pakistan. The operations they undertake is a war by proxy and their purpose is dismemberment of the target country. It has, therefore, to be clearly understood that wars have to be fought by the rules of war *i.e.* by the use of all available means. No country has ever followed peace-time norms in war-time situations. Meticulous observance of human rights standards cannot and should not be expected of military or para-military forces when they are working under tremendous pressure. Hedged in by a hostile population and constantly under attack, they must be allowed to employ all available means to do their job. To deploy armies and then to order them to hold their fire-power is the surest way to ruin their morale and to encourage the terrorists. Battles cannot be won if officers and men have to defend every burst of fire in a court of law. Mr A has rightly pointed out that the terrorists deliberately create a situation where normal law-enforcement procedures became unworkable. What option then is left to the target State but to depart from those procedures? The only alternative would be to abandon the area to the terrorists and leave its populace at their mercy. To insist upon the human rights of terrorists in such a situation is not only absurd but criminal dereliction of duty. Those concerned about the rights of terrorists must pause and ponder over the plight of the victims. Over 2,50,000 Kashmiri Pandits have been made refugees in their own land. Where are their human rights? And what about the rights of such law-abiding Muslims in the valley itself as do not bow to the dictates of the terrorists? They are victims of loot and extortion, of kidnapping and torture and of brutal murders. Their houses are burnt, their women raped! But the rights of the terrorists must be protected because the U.N.H.R.C. says so. Some logic, isn't it!

Mr D I think my friends are shooting at shadows. Any analysis of a transnational-terrorism created situation should be based on two consideration. One, it is the duty of a State to protect its citizens from outside invasion or internal insurgency, a responsibility that cannot be abdicated. Secondly, terrorism has to be destroyed by legal means if possible, by every other means if necessary. But what about the infringement of human rights in the process, it may be asked. I do not really think that international norms of human rights present any unsurpassable impediments in dealing with terrorism effectively. They flow from the 1948 declaration which, lists not only rights but also limitations there of. Article 29, recognises that rights have corresponding duties to the community, that the exercise of rights is subject to the reciprocal rights of others and also to requirements of morality, public order and general welfare of society. It is, therefore, obvious that in a situation where normal law-enforcement methods become unworkable, it would be quite in order to prescribe limits on the rights of the terrorists. Our constitution does provide for declaration of emergency or even handing over administration to the Army if the situation so demands. If the rights of ordinary citizens can be suspended why not those of terrorists? Article 31 says: 'Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein!' This has to be read with Article 29 (3) which says that these rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations! It is clear from these clauses that the lackeys of Pakistan operating in Kashmir forfeit the protection of human rights. They are outlaws and must be treated as such. What is more, Pakistan itself, by acting in direct contravention of the U.N. charter, loses any *locus standi* in Kashmir and can be dealt with accordingly. It may be remembered that Israel claimed and actually exercised, its right of 'hot pursuit' by attacking and destroying terrorist bases in sponsoring States and U.N. rightly did nothing to prevent it from doing so. But a word of caution: Any dilution of human rights must be carefully tailored to the needs of the abnormal situation both in extent and in duration. Any general or extended tampering with constitutional guarantees or rule of law will hit not only the terrorists but ordinary citizens as well. The venality and high-handedness of the lower order of our police and magistracy being what it is, any unregulated power with them would lead only to excesses. An overdose of weed-killers will kill the weeds all right, but will the crop escape damage?

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MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"The child is the father of Man."

—Wordsworth

A child's mind is like a blank canvas on which time, natural environment and social climate draw their outlines, which in turn become an integral part of his adulthood in later life. A clean slate is his heart, where the impressions of childhood leave their indelible marks, that refuse to vanish despite the child's odyssey to youth. All forces, natural as well as worldly, father the child's psyche in such a manner that childhood memories and mores start gradually shaping and sharpening his adulthood character. Whatever happens to a child's fate and fortune, give clear indications of his physical postures and mental make-up when he becomes a full-fledged adult. True to say, coming events cast their shadows before. A child nourished and nurtured in natural surroundings is different from his counter-part reared up in the glitter and glamour of urban life. Caught and coerced under the stress of fast life, a city-bred child stands for an adulthood that is impatient to grab, no matter what methods he adopts to fulfil his heart's desires. Fed on the artificial menu of fun and fads and the make-believe world of science and technology, he carries within him the seeds of ascending aspirations and mind-boggling demands on life. Under no circumstances can one disown the fatherhood of childhood in making or marring the Man.

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

—Shelley

Strange are human responses and reflexes to varying forms of performing arts and creative expositions. We seldom feel at home with what we possess 'but pine for what is not.' Though inexplicable in simple terms, the strings of human heart and psyche are moved to their deepest roots when a doleful song is being sung within the hearing distance or some tragic scene is being enacted on the stage. Our purest expression of laughter is generally mixed with some melancholy moment or mood that might have happened long ago. The songs that stir the chords within are those that bring forth tears and traumas seldom seen on the surface but very much present in the singer's voice as well as in the listener's consciousness. Comedy is a passing pleasure that dissolves itself into the fleeting applause of physical excitement. But, pathos born out of self-suffering or inherent in the 'sad music of humanity', lingers on into the various layers of sub-conscious existence.

"What cannot be cured must be endured."

Life is a peculiar paradox of pleasures and pain. The dame fortune smiles on some who are born with a silver spoon in their mouth. But for others, life's journey is beset with trials and tribulations. The course of life is not a bed of roses. No doubt the thorns that pierce into our flesh, cause physical torture and mental unrest. The stress and strain of events teach us the golden lesson that anything beyond our control or capacity has to be borne with a cheerful disposition. Certain happenings that overawe us have to be endured without the least grouse or grudge. There is no point crying in the wilderness and looking for compassion when others too are caught in a similar mess of pulls and pressures of life. The best course to follow is silent endurance of all sufferings, however poignant and painful they may be. It is only after going through fire that the genuineness of gold is established. Similarly it is after having endured the various ills and irritants of life, that one becomes immune to crying and soliciting charity.

"Let us perfect the means; the end will take care of itself."

—Swami Vivekananda

Obsessed with short-cuts and prone to achieving quick success by hook or by crook, the end tends to become highly tainted and tarnished. In a world possessed by the demon of 'fast results' the concept of right and pure means has lost its appeal on most human beings. It is in this context that the veracity of Swami's teaching acquires sterling significance and splendour. If the end is lofty, the means to reach the destination ought to be laudable. Such an advice was a matter of faith with preachers and practitioners of truth like Gandhi, for whom the perfection of means was as edifying as the end itself. Men of vision and wisdom have always emphasised the need to improve the means so that the objective, when accomplished, does not suffer from the stigma of being coloured or corrupted by questionable means or dubious designs. Once the people understand the importance of pious means, they need not worry about the end. The saying 'well begun is half done' also points out the time-tested testimony that goodness of means is the paramount pre-requisite for any end to become worthy of emulation and exultation.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUMAN RIGHTS MEET

Pakistan Withdraws Kashmir Motion

ON March 9, 1994, Pakistan withdrew the resolution on Kashmir, at the UN Human Rights Commission meet at Geneva, following a joint appeal by a large number of member States to avoid voting on the issue and to try to resolve the dispute through bilateral talks with India

The appeal, made by Iran, was joined by most of the members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, China, Australia and all member-countries of the NAM

It was Pakistan's worst diplomatic debacle and a spectacular success for India Thus, India succeeded in foiling Pakistan's attempt to internationalise the Kashmir issue

Pakistan got none of the 53 members of the UNHRC to co sponsor its resolution Bosnia agreed to be a co-sponsor in gratitude for Islamabad sheltering a few thousand of its citizens Saudi Arabia consented to lend its name as a sponsor because it was not a member of the UNHRC, thus not allowed to vote None others not even a staunch supporter like Iran were prepared to be partisan in a dispute between India and Pakistan

Thus the mandate was that Kashmir is a bilateral issue and that Pakistan should return to the negotiating table

Wide protests in Pakistan. The decision of Pakistan to withdraw the resolution on Kashmir triggered wide protests in the country Among the critics was Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, head of the National Committee on Kashmir set by the Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto, who described the withdrawal as having stemmed from 'sheer incompetence" of the foreign office

The former Prime Minister, Mr Nawaz Sharif, criticised Ms Bhutto and the foreign minister, Mr Assef Ali, whom he described as 'anti-national'

Pak withdrawal an eye-opener: Leader of the opposition Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, who headed the Indian delegation to UNHRC, said that the setback suffered by Pakistan should be an eye-opener for Kashmiris He further added that the defeat of Pakistan should clearly demonstrate to the people of the Kashmir valley that Pakistan would do nothing for them, except put their lives and property in jeopardy, at the hands of terrorists

Mr Vajpayee has suggested that the government of India should now make optimum use of the Geneva outcome and improve 'ground realities' in Kashmir He said that the first and foremost task was to restore civic administration to the panchayat level Secondly, terrorism should be crushed with firmness, for which he suggested coordinated action by a unified command

India ready to restart talks. On March 10, 1994 India reiterated its readiness to continue inter-governmental dialogue with Pakistan India hoped that Pakistan would adopt a more constructive path to resolve differences, now that it had failed, for a third consecutive time, to carry through the resolution on Kashmir at the UNHRC

(*Also see* **Special Feature-I** *on Page 790*)

CONSTITUTION

SC Upholds Sacking of BJP Governments

ON March 11, 1994, a Constitution nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court headed by Mr Justice S R Pandian upheld the dissolution of the three BJP-ruled States in the aftermath of the Ayodhya tragedy, as it declared that secularism is a basic feature of our Constitution

By its six separate verdicts running into 555 pages, the court ruled that the power vested in the President to impose its rule on the recommendation of the Governor or Cabinet was not absolute but open to judicial scrutiny

The highlights of the verdict were

- Validity of proclamation under Article 356(1) is judicially reviewable to examine whether it was issued on the basis of any material or was the proclamation *mala fide* exercise of power The entire burden of proof lies on the Union government
- Article 356 (3) is intended to be a check on the powers of the President Therefore, the assembly cannot be dissolved till the President's rule is approved by the Parliament
- Secularism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution Any State Government, working against secularism or even using caste, can be dismissed and President's rule imposed
- President s rule cannot be imposed without a written report from the Governor
- If the President's rule is imposed only on political considerations, the Court can restore the assembly
- The Apex Court or a High Court can compel the Union government to disclose material on basis of which President's rule is imposed on a State
- Dismissal of opposition-ruled State governments

when a new political party assumes power at the Centre has been held unconstitutional.

■ The Court held the imposition of President's rule in Meghalaya (1989), Nagaland (1988) and Karnataka (1989) as unconstitutional. However, no relief could be granted to the petitioners in view of the fact that fresh elections had taken place since then.

LEGISLATION

Validity of TADA Upheld

ON March 11, 1994, a five-judge Constitution bench, headed by Justice Ratnavel Pandian, upheld the validity of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

Delivering the judgement, Justice Pandian deplored the growing terrorism which had endangered the sovereignty of many nations around the world.

The judgement also permitted the validity of confessions to police officers, under Section 15 of the Act, but stipulated that it shall be in the language of the detainee.

The Court has also directed the Centre and all State governments to set up high power committees to review all TADA cases.

The Court has struck down Section 22 of the TADA Act, which permits identification of an accused on the basis of his photograph, which was to be held to have the same value as the evidence of a test identification parade. The judges observed that "we feel that gross injustice to the detriment of the person suspected may result".

GATT TREATY

Opposition warns against signing GATT

ON March 29, 1994, the entire opposition severely criticised the government for its decision to sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The government was fore-warned that the future generations would never forgive it for committing them to a deal that was "heavily loaded against developing countries".

The opposition leaders were participating in a special two-day discussion in the Lok Sabha, on the final act embodying the results of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Countering the arguments of the Opposition, Mr Mani Shankar Aiyar, the main speaker of Congress, said that the new agreement would, in fact, go a long way in boosting agriculture and bringing about much-needed improvement in other sectors of the economy. He further added that the government would be able to offer a Rs 30,860 crore subsidy to farmers, even after signing the GATT treaty. Tobacco, sugarcane and groundnut crops would face no danger of competition from imports. He said that the opposition was raising the fears of the people without justification.

Mr Aiyar further added that contrary to the propaganda that the new GATT was a "sell out", the government had managed to get whatever provisions it wanted incorporated in the final act. India's public distribution system would not be affected, nor would there be any problem with regard to the controversial issue of the intellectual property rights. There is no truth in the stories that plants would have no patents, he said.

On the other hand, he said, India would find a ready market for rice in Japan. The country could also aspire to capture 25 per cent of the world seed market.

Exim study estimates GATT gains for India at $ 4.6 billion: The Export-Import Bank of India, in a study, has estimated that India's income gains out of the GATT agreement will be $ 4.6 billion annually, with export gains alone being $ 1.25 billion. However, the benefits would not accrue immediately. The report adds that the time gap will enable exporters, policy makers and concerned organisations to implement various preparatory measures.

FOREIGN TRADE

Changes in Exim policy

WITH a view to give some more incentive to exporters having a proven track record, significant changes have been made in the import and export policy, 1992-97. It has been decided to expand the list of imports under the special imports licences. The highlights of the changes are:

■ A new category of super-star trading houses has been added to provide recognition and accord a place of pride to exporters who have performed well and have the potential of doing even better.

■ Input-output norms have been finalised for 3383 items, as against 2200 earlier.

■ Duty-free licence holders will now be allowed to source their goods from local manufacturers.

■ Regional offices can now permit imports upto Rs 25 lakh.

■ Deemed exporters who do not avail of the facility of the duty exemption scheme will be granted special import licences at the rate of 5 per cent of value of supply.

■ To make the Special Import Licences (SIL) financially more attractive, a number of items relating to health care, sports, communication and office equipment, some consumer goods not reserved for SSI units and spares are now being permitted for import through SILs.

INDIA-UK RELATIONS

Visit of Prime Minister Rao to UK

PRIME Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao visited Britain on March 13, 1994 on a five-day official visit. This was the first visit in nine years, by an Indian head of government. A new dimension was added to the economic relations between the two countries by signing a 10-year agreement to promote and protect investments in the two countries. Decks were also cleared for close relationship in the defence field.

The agreement on protection of investments en-

visages protection of wide range of investments, including moveable and immoveable property, mortgage, shares and stocks and intellectual property rights.

Britain is the first country with which India has concluded such an economic agreement. The agreement will strengthen the Indo-British partnership initiative, launched by the British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, during his New Delhi visit in January 1993.

India is a signatory of the Multi-lateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) which covers political risks and the risk of war and natural calamities. But, MIGA does not insulate the foreign investor against the danger of drastic reversal of government policies. The investment guarantee pact provides for greater security to the investing companies, by ensuring that even if the policies of the government change, the investments will remain safe.

Focus on Kashmir: The situation on Kashmir topped the agenda of the meeting between Mr Rao and Mr Major. It was conveyed to Mr Rao that while Britain supported India's position on Kashmir, it would like some sort of a political process to resume. Prime Minister Rao is believed to have told Mr Major that "fear of gun" was an impediment. The three-point British position on Kashmir was conveyed to Mr Rao. It calls for Indo-Pak talks, resumption of political process and an end to trans-border help to militants.

The occasion also provided an opportunity for India to appreciate Britain's role in mobilising support for India, during the UN Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva in February.

During his visit, Prime Minister Rao also called on the Queen at the Buckingham Palace and received Liberal Democrat leader, Mr Paddy Ashdown and Commonwealth Secretary-General, Chief Emeka Anyaoka.

In his meeting with Mr Ashdown, Prime Minister Rao restated India's position that any move towards nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia must involve China and Russia. He also conveyed the NPT, in its present form, was discriminatory.

Mr Rao also planted an oak sapling at Rinnymede where, 779 years ago, the foundations for liberty, democracy and the rule of law were laid through the Magna Carta. The memorial has been erected at the spot at which king John and his Barons put their seal to the Charter of Magna Carta. Prime Minister Rao is the second statesman, after President J.F. Kennedy of USA, to associate himself with the home of Magna Carta.

The British leaders stressed upon Mr Rao the need to finalise the time-table for the proposed Indian purchase of a trainer jet. A new Memorandum of Understanding was finalised for closer relationship in the field of defence. India conveyed to Britain that it will consider any defence deal within the new framework of this wider collaboration only.

In the past, the defence deals were made without linking them with deals for sub-system production and exports. Now the British industry has changed its perception and feels that India has the industrial muscle to become a meaningful partner, rather than a dumping ground. Both sides agreed that this changed perception can lead to a much more meaningful defence cooperation.

Cunningham visits J & K: The British shadow Foreign Secretary and Labour leader, Mr Jack Cunningham, visited Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in March-end. He asked Pakistan to cease its support to terrorists and strongly opposed internationalising the Kashmir issue. He said that there was "lot of evidence" to show that the terrorists in Kashmir were being supported externally. He praised India for its openness in giving access to Kashmir valley for politicians and diplomats from abroad.

He urged India to strengthen its diplomatic efforts in putting its case across to the world community, on the Kashmir issue.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan closes Bombay Consulate

ON March 20, 1994, Pakistan closed its consulate in Bombay. A foreign office spokesman of Pakistan attributed the closure to the "non-cooperative and negative attitude of the Indian authorities".

The spokesman said that the Indian government had "gone back on its commitment to lease the Jinnah House for the use of the consulate general. Subsequently, the Indian authorities had refused to facilitate the acquisition of suitable premises for the consulate general".

However, the Indian authorities rejected the charges of non-cooperation and said that on the other hand they had gone out of the way to assist the Pakistani authorities. The Indian side maintained that "in any case, it was the responsibility of a mission and not the host government to hire or purchase property".

The move to close the Bombay consulate has added yet another facet to the deteriorating relations between the two countries. Official sources feel that the move might be a prelude to Pakistan asking India to close down its consulate general in Karachi.

In tandem with closing of the Bombay Consulate, Pakistani authorities imposed restricitions on the Indian consulate, in the nature of impeding access to it for the local public. On March 21, 1994, India strongly protested the virtual seige of its consulate in Karachi that prevented Pakistani nationals and others from approaching it for visas.

India Blasts Pak over Kashmir

INDIA has charged Pakistan with unleashing a campaign of terror and violence in Kashmir, through its agents. The charges were made by the Indian Ambassador to the UN, Mr T.P. Sreenivasan. "The source of Pakistan's unbridled vituperation is her dream of territorial expan-

sion through violence and deception", he said.

Mr Sreenivasan was replying to Pakistan's charge during the 38th Session of the Commission on the status of women—a most unlikely forum for such issues.

Earlier, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, mother of Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, had alleged rape and other atrocities on women in Kashmir. Rebutting the allegations, Mr Sreenivasan said that the campaign of terror and violence, unleashed by Pakistani agents, has resulted in violations of the fundamental rights of all peaceful and law abiding citizens of Jammu and Kashmir, including women.

INDIA-US RELATIONS

Visit of Ms Robin Raphel

US Assistant Secretary of State, Ms Robin Raphel visited India on March 22, 1994 for a four-day official visit. The aim was to reconcile the differences over issues like non-proliferation, South-Asian security and Kashmir.

Ms Raphel made it clear that her country wanted the Kashmir dispute to be solved through bilateral talks between India and Pakistan, under the Simla Agreement, and opposed "outside aid" to the militants. She said that the US views on Kashmir were misinterpreted.

She denied that there was any pro-Pakistan tilt in the US policy on South Asia and claimed that the proposal to sell a batch of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, in exchange for a "major" nuclear non-proliferation concession from Pakistan, would enhance security in the region.

It was time to put the "turbulence behind us", she said, and assured the United States took its relationship with India very seriously. "We support a strong, stable and prosperous India", she said.

While addressing the Indian industrialists, Ms Raphel said that US action on Super 301 will be within the provisions of the GATT agreement. She dispelled industry's concerns about bilateral action against trading partners. She told the industrialists that the US government gave high priority to business relations with India and clarified that the two countries agreed on economic issues, despite disagreement on the political front.

India conveyed its protest against the US move to sell 38 F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan, saying that this would escalate tension in the region. The warning was conveyed when Ms Raphel met the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr R.L. Bhatia.

India also reiterated its opposition to the US proposal for a five-nation conference to discuss the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). India stressed that it was not workable. It was made clear that India's position in this regard was made clear in the 1988 action plan, presented to the UN by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister.

Visit of US Deputy Secretary

THE US deputy secretary of State, Mr Strobe Talbott, arrived in New Delhi on April 6, 1994 on a three-day visit to give "new impetus" to the Indo-US relations.

India's strong opposition to the proposed sale of F-16 and Orion P3 fighter aircraft to Pakistan, internationalisation of the Kashmir issue and signing of the discriminatory NPT, in its present form, were firmly conveyed to Mr Talbott. He was fully briefed about Indian concerns about the Clinton administration's South Asia policy and was asked to correct the pro-Pakistan tilt of USA.

However, the Indian side agreed to discuss the proposal for a multi-lateral forum to take up disarmament issues.

The two sides also felt that there existed a great potential for further cooperation between India and USA, bilaterally and internationally.

The references of Mr Talbott to further strengthen the relations, regardless of differences of some issues, seemed to be a part of the damage control exercise, which the Clinton administration has undertaken to prevent a further drift in the relations between the two countries, caused by some unfortunate statements on Kashmir and human rights.

On Jammu and Kashmir, Mr Talbott underlined that the State was a disputed territory and the US desired a solution through a bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan, under the Simla agreement. The US was willing to assist in the process, if both sides so desired, he said.

The Indian side pointed out that it did not regard Kashmir as a territorial dispute, but, in the interest of easing tension, was willing to bilaterally discuss with Pakistan. The process of such a dialogue hinged on Pakistan stopping its support to terrorism.

INDIA-ARGENTINA RELATIONS

Visit of Mr Carlos Saul Menem

President of Argentina, Mr Carlos Saul Menem visited India on a three-day State visit on March 31, 1994. During his meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, and the President, Dr S.D. Sharma, Mr Menem had extensive talks on the international situation and bilateral relations. Views on the economic reforms process, underway in both the countries, were also exchanged.

Agreements on setting up of a joint commission for technology, science, culture, economy and trade and on visa exemption in respect of diplomatic and official passports, were signed.

INDIA-JAPAN RELATIONS

Japan promises more aid

JAPAN has conveyed to India that it will increase the quantum of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as India had adhered to the basic principles set out in the ODA charter. In 1992 Japan had disbursed $ 425.17 million to India.

Japan's ODA to developing countries is guided by four principles which stipulate that: environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem; the use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts should be avoided; full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratisation of a market-oriented economy; and attention should be paid to trends in recipient countries' military expenditure, their development and production of weapons of mass destruction.

INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

China flogs India over Tibet meet

IN the first open criticism of India in more than six years, China recently criticised New Delhi for not having prevented an international meeting on Tibet. Later, however, it voiced the hope that the situation would "pass".

The Indian government clarified that it was in no way associated with the convening of the meeting. The Indian spokesman clarified that it could not stop the meeting because of the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech. Beijing, however, failed to appreciate the Indian stand.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Envoys of European Commission visit Kashmir

ON March 7, 1994, a team of ten envoys of the European Commission and the Organisation of Islamic Conference arrived in Srinagar on a fact-finding mission. This was second time, in less than a month, that a team of envoys visited Srinagar. Earlier a four-member team of European envoys had made a similar visit.

The envoys belonged to Bulgaria, Hungary, Mexico, Turkey, Indonesia, Senegal, Nigeria, Canada, Colombia and Venezuela.

The envoys were briefed about the operations of the security forces and the manner in which these were conducted. Replying to their queries of excesses in Sopore, Bijbehara and Kupwara, the Indian side told them that these were among very few incidents of excesses. They were told that more than 100 security personnel have been punished on charges of murder, rape and using extra force. It was also made clear that reports of human rights violations in Kashmir were exaggerated by the Pakistani media.

Some recently apprehended foreign militants were also paraded before the envoys. The weapons seized from them were displayed.

Kashmiri Pandit refugees raised anti-Pakistan slogans when the Ambassadors visited their camps in Jammu. Leaders of the refugee camps urged the envoys to declare Pakistan a "terrorist" State as that country was fuelling terrorism. They were told that the militants have forced the exodus of Pandits, Sikhs and pro-India Muslims.

Leaders of Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir told the envoys that the people of the region consider the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India as final and irrevocable. They further said that people of the State have ratified this historical fact by fully participating in the democratic process during the last 45 years.

At the end of the four-day tour the envoys welcomed the government of India's policy of transparency in regard to the State and expressed the hope that the human rights situation would improve.

While they agreed to the fact that terrorism in the State has the external support, they also hoped that the Indian government would take necessary steps to ensure that the security forces do not transgress the limits of law. They were also of the view that the people of Kashmir have many grievances which ought to be redressed.

National Conference leader killed in Jammu

ON March 19, 1994, militants killed Mr Wali Mohammad Itoo, National Conference leader and former speaker of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, in Jammu. Besides demonstrating the striking capacity of Kashmiri militants in Jammu, the killing shadowed the restart of the political process in Jammu and Kashmir. The attack came immediately after the Union Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, announced that a political package is being worked out.

RAILWAYS

Tandon Panel Report

THE Prakash Tandon Committee report on restructuring of the railways has suggested that along with the road transport sector, the railways should enter into strategic alliances with major industries, to create jointly owned transportation organisations to collect goods, load them into wagons and form them into rakes. The committee report says that the railways should "regard themselves as being in the business of transportation, and not railways alone". For this the railways should take the initiative to integrate into a multi-modal transportation systems for freight and passengers.

Major recommendations are:

- Setting up of metro transport authorities in major cities to provide integrated transportation facilities.
- Identifying responsibility centres within railway departments and designating them as cost or profit centres.

■ Development of a computerised socio-economic model of forecasting emerging transportation needs.

■ Drawing up a memorandum of understanding outlining the responsibility and authority of the railways and the areas in which the State will support it.

SCAVENGING

Pondicherry first to say bye

PONDICHERRY, the first State/Union Territory to become 100% literate, has added another feather in its cap. It has now become the first scavenger-free State of India.

The project was taken up as part of the national scheme for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents. The aim was to liberate these people from the shackles of the inhuman practice and engage them in alternative and dignified employment. Effective implementation of the scheme called for identification of the scavengers by launching rapid surveys all over the country.

The survey in Pondicherry was carried out in record two days. 118 scavenger families, comprising 476 persons, were identified. Suitable trades for self-employment were identified and followed by training. Paper making, weaving, brush and soap manufacturing and construction work were few of the areas for which training was provided.

FOREIGN MEDIA

Government to move cautiously

THE question of Doordarshan having a tie-up with the American Cable network CNN, and also some Indian newspapers having a tie-up with the foreign papers, are all speculative as the government is still weighing the pros and cons of allowing foreign media.

The Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, is reported to be of the view that before taking any decision on foreign media, the government should consult all political parties as the issue is quite sensitive.

At the recently concluded G-15 summit it was decided to go in for media channels that project the views of the Third World countries. The G-15 leaders were of the view that the US cable services, and even BBC, do not project the Third World views to their advantage. The G-15 leaders have strongly supported the need for developing own channels.

SC STRIKES DOWN BAN ON JAMAAT

ON March 18, 1994 the Supreme Court struck down the ban on Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, imposed on it, alongwith three Hindu organisations, in the aftermath of the Ayodhya tragedy, about two years ago, for its "unlawful activities" calling for plebiscite in Kashmir, predicting separation of Kashmir and for repeatedly disclaiming sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

Although the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, set-up under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, is considering validity of the ban order, passed on December 10, 1992, the apex court's judgement said "the government has failed to justify 'immediate' ban on the organisation".

Section 3 (3) of the Act provides that a ban on an organisation "shall not have effect until the Tribunal, headed by a High Court Judge, after a due adjudication, has confirmed the notification".

GOA

Political drama in Goa

ON April 2, 1994, in a sudden and wholly unexpected development, Goa's Governor, Mr Bhanu Prakash Singh, dismissed the Chief Minister Wilfred D'Souza and re-appointed former Chief Minister, Mr Ravi Naik, in his place. The action came in less than 24 hours after five ministers of the D'Souza cabinet had announced their resignation; demanding a change in the leadership.

On April 3, Mr Bhanu Prakash Singh, Governor of Goa, had to resign, after reportedly incurring the displeasure of the President, who was informed by the Prime Minister that the sacking of the D'Souza ministry and appointment of Mr Ravi Naik as Chief Minister was "arbitrary".

On April 4, Mr Ravi Naik resigned from the post of Chief Minister as more than 20 legislators in the Goa Assembly of 38 backed Mr Wilfred D'Souza and Mr Naik could muster support of only two or three legislators.

On April 7, the leadership issue came a full circle with the Congress president, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, naming Mr Wilfred D'Souza for the post of Chief Minister. Mr D'Souza took the oath of office on April 8, 1994.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

G-15 SUMMIT

THE G-15 summit opened in New Delhi on March 28, 1994 with the six participating countries attacking the developed world for continuing with protectionist tendencies under the garb of human rights and environment. The need for re-structuring the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations was also voiced.

The six heads of State, who participated in the meet, included Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Malayasian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, Indonesian President Suharto, Nigerian President Sani Abacha, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Senagalese President Abdon Diouf. The Argentinian President Carlos Menem joined the summit meeting on the concluding day. Jamaica, Egypt, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and Algeria were represented by special envoys. Mexico did not par-

ticipate.

Prime Minister Rao set the tone for the summit discussion with his blunt remarks on the new trade barriers. He urged his fellow heads of State to ensure that these barriers do not spring up again. He called for forging closer ties among the Member-nations and said that the efforts to intensify inter-action would affirm the value of "open regionalism", with the member-countries becoming viable growth centres for the free flow to trade.

Prime Minister Rao also made a call to mobilise world opinion against terrorism, fundamentalism and separatism, which, he said, had attained dangerous proportions and were attempting to undermine the nation-State system. His call was fully endorsed by the member-countries attending the meeting.

The joint communique of the fourth summit called for setting a new agenda for increased South-South cooperation and called for concerted efforts to thwart erection of new trade barriers and permanent membership for developing countries in the UN Security Council.

The communique also provided for flexible quorum for future summits, enhanced the role of the Council of G-15 foreign ministers and provided for the frequency of the summit meetings to continue at once a year.

The G-15 leaders also felt that the United Nations should be restructured to take into account the significant changes that have taken place in the post-war world. They suggested that the restructuring should rest on the principles of democratisation and transparency in decision-making in the UN and all its agencies.

In the meeting of foreign ministers of G-15, held before the start of the summit, "new initiative and mechanism", for propelling intra-trade and economic relations among the group members, was favoured.

The Indian external affairs minister, Mr Dinesh Singh, who chaired the meeting, said that besides taking the new initiative, the member-countries should pool their resources and capabilities to further South-South cooperation. He said, "we collectively represent—a combined GDP of $ 1.4 trillion and a total trade turn-over of $404 billion—markets that have been recognised as significant by the north, vast natural and human resources and technological dynamism in several sectors. The pooling of these resources and capabilities, the liberalisation and expansion of intra G-15 trade and economic relations and a degree of concordance of our world view can give this group a decisive say in the world. To achieve this our cooperation has to be more effective. This should be our touchstone."

At the concluding session of the summit, Prime Minister Rao and his Malaysian counterpart, Mr Mahathir Mohammad, urged the developing countries to guard against attempts to frustrate the Uruguay Round, through new protectionist barriers wing the pretext of social or environmental concerns.

Prime Minister Rao expressed hope that the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which will replace the GATT, would be a guarantor of weak trading partners and an arbitrator against unilateral action by rich countries.

The chairmanship of the summit was taken over by Argentina, which will host the next summit in 1995.

BOSNIA

Muslims, Croats agree on federation

ON March 18, 1994 Bosnia's Muslims and Croats signed a US-brokered pact to create a new federation within the battered ex-Yugoslav republic. The agreement was signed in Washington.

The ceremony also featured the signing of a separate accord on an eventual confederation with Croatia. The US President, Mr Bill Clinton, made a strong plea to the Serbs to also participate in the process.

Bosnian Serbs, who control 70 per cent of the territory, boycotted the federation talks. The peace talks were mediated by the US envoy, Mr Charles Redman.

The agreement is a blue print for a system of Swiss-style Cantons, under a strong Central government. The federation would have a presidency alternating between Croats and Muslims and a two-tier federal Parliament, with a majority of Muslims in the Lower House, reflecting their greater numbers, and a balance of power in the Upper House.

CHINA-JAPAN RELATIONS

Discord persists inspite of talks

THE Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa visited Beijing, for the first time since taking office in August 1993, on March 19, 1994. During his meeting with the Chinese Premier, Mr Li Peng, he asked China to understand the need for transparency in military expenditure, saying that this issue was very important for the world and for China itself.

Mr Hosokawa also called on China to use its influence on North Korea and to persuade its fellow communist neighbour to allow full international monitoring of its atomic facilities.

Regarding the defence expenditure, Premier Li Peng told Mr Hosokawa that China's military budget in both absolute and per capita terms was lower than that of many other countries. But Japan was unimpressed. It pointed to the hidden budgets under other heads such as "science and technology", as well as the re-cycled income from arms sales abroad and the profits from the tens of thousands of factories, businesses and farms controlled by the armed forces.

The reference to defence expenditure was in connection with the soft loans that Japan has given to China. The loans are subject to guidelines which take note of recipient countries' military spending.

CHINA-US RELATIONS

China rejects US concern over rights

ON March 12, 1994 China and USA took offensive postures with Premier Li Peng declaring that Beijing would "never accept US human rights concepts" and the US Secretary of State Warren Christopher warning of withdrawal of trade concessions.

Mr Li Peng told Mr Christopher that the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status was mutual and that if it was withdrawn, the United States would suffer no less. China mainly relies on its own market and was "strong in self-reliance", he said. If the MFN is revoked, the US side will loose its share in the Chinese market, he warned, noting that China planned to import $ 100 billion worth of goods a year for the next seven years.

US State department spokesman, Mr Mike McCurry, however, said that China should not believe that the MFN was in the bag and that it would have to make overall significant progress in areas such as prison labour, handling of political and religious activists and Tibet.

President Jiang Zamin of China, as well as a lobby of American businessmen, also expressed deep worry over the policy of linking trade concessions to human rights.

China's foreign minister, Mr Qian Qichan, said that the executive order of the US President and US laws are not applicable in China. Whether MFN status will be renewed in June, depends mainly on US, he said. He rejected linking human rights with trade advantages. He said that both sides have different concepts of human rights.

While talking to the American businessmen, Mr Christopher said that the US policy was "designed to protect our security, advance our prosperity and promote democracy and human rights. He asked them to use their influence to convince the Chinese that it was in their interests to make "at least the limited progress on human rights that we seek".

Military exchanges to be resumed: Despite the raging feud over human rights and threat of US to cancel the MFN status, China and USA announced, on March 14, 1994, the restoration of military exchanges. The two sides will exchange knowhow on putting military technology and facilities to civilian use, an area in which China has acquired lots of experience.

JAPAN-USA RELATIONS

Japan lifts 13-year-old export restrictions

ON March 29, 1994, Japan announced that it has decided to lift its 13-year-old voluntary export restrictions to the USA from April 1, 1994, saying that the restrictions would not serve the interest of both parties.

The announcement was part of the new economic package and market opening measures. Prime Minister Hosokawa's government feels that the measures will help stay the trade actions against Japan, threatened by the USA. The Japanese government has pledged that by the end of June 1994, it will complete a list of deregulatory measures that will make doing business in Japan easier for foreigners.

At present Japan is having a trade surplus of more than $ 150 billion with all its trading partners.

ITALY

Berlusconi's alliance wins elections

IN the general elections held on March 27, 1994, Italy veered resolutely to the Right, giving the Right wing alliance, led by the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, an absolute majority in the Lower House and 50 per cent of senatorial seats.

The Right wing alliance, which brought together Berlusconi's Forza Italia Party, the Federalist Northern League, led by Umberto Bossi, and the neo-Fascist National Alliance, led by Gian Franco Fini, has won 366 of 630 seats in the Lower House.

The Left wing alliance, made up of various small and large parties, including Left leaning Catholics, the Greens, the Socialists and the Communists, and led by the reformed former Communist Party, now known as the Democratic Party of the Left, won 212 seats.

The results of the elections indicate that in Mr Berlusconi the Italians found something new. They have preferred to vote for a larger than life media magnate, who has dangled before them the promise of the kind of life he portrays on his TV shows. The 45 years of Christian Democrats rule, that had resulted in corruption creeping into all spheres of life, had also forced the Italian voter to try a new entity.

SOMALIA

Warlords sign pact

SOMALIA'S two most powerful warlords, Mr Mohammed Farah Aideed, who heads the Somali National Alliance (SNA), and Mr Ali Mahdi Mohammed, leader of the "Group of 12" coalition, signed a peace agreement on March 24, 1994, calling for a ceasefire and national reconciliation conference in May, 1994, to elect a President.

The agreement was reached after nearly two weeks of torturous negotiations at Nairobi, which were sponsored by the United Nations.

The main principles included in the agreement are: "Repudiation of any form of violence as a means of resolving conflicts and implementation of a ceasefire and voluntary disarmament throughout Somalia."

SRI LANKA

Opposition wins Provincial Council Polls

IN the elections for the Southern Provincial Council (SPC) the People's Alliance (PA), an opposition coali-

tion, scored an upset victory to win 32 seats out of the 53-seat House.

The elections, held on March 24, 1994, were a sequel to the dismissal of the previous SPC government, also led by PA. United National Party (UNP), running the country uninterruptedly since 1977, won 23 seats, far short of its expectations.

The defeat of UNP is expected to intensify the power struggle within the party. Another aspect that has come to the fore is that electorate of the Southern Province, despite being overwhelmigly Sinhalese Buddhists, rejected President Wijetunga's strident communal overtone during the campaign.

The results are also expected to stall, for the time being, President Wijetunga's controversial plan to hold a referendum to finalise the *de facto* demerger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

MIDDLE EAST

UN condemns Hebron massacre

ON March 18, 1994, after days of dithering, the UN Security Council condemned the massacre of over 30 Muslims in the Hebron mosque.

The resolution had been held up for almost three weeks since a Jewish settler had killed the Palestinians, as the United States linked its support to an assurance by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, that it would resume the peace talks with Israel, once the Council adopts the resolution.

Shortly after the resolution was passed, the United States announced that senior Israeli and Palestinian officials will meet soon to resume the peace talks.

Accord on more forces for Hebron: On March 31, 1994, the PLO and Israel signed an agreement on the protection of Palestinians in the West Bank town of Hebron and immediate resumption of over-all peace talks.

According to the pact, a contingent of about 160 lightly armed international force would be deployed in Hebron, to protect the Palestinians.

The two sides also agreed to accelerate overall talks on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and establishment of Palestinian autonomy for Gaza and Jericho, with the objective of making up for the lost time.

The agreement was signed in Cairo by the chief negotiators, Mr Nabil Shaath of the PLO and Maj Gen. Amon Shahak of Israel.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

USA extends ban on N-tests

THE US President, Mr Bill Clinton has extended the moratorium on US nuclear weapon testing till September 1995. The current moratorium was to expire on September 1994. Among the factors leading to the extension was the restraint showed by other nuclear powers in not responding to China's nuclear test in October, 1993, with tests of their own.

Encouraging progress in the negotiations towards an international comprehensive test ban treaty was cited as another reason. According to a White House spokeswoman "resuming tests would have sent the wrong signal around the world".

Pakistan not to roll back N-plan

THE foreign minister of Pakistan, Sardar Assef Ahmed Ali, has ruled out the rolling-back of his country's nuclear programme under American pressure. He further added that Islamabad will not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty unilaterally.

Earlier USA had offered to deliver 38 F-16 fighter aircraft to Pakistan if it agreed to roll-back its nuclear programme. Pakistan has already paid $ 658 million for the aircraft. The delivery of the consignment was stalled because under the Pressler amendment the US President is required to certify that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons, for Pakistan to become eligible for US economic and military aid.

Mr Ali said that Pakistan would not cap its nuclear programme just for the sake of getting a few F-16s

China forces a watered down stand on North Korea

ON March 31, 1994, China forced the Security Council to abandon its attempt to adopt a resolution on North Korea and instead issue a muted statement asking it to allow unhindered inspection of its facilities.

The Council did not even make an implied threat of further action, as the resolution had envisaged, and set no deadline for North Korea to comply its demand.

Responding to the resolution, the North Korean envoy, Mr Pak Gil Yon, said that the statement would not help at all in the solution of the nuclear issue. "We have nothing more to show to the IAEA inspectors, at this stage", he said.

North Korea had earlier prevented a team from the IAEA from carrying out a full inspection. Since North Korea is a signatory to the NPT, it is bound by it to allow its nuclear sites to be inspected.

It is suspected that North Korea is diverting nuclear materials for a clandestine weapons programme.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty flays Pakistan

IN a recent report, Amnesty International has indicted the Pakistan government for serious human rights violations like fake encounters, torture of innocent people and custodial deaths.

The report is based on interviews with the victims, their relatives, human rights lawyers and reports in the media in Pakistan. According to the Amnesty report tor-

ture, including rape in police custody, is widespread in Pakistan.

The report also cites instances of political parties using torture against dissidents or political opponents and rural landlords resorting to torture of bonded labourers, in their private jails, with the connivance of the authorities.

TREATIES

Climate change treaty becomes law

WITH 50 of the 150 signing governments ratifying the UN framework convention on climate, signed at the Rio Earth Summit, the treaty has now become an international law with effect from March 21, 1994. The treaty is now binding on the ratifying parties, which include most of the major emitters of greenhouse gases.

The treaty commits developed countries to take measures to return their carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases' emissions to 1990 levels by 2000 AD. Their other commitments include protecting and enhancing greenhouse gas 'sinks' and 'reservoirs' (such as forests that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere) and providing financial and technological resources.

Developing countries are not required to limit emissions. However, they have accepted commitments to draw up 'inventories' of sources and quantities of their greenhouse gas emissions, carry out national programmes for mitigating the climatic change and adapting to it effects, strengthen scientific and technical research activities and promote education and public awareness programmes about the climatic change.

MEXICO

Assassination of presidential candidate

LUIS Donaldo Colosio, presidential candidate of the ruling Pri party and the man who had been widely expected to be the next leader of Mexico, was assassinated on March 23, 1994.

Colosio, 44, was shot in the head and the abdomen as he mingled with supporters, after finishing a campaign speech in a poor area of Ttijuana.

TERRORISM

Afghan resistance turns into militancy

ACCORDING to reports in US and Pakistani newspapers, what began as a resistance to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, has turned into militant fundamentalism, threatening the political stability in Muslim and non-Muslim countries. Different militant groups, cradled in Pakistan during the Afghan resistance in the 1980s, have now spread out to many countries.

Although Pakistan fights shy of admitting, even its political instability for the past five years can be ascribed to these fundamentalist forces. It has been because of these forces, directly or indirectly, that Pakistan saw five governments change in these many years. Fundamentalists are basically against the parliamentary democracy, as practised in Pakistan.

USA, which encouraged the militant fundamentalism during the Afghan war, also had a bitter taste of it. The World Trade Centre in New York was bombed by militants trained in Pakistan. A fundamentalist Muslim group, known as "Al-Fuqra" and founded by a Pakistani, is suspected to be behind many murders in the past ten years in the USA.

SOUTH AFRICA

Troops take over Bophuthatswana

ON March 12, 1994, South Africa's military took control of the nominally independent homeland of Bophuthatswana. The authorities said that the army will stay until there was free political activity.

The action was taken after the multi-party Transitional Executive Council (TEC), overseeing the run-up to South Africa's first all-race elections in April, decided to depose the homeland leader, Mr Luces Mangope.

Following a mass uprising on March 11, 71-year-old Mangope had agreed to take part in the April 26-28 elections but had refused a key demand to guarantee free political activity in the homeland. This prompted President F.W. De Klerk to send in the army and take control of the homeland.

Bophuthatswana was created as an independent homeland under apartheid in 1977. It has been ruled since then by Mr Mangope.

EUROPEAN UNION

Britain, Spain reject new voting rules

BRITAIN and Spain have refused to accept changes in the voting rules of the European Union. The dispute threatens to disrupt the admission of Austria, Finland and Sweden and possibly Norway, in the Union in 1995.

Currently voting in ministerial meeting is done by the size of a country. Germany, France, Britain and Italy get 10 votes each out of a total 75. Spain gets 8, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and Portugal 5 each, Denmark and Ireland 3 each and Luxembourg 2.

Britain and Spain want to keep rules allowing two large nations and one small the power to veto decisions by mustering 23 votes. Others want to streamline decision making by raising the "blocking minority" to 27, when the new countries join.

50TH MINISTERIAL SESSION OF ESCAP

THE 50th Ministerial session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) was held in New Delhi in first week of April, 1994.

The first day was marked by India taking up cudgels against neo-protectionism. In his inaugural address,

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao asked member-nations to oppose moves, by some countries, to put social and environmental concerns on the trade agenda. Their moves will nullify the comparative advantage of the developing nations, he said.

India's stand on the issue found support from the executive secretary of ESCAP, Mr Rafeeuddin Ahmed, when, during the first session of the meet, he called upon the member-countries to guard against the new form of protectionism.

Hong Kong, Bangladesh and Malaysia also displayed solidarity with India.

Among other things discussed were the ways to maintain the momentum of continuing economic growth in the region as well as to spread it to the region's 13 least developed countries.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (formerly known as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) is the regional arm of the UN and was founded in Shanghai in 1947, originally to assist in the reconstruction efforts of countries devastated by war. The orientation of the organisation, however, was soon changed to development. In 1949, its headquarter was moved to Bangkok. The name "ESCAFE" was changed to 'ESCAP', in 1974, to highlight the responsibilities of the organisation in the field of social development, as well as to reflect the broader geographical scope of its activities.

Today ESCAP comprises of 48 members and 10 associate members. The membership also includes 5 non-regional countries (France, Netherlands, Russia, UK and USA). The ESCAP region contains some 58 per cent of the world population living on approximately one quarter of the total world land.

The theme topic of the 50th Annual Session at Delhi was "Infrastructure as key to economic growth and regional economic cooperation".

IRELAND

IRA's first truce in two decades

ON April 6, 1994 Irish Republican Army (IRA), a terrorist group fighting for independence of Northern Ireland from Britain, laid down its arms for the first significant ceasefire in two decades. The move was termed as a trick by Britain. The guerrillas hinted that the three-day truce could become open-ended if the British government agreed to talk to their political wing, Sinn Fein.

Britain, backed by the Irish Republic, refused and stuck by the offer it made in December, 1993, in a Joint Anglo-Irish declaration, to talk to Sinn Fein only after the IRA halts its campaign for good.

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Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ATO: Air Taxi Operators.

IBPI: Indo-British Partnership Initiative.

AVIATION

India's first multi-role aircraft

INDIA'S first low speed and privately-produced multi-role aircraft, *Observer*, will be ready for sale soon.

The six-seater aircraft has been manufactured by Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL), in collaboration with Partenavia of Italy. The maiden flight was undertaken on March 21, 1994, at Bangalore, marking another milestone in India's civil aviation history.

Observer, which is an adoption of successful P68 series aircraft, is designed to provide an alternate and more economic solution in the field where helicopters have been operative till date.

Observer is a 4-cylinder fuel-injected 200 HP machine. It has the capacity to carry maximum take-off weight of 2084 kg, with a cruising speed of 307 km ph. It can attain a service height of 20,000 feet and can also fly as low as 150 feet. In an emergency it can fly non-stop for 2,400 kms.

Bangalore-based Taneja Aerospace has its factory located at Hosur in Tamil Nadu. The Rs 20 crore venture has an installed capacity of 24 aircraft.

AWARDS

Kabir Samman, 92-93

THE noted Oriya poet, Mr Ramakant Rath, has been chosen for the 1992-93 *Kabir Samman* for excellence, outstanding creativity and dedication in the field of poetry.

The award has been instituted by the government of Madhya Pradesh and carries a cash prize of Rs one lakh and a citation.

Vyas Samman, 1993

EMINENT Hindi litterateur, Mr Girija Kumar Mathur, has been *posthumously* conferred the prestigious *Vyas Samman* award for his anthology of poems titled *Main Waqt Ke Hoon Samne*.

The award has been instituted by the K.K. Birla Foundation and comprises of a cash prize worth Rs 1.5 lakh, a shawl and a citation.

Jeevan Raksha Padak

THE President of India has awarded the *Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak* (medal) to two, *Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak* to three and *Jeevan Raksha Padak* to 65 people for their acts of conspicuous courage, foresight and concern for human lives.

The *Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak* has been awarded, *Posthumously*, to master P.S. Anurag Murthy of Secunderabad and Second Lieutenant Sanjay Gupta of Shimla.

The *Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak* has been awarded, *posthumously*, to Mr Ramesh Kumar of Haryana, Ms T. Leela of Kerala and Mr Vijay Kumar Bhardwaj of Assam.

Oscar awards, 1994

Best Picture: Schindler's List, directed by Steven Spielberg.

Best Actor: Tom Hanks for his role, of a lawyer fighting a discrimination while dying of Aids, in the movie 'Philadelphia'.

Best Actress: Holly Hunter, for her role of the mute mail-order bride, in the movie 'The Piano'.

Best Director: Steven Spielberg for 'Schindler's List'.

BOOKS

'Main Waqt Ke Hoon Samne'

THIS book has been written by Mr Girija Kumar Mathur, winner of the third *Vyas Samman* award. The work is a culmination of his long creative innings with poetry, stretching over five decades.

Rooted in Indian philosophy, these poems make the reader aware of the modernistic and creative currents inherent in tradition.

DISCOVERY

Oldest ever 'signboard' excavated at Harappan site

THE Archaeological Survey of India has excavated what could be the oldest signboard in the world: an inscription of 10 signs of the Harappan script. It was excavated from Dholavira (Gujarat) recently.

Before this significant discovery, archaeologists had found Harappan script on seals, bangles and other small objects.

But in Dholavira, the script comprises letters which are about 37 cm in height and 25 to 27 cm in width. The faint traces available on the upper side of the inscription indicate, that these characters had been engraved on a wooden board.

Besides these large-sized signs, it was for the first time that complete foot print of the Harappan man was traced in the country. Another important contribution of Dholavira excavations is in the area of aesthetic architecture, where beautifully carved and polished pillars have been traced.

The discovery of such pillars in Mohenjodaro and Harappa had given rise to many fanciful and conflicting theories with regard to their use in these areas. Some scholars claimed they were yoni stone and were being used for protecting sacred saplings, while others thought they were astronomical instruments or anchor stones. Dholavira evidence has now put all controversies at rest, as these have been found as decorative elements in majestic structures.

Dholavira, a small sleepy village ensconced at a corner of an isolated island of Khadir in the Great Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, is now one amongst five largest urban centres of the Harappan civilization.

PERSONS

Kasturirangan, Dr Krishnaswamy

DR Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan is the new Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

He was born in 1940 at Ernakulam. A soft-spoken and brilliant aerospace scientist, he obtained his doctorate degree in experimental high energy astronomy in 1971, from the Gujarat University.

He joined the ISRO Satellite Centre in 1971. During his association with ISRO he has held several important positions in satellite programmes, starting from the first Indian satellite, *Aryabhatta*.

Roerich, Devika Rani

Ms Devika Rani Roerich, the first lady of the Indian cinema and the only link with the "Talkie" era, died on March 9, 1994 at the age of 86.

She started her film career early in life and was a partner of the now defunct Bombay Talkies, which was set-up by her first husband, Mr Himanshu Rai.

Ms Devika Rani was picked out by Mr Himanshu Rai, from among the young ladies of the elite class, as he considered that the presence of such actresses, in filmdom, would lend respectability to it.

She was born on March 30, 1908, in Waltair, to Col M.N. Choudhri, the first Surgeon-General of Madras, and Leela Choudhri. She was educated in England. While at school, she received a scholarship from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Royal Academy of Music, to study acting and music. She specialised in textile designing and also studied architecture.

She met Himanshu Rai when she was studying architecture. Rai's first talkie *Karma* was also Devika Rani's first film. Although she made a lasting impression in the minds of cinegoers, she acted in only 17 films in her illustrious career. Some of her classics were *Achyut Kanya, Janma Bhoomi* and *Bandhan*. Her role in *Achyut Kanya*, which heralded a very high social reform intent in cinema, will always be remembered.

After the death of her first husband, Mr Himanshu Rai, she gave up acting and associated herself with the production of films. Well-known movies like *Punarmilan, Kangan* and *Bhabhi* were produced by her.

Ms Devika Rani married the well-known Russian artist, Dr Svetoslav Roerich, in 1945. With him she started the Karnataka Chitrakala Parishad, which today has become an institution of repute, in the field of art.

She was the recipient of the first Dada Saheb Phalke award.

SPACE RESEARCH

India poised to become a major space power

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Department of Science, India will become a major space power by the turn of the century and is set to compete commercially in the international space market.

According to the report, the country is on the threshold of achieving self-reliance in the launch vehicle technology. In the process, a strong technical manpower base has been created and research and development infrastructure built up.

The close partnership of the space industry, with the public and private and joint sectors, has enabled the Indian industry to meet the production demands for space products and services, in a timely and cost-effective way.

The report says that during the last decade, the country's space programme had made an enviable progress and transitioned from the experimental to the operational phase. Indigenous space segment for communication, television, meteorology, disaster warning and natural resources management has been established through the INSAT (Indian National Satellite) and IRS (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite).

Further progress has been made in the development of the second generation satellites in the IRS series. IRS-IC and IRS-ID will have better spatial and spectral resolutions, stereo viewing and on board recording facility. IRS-IC is scheduled for launch during 1994-95 and IRS-ID during 1996-97.

Giving details of the future plans, the report has indicated that three more satellites in the INSAT-2B series, namely INSAT-2C, 2D and 2E, with the first two incorporating "KU band transponders" in place of the meteorological payload, are now under fabrication. INSAT-2C is scheduled for launch in mid-1995 and INSAT-2D in 1996.

First GSLV flight in 1996 : Fabrication of all three stages of the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has begun and the first GSLV flight is slated for 1996.

The basic design of the cryo-engine has been completed and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has already selected industries, in the private and public sector, that will fabricate the cryo-engine.

Scientists have also conducted wind tunnel studies, on the GSLV, to study its response to varying wind conditions. A liquid hydrogen plant has been commissioned at the liquid propulsion systems centre in Mahendragiri.

The GSLV is intended to be India's most powerful rocket, designed to help carry a 2500 kg INSAT-class satellite into a 36,000-km orbit. It will be the first indigenous rocket to be powered by liquid hydrogen and oxygen.

Space programme to receive boost in 1994: The Indian space programme is expected to receive an impetus in 1994, with the launch of the second flight of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), the fourth flight of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) and the IRS-IC remote sensing satellite.

The second developmental launch of PSLV-D2 is planned for end 1994, after incorporating all modifications suggested by the

failure analysis committee, which inquired into the failure of the first launch of PSLV-D1.

The committee concluded that the failure was due to software error in the pitch control loop of the guidance and control processor. The 280 tonne, 44 metre tall PSLV is designed to launch 1,000 kg class remote sensing payload into 900 km orbit.

The fourth developmental flight of ASLV-D4, with SROSS-C2 satellite, will be launched during the first half of 1994. A number of improvements have been incorporated in the vehicle.

Most of the sub-systems for ASLV-D4 have been completed and the vehicle integration is in progress. ASLV is a 41.7 tonne, 23.8 metre tall launch vehicle, capable of placing 100-150 kg class satellites into low earth orbit.

Arianespace to launch two Indian satellites

THE two multi-purpose communication satellites, INSAT-2C and INSAT-2D, being built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), will be launched by the French space agency, Arianespace, during the second half of 1995 and 1996, respectively. An agreement to this effect was signed by the Department of Space, with Arianespace, in Paris on March 9, 1994.

The second generation INSAT-2C and INSAT-2D are the third and fourth satellites of the INSAT-2 series being built by ISRO. They are expected to add subsequently to the capacity available for communications.

The two satellites will carry KU band transponders, in addition to the C-band, S-band and extended C-band transponders. With increased power levels, the C-band transponders will enhance television coverage capabilities and extend remote area communication services.

The operationalisation of these two satellites will facilitate the setting up of mobile satellite communication services, for the first time in the country.

MISCELLANY

Rajiv Gandhi computer varsity okayed

THE Government of India has cleared a proposal to set up the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Computer Sciences, India's first university in private sector.

The university, proposed by the Indian Non-Resident Association of Chicago, would exclusively impart computer education in the country. It is modelled principally on the University of California and the Carnegie Melon University of USA for its basic concepts, objectives and functions.

The university, which will have its headquarter at Hyderabad, is envisaged to have an institute offering certificates, diplomas and post diploma courses, a college offering degree, post-graduate degrees and a software development centre to develop software packages.

It is being set up on the pattern of a central university, but the only difference is that it will not receive any funding from the Government. The NRI association has agreed to provide to the university $ 15 million by way of financial, infrastructural and material assistance.

Floating bookshop to spread goodwill

M.V. Doulos, the world's oldest passenger liner, which once transported onions between New York and Texas, has transformed into a floating bookshop with an entirely different mission of spreading goodwill among people.

Owned by a Germany-based international charity trust, the vessel, whose career as a passenger liner dates back to the late forties, is described as a floating "United Nations" and enjoys a place in the Guinness Book of World Records.

What makes the ship unique is that its officers, crew members and staff are all volunteers from 35 different nations. At present, there are 300 people on-board, some with their families and children.

The floating book fair carries more than half a million books and 4,000 titles in different languages. The vast range of subjects includes science, medicine, arts, cooking and a large section on children books.

The turnover from book sale is nearly a million per year and the crew members make it a point to stock books in the language of the nation where it berths.

Doulos had recently berthed at the Cochin port. Since 1978, about 10.5 million people have visited the ship and the Doulos has visited 250 ports in 61 different countries in South America, Europe, Africa, India, South East Asia, Australia and the Pacific.

The Guinness Book of World Records has recognised the ship as the world's oldest ocean going passenger liner, still in service at the age of 80.

Plastics and Farming

PLASTICULTURE, or the use of plastics, may soon revolutionise the agricultural scenario in India, with its scope for extensive use, from soil mulching and irrigation to packaging material.

Innovative and appropriate use of plasticulture assumes great significance at this critical juncture, when productivity of certain crops in the country has started decreasing because of inherent technological constraints.

Plastics can be used in a number of places, like lining of canals with plastic film, and plastic pipes to bring in water, considerably reducing seepage loss. Its use in packing fresh fruits and vegetables could minimise spoilage during long distance transportation.

A recent innovation in use of plastic in farming has been as mulch, a well proven technique of covering tilled soil. Plastics have soil barrier properties and can help in maintaining favourable conditions of plant growth by restoring soil temperature, minimising water loss by evaporation, transportation and leaching and suppressing weed growth.

SPORTS

BODY BUILDING

'Mr India' title

PARSAD Kumar of Services retained the 'Mr India' title in the 33rd Senior National and 4th Inter-State Body Building Championships held at Jalandhar.

CRICKET

New Zealand-India One-off Test series

THE one-off Test between New Zealand and India ended in a draw. The match was played at Hamilton.

New Zealand-India one-day series

THE four-match series ended in a 2-2 draw. While India lost the first match by 29 runs, it won the second match by seven wickets and the third match by 12 runs. The fourth match was won by New Zealand by six wickets.

The highlight of the series was 82 runs in 49 balls, scored by Sachin Tendulkar in the second match played at Auckland.

New Zealand-Pakistan one-day series

PAKISTAN clinched the five-match series 3-1. The fourth match ended in a tie. It was New Zealand's first international one-day tie, but the fourth for Pakistan.

South Africa-Australia Test series

THE three-Test series ended in a 1-1 tie. While South Africa had won the first Test, Australia took the second Test, played at Cape Town. The third Test, played at Durban, ended in a draw.

West Indies-England Test series

WEST Indies bowled out England for 46, in their second innings, to win the third Test match, played at Port-of-Spain, by 147 runs. England, thus, recorded the 14th lowest Test score of all time. They just managed to pass their lowest-ever Test score of 45, made against Australia in 1886-87.

Ranji Trophy

BOMBAY were crowned the national cricket champions for the 31st time when they defeated West Bengal by 8 wickets, to win the Ranji Trophy.

Nayan Mongia equalls world record

WITH 5 dismissals (three catches and two stumpings) in second one-day match against New Zealand, played at Auckland, Nayan Mongia equalled the world record of most dismissals in an innings in one-day internationals.

Mongia is now the fourth Indian wicket-keeper and the seventh in the world to effect five dismissals in an innings. The other three Indians are S.M.H. Kirmani, S. Viswanath and Kiran More.

Azhar stays skipper

MOHAMMED Azharuddin has been retained as the captain of the Indian team for the six-nation Australiasia Cup at Sharjah.

HOCKEY

57th National Championship

INDIAN Airlines defeated Bombay in a tie-breaker to become national champions. The championship was held at Bombay.

Champions trophy

PAKISTAN defeated Germany to lift the 16th Champions trophy of the world Hockey tournament, played at Lahore, Pakistan.

TABLE TENNIS

European Championship

BELGIUM'S Jean-Michel Saive took the men's title and Sweden's Marie Svennson took the women's title. The championship was held at Birmingham, England.

TENNIS

Salem Open

WORLD number one Pete Sampras defeated Lionel Roux of France to win the title.

Davis Cup world group match (India *vs* USA)

USA made a clean sweep to defeat India 5-0 in the Davis Cup world group tie, held in New Delhi. USA now meets Netherlands in the second round. This was the sixth consecutive time that USA defeated India in Davis Cup meetings.

Women to play five sets too

THE women's final at the 1995 Australian open will be played over the best-of-five sets. The Australian open is the first of the four grand slam tournaments to introduce the format for women's final.

VOLLEYBALL

16th Federation Cup

SOUTHERN Railway lifted the men's title while Indian Railways retained the women's title.

WRESTLING

29th National championship

RAILWAYS emerged champions for the seventh successive time. The championship was held at Arah in Bihar.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Eduardo Frei: He has been elected as the President of Chile.

Mirko Marjanovic: He has been elected as Prime Minister of Republic of Serbia.

Cesar Gaviria: President of Colombia, he has been elected as the Secretary-General of the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Dr Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan: He has been appointed as the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Vichhai Vannasin: He is the new Ambassador of Thailand to India.

M.K. Rao: He has been appointed as the Chairman of the Railway Board.

Prof Rajendra Singh: He has been appointed as the head of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

Justice (Retd) S.R. Pandian: He is to head the fifth pay commission.

RESIGNED

Morihiro Hosokawa: Prime Minister of Japan.

Bhanu Prakash Singh: Governor of Goa. Kerala's Governor, Mr B. Rachaiah has been appointed caretaker Governor of Goa.

K.C. Lenka: Union Minister of State for Railways.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom: President of Maldives.

Alain Juppe: Foreign Minister of France.

Dr Gunter Rexrodt: German Federal Minister of Economics.

Roberto Robiana: Foreign Minister of Cuba.

Alexander Yordanov: Chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria.

Strobe Talbott: US Deputy Secretary of State.

Robin Raphel: US Assistant Secretary of State.

DIED

Devika Rani Roerich: First lady of the Indian Cinema. She was also the first winner of the Dada Saheb Phaike award. She was 86.

Rajeswara Rao: Veteran Communist leader and the former General-Secretary of the Communist Party of India. He was 80.

EVENTS

MARCH

11—A nine-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, headed by Justice R. Pandian, upholds the validity of the proclamation of President's rule in BJP-ruled Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, in wake of the Ayodhya incident, in December 1992.

13—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrives in Britain on a four-day official tour.

17—Violent Jharkhand agitators blow up railway tracks as their 48-hour bandh enters the second day.

18—Former Speaker of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and prominent National Conference Leader, Mr Wali Mohammed Ittoo, is shot dead by terrorists in Jammu.

21—India once again offers to resume bilateral talks with Pakistan.

23—75 people are killed in a Aeroflot A-310 airbus crash in Southern Siberia. The flight was going to Moscow from Hong Kong.

24—Peaceful polling is held in the elections to the Southern Provincial Council in Sri Lanka.

26—More than 42 people are killed as tornado hits Piedmont in Albana State of USA.

—The Union Minister of State for Home, Mr Rajesh Pilot, escapes unhurt in an attack by militants in Srinagar.

29—Media Mogul Silvio Berlusconi and his neo-fascist and federalist allies win a stunning victory in Italy's elections.

—Maj General E.W. Fernandes, director general of Military intelligence, and 12 army officers and jawans are killed in a massive explosion at the Field Ordnance Depot at Srinagar.

APRIL

1—Five ministers resign from the Goa ministry.

2—Chief Minister of Goa, Mr Wilfred D'Souza, is dismissed by the Goa Governor, Mr Bhanu Prakash Singh. Mr Ravi Naik is installed as the new Chief Minister.

3—Goa's Governor, Mr Bhanu Prakash Singh is asked to resign by the President, following his controversial decision to sack Mr Wilfred D'Souza as Chief Minister of Goa.

8—Mr Wilfred D'Souza is re-installed as the Chief Minister of Goa.

—Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa, resigns, following charges of dubious personal financial deals, which he was unable to explain.

—Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi are killed in rocket attack on their plane, by the rebels. Rwandan capital Kigali is rocked by several explosions.

—Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, of Pakistan, rules out unilateral capping of its nuclear programme.

10—66 people are feared drowned as a tractor-trailer falls into canal near Pathankot in Punjab.

—USA and Pakistan agree to capping ballistic missiles in South Asia.

MILESTONES

Nirmala Samant: She is the first woman Mayor of Bombay. She was the Congress candidate.

P.G.S. Mony: A well-known nuclear scientist, he has been selected for the prestigious French Republic award of Chevalier (Knight) in the Ordre National du Merite (meritorious order of the nation). This decoration is normally bestowed upon French citizens.

Ms Mayawati: General Secretary of the Bahujan Samaj Party, who has been in the news recently for her objectionable remarks on Mahatama Gandhi. She was recently elected to Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh.

Tenzin Chentse: 10-year-old Tibetan boy who has been "coronated" as the 17th Karmapa-head of the Rumtek monastery in Sikkim. He succeeded late Karmapa Rang Jung Rigpai Dorje, who built the Rumtek monastery after he fled from Chinese annexed Tibet, in 1959.

I.A.S. Prelims General Studies Paper—1993

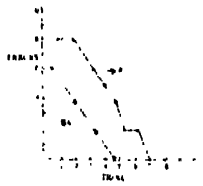
1. If ABRA-CADABRA is 1,2,9,1-3,1,4,1,2,9,1, HOCUS-POCUS will be

(*a*) 5,6,3,7,8-0,6,3,7,8
(*b*) 8,16,5,21,19-16,15,5,21,19
(*c*) 8,16,5,21,19-15,16,5,21,19
(*d*) 5,6,3,7,8-6,5,3,8,7

2. Four persons Alok, Bhupesh, Chandu and Dinesh have a total of Rs 100 among themselves. Alok and Bhupesh between them have as much money as Chandu and Dinesh between them but Alok has more money than Bhupesh, and Chandu has only half the money that Dinesh has. Alok has in fact Rs 5 more than Dinesh. Who has the most money?

(*a*) Alok (*b*) Bhupesh
(*c*) Chandu (*d*) Dinesh

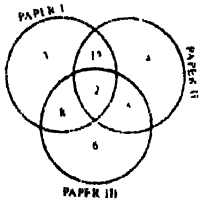
3. Given below is the performance of two learners A and B:



Which one of the following can be deduced from the graph?

(*a*) The learning task was difficult
(*b*) The learning task was easy
(*c*) B learned faster than A throughout the task
(*d*) A learned faster than B throughout the task

4. Consider the Venn diagram given below:



The numbers in the Venn diagram are persons reading the newspapers indicated. The diagram is drawn after surveying 50 persons. In a population of 10,000 how many can be expected to read at least two newspapers?

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(*a*) 5000 (*b*) 6250 (*c*) 6000 (*d*) 5400

5. In an examination, every candidate took physics or mathematics or both. 65.8% took physics and 59.2% took mathematics. The total number of candidates was 2000. How many took both mathematics and physics?

(*a*) 750 (*b*) 700 (*c*) 550 (*d*) 500

6. A point is selected at random inside a rectangle and perpendiculars are drawn on each side from the point. The sum of these perpendiculars is 24 cm. If the length of the rectangle is 3 times the width, the perimeter of the rectangle will be:

(*a*) 36 cm (*b*) 42 cm (*c*) 24 cm (*d*) 48 cm

7. In a group of six women there are four dancers, four vocal musicians, one actress and three violinists. Girija and Vanaja are among the violinists while Jalaja and Shailaja do not know how to play on the violin. Shailaja and Tanuja are among the dancers. Jalaja, Vanaja, Shailaja and Tanuja are all vocal musicians and two of them are also violinists. If Pooja is an actress who among the following is both a dancer and a violinist?

(*a*) Jalaja (*b*) Shailaja
(*c*) Tanuja (*d*) Pooja

8. If you are the ninth person in the queue starting from either end the number of persons in the queue is:

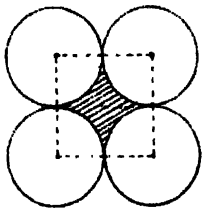
(*a*) 10 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 17 (*d*) 19

9. A father is now three times as old as his son. Five years back, he was four times as old as his son. The age of the son is:

(*a*) 12 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 18 (*d*) 20

10. If the product of two numbers is 320 and their ratio is 1 : 5, what is the difference between the squares of these two numbers?

(*a*) 1024 (*b*) 1356 (*c*) 1536 (*d*) 1635



11. Four equal circles are described at the four corners of a square so that each touches two of the others as shown in the above figure. The area enclosed by the circumferences of the circles (shaded area in the figure) is $13\frac{5}{7}$ sq.cm. Find the radius of the circles. (Assume $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

(*a*) 4 cm (*b*) 2.5 cm (*c*) 7.5 cm (*d*) 6 cm

12. A rectangular sheet of aluminium foil measuring 5 cm. by 10 cm is rolled into a cylinder of height 10 cm. If the cost of painting the cylinder is Rs 2 per sq. cm, then the cost of painting the outer surface of the cylinder will be

(*a*) Rs 400 (*b*) Rs 200 (*c*) Rs 150 (*d*) Rs 100

13. In a single throw of a pair of dice what is the probability of getting a sum of 8?

(*a*) $\frac{8}{12}$ (*b*) $\frac{1}{36}$ (*c*) $\frac{4}{36}$ (*d*) $\frac{5}{36}$

14. A lottery system has ticket numbers with eight digits. There are ten first prizes of Rs 1.00 lakh each, one hundred second prizes of Rs 10,000 each and one thousand third prizes of

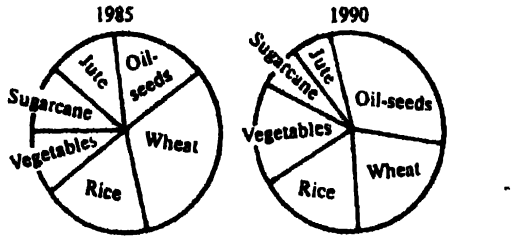
Rs 1,000 each. At the draw of lots an eight digit number is generated by choosing for each digit from left to right a random number in the range of 0 to 9. Any one who has a ticket with the first two digits (from left to right) matching the chosen number gets a first prize, and so on. One individual purchases a large number of tickets at a discounted price of Re 0.75 each. For how much money should he purchase tickets to achieve a 10% chance of winning a third prize?

(*a*) Rs 10,000 (*b*) Rs 75,000
(*c*) Rs 1,00,000 (*d*) Rs 7,500

15. The average salary of skilled employees in a firm is Rs 520 and that of the unskilled employees is Rs 420. If the average salary of both the groups of employees is Rs 500, then the percentage of skilled employees in the firm is:

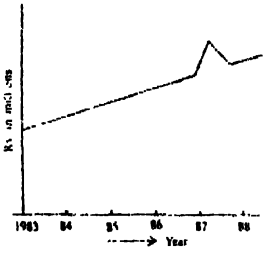
(*a*) 50 (*b*) 20 (*c*) 80 (*d*) 70

16. Consider the following pie-charts:



The pie-charts given above depict the area under cultivation of different cash crops, for two years, 1985 and 1990. Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

(*a*) In 1985, the area under jute cultivation was less than that under rice cultivation
(*b*) More land was used for growing vegetables in 1990 than in 1985
(*c*) In 1990, the area under rice and wheat cultivation taken together was less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the total cultivated area
(*d*) The percentage area under jute cultivation was less in 1985 than in 1990



17. The above graph shows the annual sales of a company's products in millions of rupees. Study the trend and find out which of the following is/are correct?

1. A deliberate attempt has been made to distort the figures in one year.
2. Someone is interested in misleading the management.
3. The kink in the graph is unexplained.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(*a*) 1 only (*b*) 2 only
(*c*) 3 only (*d*) 1 and 3

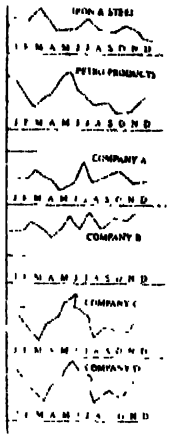
18. The following table shows the percentage change in the consumption of electricity by five towns P, Q, R, S and T from 1989 to 1991

Town	Per cent change From 1989 to 1990	From 1990 to 1991
P	+8	−18
Q	−15	+11
R	+6	+9
S	−7	−5
T	+13	−6

What was the percentage by which the total consumption of electricity by the five cities changed between 1989 and 1991?

(*a*) −4 (*b*) −4.45 (*c*) 4
(*d*) Data given is insufficient to answer

19. Consider the charts given below:



The given charts depict the price variation in a stock market during a year. Movement of industry-wise average price is plotted for the sectors of iron and steel and petro-products. Price movements of four companies A, B (iron and steel), C and D (petro-products) are also plotted. From the curves a significant feature that can be deduced is:

(*a*) Company C made a large profit around June
(*b*) All share prices will increase steadily in the next year
(*c*) Company B seems to be performing better than the market average
(*d*) Petro-products are performing better than iron and steel

20. The monthly incomes of Peter and Paul are in the ratio of 4 : 3. Their expenses are in the ratio of 3 : 2. If each saves Rs 600 at the end of the month, their monthly incomes respectively are (in rupees)

(*a*) 3200 and 2400 (*b*) 2800 and 2100
(*c*) 2400 and 1800 (*d*) 2000 and 1500

21. According to the ancient Indian geographical concept 'Bharatavarsha' was a part of

(*a*) Pushkaradweepa (*b*) Jambudweepa
(*c*) Kraunchadweepa (*d*) Kushadweepa

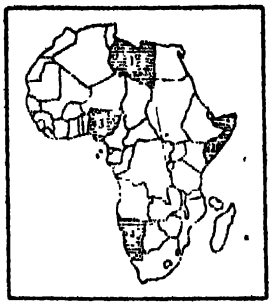
22. Even though Pluto is usually the farthest planet its path is highly elliptical, crossing inside the path of some other planet. As a result, for a period of twenty years from 1979 the farthest planet is not Pluto but

(*a*) Jupiter (*b*) Saturn
(*c*) Uranus (*d*) Neptune

23. The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related to

(*a*) the Hindu Code Bill
(*b*) The PEPSU Appropriation Bill
(*c*) the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
(*d*) the Dowry Prohibition Bill

24. Consider the map given below:



The countries marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the map respectively represent

(a) Libya, Somalia, Nigeria and Namibia
(b) Egypt, Somalia, Congo and Namibia
(c) Sudan, Ethiopia, Angola and Botswana
(d) Algeria, Kenya, Ghana and Zambia

25. 'The Lifeline Express' is

(a) the world's first hospital on rails operating in India
(b) an instrument used for watching the fluctuations in the blood pressure of a patient under general anaesthesia
(c) a de-addiction programme to save drug addicts
(d) a popular health magazine founded by Ramnath Goenka

26. The Chief Minister of a State in India is NOT eligible to vote in the Presidential election if

(a) he himself is a candidate
(b) he is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State legislature
(c) he is a member of the Upper House of the State legislature
(d) he is a caretaker Chief Minister

27. Among the four house types shown below, which one represents the house type of the Pygmies?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

28. Which one of the following types of borrowings from the IMF has the softest servicing conditions?

(a) Second tranche loan (b) SAF
(c) ESAF (d) Oil facility

29. The Buddhist sect Mahayana formally came into existence during the reign of:

(a) Ajatashatru (b) Ashoka
(c) Dharmapala (d) Kanishka

30. The book *The Man who knew Infinity* by Robert Kanigel published in 1991 and extensively reviewed in newspapers in India is the biography of:

(a) Vikram Sarabhai (b) Homi Bhabha
(c) Sir C.V. Raman (d) Srinivasa Ramanujan

31. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

Countries	*Purpose for which the U.N. Peace Keeping Force is maintained*
(a) Lebanon	: For supervising a 1992 accord
(b) El Salvador	: To deliver humanitarian aid
(c) Mozambique	: To supervise a referendum
(d) Cyprus	: To maintain peace between the two dominant ethnic groups in the country

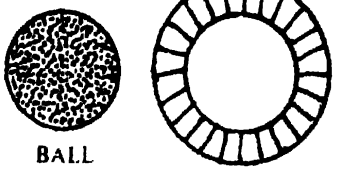
32. In India the Public Sector is most dominant in:

(a) steel production
(b) organised term-lending financial institutions
(c) transport
(d) commercial banking

33. The last in the succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was:

(a) Parsvanatha (b) Rishabha
(c) Mahavira (d) Manisubrata

34. Consider the figures of a metal ball and a metal ring given below:



BALL RING

The metal ball can just pass through the hole of a metal ring formed out of a strip. When the ball is heated it gets stuck. But when the metal ring is heated,

(a) the ball can still pass through it because the ring diameter expands on heating
(b) the ball gets stuck because the diameter of the hole decreases on expansion
(c) the ball will still pass through because the hole diameter does not change
(d) the ball will pass through because there is no change in the ring

35. The abolition of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. has been recommended by the:

(a) Dhebar Commission
(b) Kalekar Commission
(c) Kher Commission
(d) Rajamannar Commission

36. Which one of the following is the best strategy for environment-friendly, sustainable development in Indian agriculture?

(a) Expansion of cultivable land, increased use of superphosphate, urea and effective biocides
(b) Wider Popularization of high-yielding crop varieties, better and more frequent irrigation and increased frequency of aerial sprays of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides
(c) Mixed cropping, organic manures, nitrogen-fixing plants and pest-resistant crop varieties
(d) Improved farm implements and machinery, use of potent insecticides to minimise post-harvest grain losses and monoculture cropping practices

37. Consider the map given below:

The mean annual rainfall in the shaded parts of India varies from

(a) 100 to 150 cm (b) 150 to 200 cm
(c) 200 to 250 cm (d) 250 to 300 cm

38. The earliest rock-cut caves in western India are those at:

(a) Nasik, Ellora and Ajanta
(b) Junnar, Kalyan and Pitalkhora
(c) Ajanta, Bhaja and Kondane
(d) Bhaja, Pitalkhora and Kondane

39. Consider a specific point on the surface of the earth (say, the city of Delhi). The temperature at a given time of day (say, 12.00 noon) will in general be higher in summer than in winter. This is because

(a) the earth is closer to the sun in summer than in winter
(b) sun-rays falling on the earth are inclined more towards the surface of the earth in winter
(c) evaporation of water from atmospheric precipitation occurring in winter alone
(d) the axis of the earth is inclined more towards the sun in winter

40. The theory of 'jumping genes' was propounded by:

(a) Gregor Johann Mandel
(b) Thomas Hunt Morgan
(c) Barbara McClintock
(d) Watson and Crick

41. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A) : Babur wrote his memoirs in Turki

Reason (R) : Turki was the official language of the Mughal Court.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

42. The only land-locked country in South-east Asia is:

(a) Laos (b) Thailand
(c) Malaysia (d) Kampuchea

43. Which one of the following is a monument constructed by Sher Shah?

(a) Kila-i-Kuhna mosque at Delhi
(b) Atala masjid at Jaunpur
(c) Bara Sona masjid at Gaur
(d) Quwwat-al-Islam mosque at Delhi

44. Which one of the following shows the descending order of the four metropolitan cities in the Indian sub-continent in so far as their population strength is concerned?

(a) Bombay, Calcutta, Dhaka, New Delhi
(b) Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Karachi
(c) Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, New Delhi
(d) Calcutta, Bombay, Dhaka, Karachi

45. During 1992-93 there was a record bumper in

(a) rice (b) sugarcane
(c) pulses (d) oil seeds

46. The term *nishka* which meant an ornament in the Vedic period was used in later times to denote a/an

(a) weapon (b) agricultural implement
(c) script (d) coin

47. The working of the quartz crystal in the watch is based on the:

(a) Photoelectric Effect (b) Johnson Effect
(c) Piezo-electric Effect (d) Edison Effect

48. Which one of the following pairs of kings of ancient and medieval periods of Indian history and the works authored by them is correctly matched?

(a) Krishnadevaraya : Samaranganasutradhara
(b) Mahendravarman : Mattavilasaprahasana
(c) Bhojadeva : Manasollasa
(d) Somesvara : Amuktamalyada

49. Acid precipitation is now regarded as a serious problem in some European and Asian countries. Its major cause or source is:

(a) discharge of acidic effluents onto neutral or slightly alkaline land where the acidic components precipitate
(b) emissions of sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides from thermal power plants and burning of fossil fuels; these oxides dissolve in atmospheric water vapour and fall back on earth as acid rain
(c) natural carbondioxide released during respiration of living organisms dissolves in water, forming carbonic acid which is the chief contributor to acidity in rain water
(d) chlorofluorocarbons readily react with various chemicals near the earth's surface, producing acidic intermediates which cause acid precipitation

50. Which one of the following is considered to be the world's greatest iconographical creations made by the *sthapatis* of south India, particularly during the Chola period?

(a) Mahishasuramardini (b) Nataraja
(c) Rama (d) Somaskanda

51. Which one of the following colloidal systems is represented by fog?

(a) Liquid in gas (b) Gas in liquid
(c) Solid in gas (d) Liquid in liquid

52. The dispute regarding East Timor is between

(a) Japan and Russia
(b) China and Philippines
(c) Indonesia and Malaysia
(d) Australia and Indonesia

53. If a mouse of over eight times its normal size has been produced by introducing human growth hormone gene, the technique involved is called:

(a) Hybridisation (b) Genetic engineering
(c) Mutation Breeding (d) Hormonal feeding

54. Which one of the following provides the correct sequence of occurrence of four towns/cities as one proceeds from west to east?

(a) Rajkot, Baroda, Kharagpur, Bilaspur
(b) Bikaner, Aligarh, Darbhanga, Nowgong
(c) Indore, Rourkela, Agartala, Jamshedpur
(d) Nasik, Aurangabad, Berhampur, Nanded

55. Which of the following were the main objectives of the Khilafat Movement?

1. To rouse anti-British feelings among the Muslims of India.

2. To reform the Muslim society.
3. To demand separate electorates and preserve the Khilafat.
4. To save the Ottoman empire and preserve the Khilafat.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

56. The earnings of India from diamond export is quite high Which one of the following factors has contributed to it?

(a) Pre-independence stock-piling of diamonds in the country which are now exported
(b) Large production of industrial diamonds in the country
(c) Expertise available for cutting and polishing of imported diamonds which are then exported
(d) As in the past, India produces huge quantity of gem diamonds which are exported

57. Chanakya, was also known as:

(a) Bhattasvamin (b) Rajasekhara
(c) Vishnugupta (d) Visakhadatta

58. Which one of the following is the underground army of the African National Congress?

(a) Umkhonto (b) KwaZulu
(c) Xhosa (d) Ulundi

59. Poison glands of snakes are homologous to:

(a) electric organs of fishes
(b) stings of rays
(c) sebaceous glands of mammals
(d) salivary glands of vertebrates

60. Which one of the following is NOT an astronomical object?

(a) Pulsar (b) Brittle Star
(c) Black hole (d) Quasar

61. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
A. Grand Slam	1. Chess
B. Grand Prix	2. Polo
C. Grand Master	3. Bridge
	4. International race

Codes:

	A	B	C
(a)	1	2	3
(b)	2	4	3
(c)	3	4	1
(d)	4	2	1

62. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (*Characteristic*)	List II (*Animal*)
A. Wingless insect	1. Kiwi
B. Flightless bird	2. Silver fish
C. Limbless reptile	3. Turtle
D. Lungless animal	4. Snake
	5. Fish

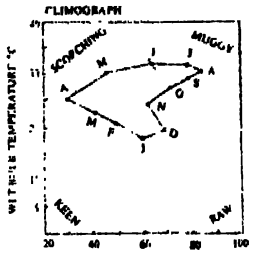
Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	5
(b)	2	1	4	5
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

63. Three communicable diseases prevalent in developing countries caused by unsafe drinking water and bad sanitation are:

(a) acute diarrhoea, cancer and gout
(b) malaria, acute diarrhoea and schistosomiasis
(c) onchocerciasis, leukaemia and arthritis
(d) rheumatism, malaria and AIDS

64. Consider the Climograph given below:



The above Climograph relates to:

(a) North-western region of India
(b) Southern region of India
(c) Mid-central region of India
(d) North-eastern region of India

65. Who among the following is NOT associated with medicine in ancient India?

(a) Dhanvantri (b) Bhaskaracharya
(c) Charaka (d) Susruta

66. Which one of the following is used for dating archaeological specimens in wood, bones and shells?

(a) Uranium-238 (b) Argon isotope
(c) Carbon-14 (d) Strontium-90

67. Which one of the following is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?

(a) A single citizenship
(b) Three lists in the Constitution
(c) Dual judiciary
(d) A federal supreme court to interpret the Constitution

68. In Mughal paintings one notices the adoption of the principle of foreshortening whereby near and distant people and things could be placed in perspective This was due to the influence of the:

(a) British (b) Dutch
(c) Portuguese (d) Danish

69. The Government of India has totally banned the export of "Burnt coal" (Jhama) because it contains recoverable amount of a metal/element used in transistors. Which one of the following is that element?

(a) Phoshorus (b) Germanium
(c) Silicon (d) Tungsten

70. Which one of the following is in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India?

(a) Population control and family planning
(b) Public health and sanitation
(c) Capitation taxes
(d) Treasure trove

71. Asokan inscriptions were first deciphered by:

(a) Buhler (b) Robert Sewell
(c) James Prinsep (d) Codrington

72. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Dr Kurien : Space Science

(b) Dr Malcom Adiseshiah : Cooperative Movement
(c) Dr Abdul Kalam : Development Economics
(d) Dr Pramod Karan Sethi : Jaipur Foot

73. Which one of the following seeds can benefit a patient of diabetes mellitus by normalizing his blood sugar level?
(a) Coriander seeds (b) Mustard seeds
(c) Cumin seeds (d) Fenugreek seeds

74. Among the four works mentioned below which one is encyclopaedic in nature?
(a) Amarakosa (b) Siddhantasiromani
(c) Brihat Samhita (d) Ashtangahrdaya

75. Consider the following passage:
"In the course of a career on the road spanning almost thirty years, he crossed the breadth of the Eastern hemisphere, visited territories equivalent to about 44 modern countries, and put behind him a total distance of approximately 73,000 miles."
The world's greatest traveller of pre-modern times to whom the above passage refers is:
(a) Megasthenes (b) Fa Hien
(c) Marco Polo (d) Ibn Battuta

76. Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?
(a) He holds office during the pleasure of the President
(b) He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his election
(c) He loses his office if the House is dissolved before the end of its normal tenure
(d) If he intends to resign the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker

77. Scratching eases itching because
(a) it removes the outer dust in the skin
(b) it kills the germs
(c) it stimulates certain nerves which direct the brain to increase the production of antihistaminic chemicals
(d) it suppresses the production of enzymes which cause itching

78. A rainy day as defined by the Indian Meteorological department is a day when the rainfall at a point received is:
(a) 0.5 mm to 1 mm in 24 hours
(b) 1.1 mm to 1.5 mm in 24 hours
(c) 1.6 mm to 2 mm in 24 hours
(d) Above 2.5 mm in 24 hours

79. Which among the following pairs of places have most marked difference in total rainfall per annum even though located approximately along the same latitude?
(a) Bangalore and Madras
(b) Bombay and Visakhapatnam
(c) Ajmer and Shillong
(d) Nagpur and Calcutta

80. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(a) Rationing : Fiscal control
(b) Cash Reserve Ratio : Selective Credit Control
(c) Licensing : Comprehensive Control
(d) Import Quota : Physical Control

81. Among the four political parties listed below, which one was the last to be formed?
(a) The Conservative Party in Britain
(b) The Democratic Party in U.S.A.
(c) The Republican Party in U.S.A.
(d) The Indian National Congress

82. Soils of Western Rajasthan have a high content of:
(a) Aluminium (b) Calcium
(c) Nitrogen (d) Phosphorus

83. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?
(a) Disputes between the Centre and the States
(b) Disputes between the States *inter se*
(c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
(d) Protection against the violation of the Constitution

84. Most-Favoured-Nations (MFN) clause under GATT implies
(a) most favour to some countries
(b) most favour to all countries
(c) no favour to any country
(d) no favour to some countries

85. The Anti-Defection Law was enacted as early as 1979 in:
(a) Kerala (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu

86. The first political organisation established in India in 1838 was known as:
(a) British India Society
(b) Bengal British India Society
(c) Settlers Association
(d) Zamindary Association

87. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I (*Features of the Indian Constitution*)	List II (*Borrowed from*)
A. Fundamental Rights	1. U.K.
B. Parliamentary system of government	2 U.S.A.
C. Emergency provisions	3. Ireland
D. Directive Principles of State Policy	4. German Reich
	5. Canada

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	5	1
(b)	5	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

88. Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term "drain theory" as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji?
(a) That the resources of the country were being utilised in the interest of Britain
(b) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns
(c) That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power
(d) That the British goods were being imported to the country making it poorer day by day

89. The blood pressure values of four persons are given below:
1. Mrs X 90/60
2. Mr X 160/120
3. Mr Y 120/80
4. Mrs Y 140/100
Who among the following has normal blood pressure?

(a) Mrs X (b) Mr X (c) Mrs Y (d) Mr Y

90. Which arrangement of the following would show the correct sequence of demographic transition as typically associated with economic development?

1. High birth rate with high death rate.
2. Low birth rate with low death rate
3. High birth rate with low death rate.

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3, 2
(c) 3, 1, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3

91. Camel uses its hump for:

(a) storing water (b) storing fat
(c) balancing the body during walking in desert sand
(d) temperature regulation

92. Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the:

(a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Satyashodhak Samaj
(c) Arya Samaj (d) Ramakrishna Mission

93. Consider the two statements given below, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): A mixture of salt and ice gives temperature below 0°C.

Reason (R): The salt raises the freezing point of ice.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

94. Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly are true?

1. It was not based on adult franchise.
2. It resulted from direct elections.
3. It was a multi-party body.
4. It worked through several committees

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

95. Biofilms are:

(a) colour films used by biologists to photograph living organisms
(b) photomicrographs of micro-organisms from various habitats
(c) accumulations of micro-organisms at surfaces such as those of a rock, a tooth or an oil droplet
(d) photographic films made through fermentation processes of certain industrial micro-organisms

96. At what temperature are the readings of a Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometer the same?

(a) –40 (b) 212 (c) 40 (d) 100

97. Which of the following are the main causes of slow rate of growth of per capita income in India?

1. High capital-output ratio.
2. High rate of growth of population.
3. High rate of capital formation.
4. High level of fiscal deficits.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1 and 2

98. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following stages in the political life of Mahatma Gandhi?

1. Champaran.
2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
3. Kheda
4. Non-cooperation Movement.

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

99. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
A. Gro Harlem Brundtland	1. Prime Minister of Slovakia
B. Stephen Hawking	2. Prime Minister of Russia
C. Vladimir Meciar	3. Environmentalist and Prime Minister of Norway
D. Viktor Chernomyrdin	4. Cosmologist

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	3	4	1	2

100. Which one of the following provides the best estimate of the world's biological diversity?

(a) Of about ten million species probably alive today, some 20 species are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than half a million have yet been actually identified by scientists
(b) Of about thirty million living species, some 50 are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than one million have been actually identified
(c) Of about fortyfive million living species, some 100 are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than 1.5 million have been actually identified
(d) Of about seventyfive million living species, some 500 are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than 3 million have been actually identified

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (c)

2. (a) Let Alok, Bhupesh, Chandu and Dinesh have Rs A, Rs B, Rs C and Rs D resp.

A.T.S. $A+B+C+D = 100$ $A+B = C+D$

$A > B, C = \frac{D}{2}$ $A+B = C+D = 50$

$A = D+5$ $\frac{D}{2} + D = 50$ or $\frac{3D}{2} = 50$

$A = \frac{100}{3} + 5 = \frac{115}{3}$ $\therefore D = \frac{100}{3} = 33.33$

$B = 50 - A = 50 - \frac{115}{3} = \frac{35}{3}$ $C = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{100}{3 \times 2} = \frac{50}{3}$

$\therefore$ Alok has the most money.

3. (c) It is clear from the graph that the errors of B are continuously declining, so B learnt faster than A.

4. (*d*) No. of persons reading newspapers I & II only = 12
" " " " " II & III only = 5
" " " " " I & III only = 8
" " " " " I, II & III only = 2
27

Reqd. no. of persons = $\frac{27}{50}\times10000 = 5400$

$n(A\cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A\cup B)$

5. (*d*) Out of 100 candidates, no. of candidates who took both mathematics & physics = (65.8+59.2)–100 = 25
Total no. of candidates = 2000

Reqd. no. of candidates = $\frac{25}{100}\times2000 = 500$

6. (*d*) Let breadth of a rect. be x cm
∴ Length = 3x
3x + x = 24 cm
Perimeter = 2 (L+B) = 2 (3x + x) = 2×24 = 48 cm.

7. (*c*)

	Occupation			
Name	Dance	Vocal Musician	Acting	Violinist
Girija	—	—	—	Yes
Vanaja	—	Yes	—	Yes
Jalaja	—	Yes	—	No
Shailaja	Yes	Yes	—	No
Pooja	—	—	Yes	—
Tanuja	Yes	Yes	—	Yes

ATS. Vanaja Jalaja, Shailaja and Tanuja are vocal musicians and two of them are violinists. As Vanaja is already given to be violinist and Jalaja and Shailaja to be non-violinists,
∴ Tanuja is both violinist and dancer

8. (*c*) No. of persons in the queue = 9+9–1 = 17
9. (*b*) Let son's age be x years
∴ Father's age = 3x
ATS 3x –5 = 4 (x –5)
∴ x = 15 years.
10. (*c*) Let the nos. be x and 5x
∴ x (5x) = 320 ∴ x = 8
∴ Nos. are 5×8 and 8 *i.e.* 40 and 8
$40^2 - 8^2 = 1536$
11. (*a*) Let the radius of the circle be r ∴ side of square = 2r
$(2r)^2 - 4\times(\frac{90}{360}\times\frac{22}{7}.r^2) = \frac{96}{7}$ ∴ r = 4
12. (*d*) Let the radius of cylinder be r
∴ π 2 r = 5 Height = 10 cm
C.S.A. = 2 πrh = 5×10 = 50 sq. cm.
∴ Cost of painting the outer surface of cylinder
= 50×2 = Rs 100
13. (*d*) Favourable ways for getting a total of 8 are
(3, 5) (5, 3), (4, 4), (2, 6), (6, 2) = 5
Total no. of ways = 6×6 = 36

Reqd. prob. = $\frac{5}{36}$

14. (*d*)
15. (*c*) Let the total employees be 100
Let no. of skilled employees be x
No. of unskilled employees = 100 –x

ATS. $\frac{x\times520+(100-x)\times420}{100} = 500$ ∴ x = 80

16. (*d*) 17. (*c*)
18. (*a*) –10 + (–4) + 15 + (–12) + 7 = –4
19. (*c*)
20. (*c*) Let their monthly incomes be 4x and 3x

ATS. $\frac{4x-600}{3x-600} = \frac{3}{2}$ ∴ x = 600

Incomes are 4×600, 3×600
i.e. 2400, 1800

21. (*b*) 22. (*d*)
23. (*b*) *Introduction to the Constitution of India* by Durga Das Basu, page 191; foot-note reference No. 11
24. (*a*) 25. (*a*) 26. (*c*) 27. (*c*)
28. (*b*) Standby Arrangement Facility
29. (*d*) 30. (*d*) 31. (*d*) 32. (*d*)
33. (*c*) 34. (*a*) 35. (*d*) 36. (*a*)
37. (*a*) 38. (*a*) 39. (*a*) 40. (*c*)
41. (*c*) 42. (*a*)
43. (*a*) It is a lofty mosque inside Purana Qila in Delhi which is considered to be a good example of the Indo-Islamic architecture—*History of India* by A.L. Srivastava, Page 417.
44. (*b*) 45. (*d*) 46. (*d*) a metal piece of definite weight.
47. (*c*) 48. (*b*) 49. (*b*) 50. (*b*)
51. (*a*) 52. (*c*) 53. (*b*) 54. (*b*)
55. (*d*) 56. (*c*) 57. (*c*)
58. (*a*) *Britannica*, 1991, Page 135.
59. (*d*) 60. (*b*) 61. (*c*) 62. (*b*)
63. (*b*)
64. (*d*) Climograph is a graphical representation of the differentiation between various types of climate. It reveals the type of climate at a glance: a climograph showing wet bulb temperatures and relative humidities which are all high, for instance, depicts a constantly hot damp climate.
65. (*b*) 66. (*c*)
67. (*d*) 68. (*c*)
69. (*b*) 70. (*a*)
71. (*c*) *Ancient India* by V.D. Mahajan; Fifth Edition, Page 283.
72. (*d*) 73. (*d*)
74. (*c*) It is an encyclopaedic work by Varahamihira (505-587) dealing with the study of omens and natural, especially celestial, occurrences. Varahamihira was Indian astronomer, mathematician and philosopher, born near Ujjain.
Hindu World by Benjamin Walker, Vol 2, Pages 551-552.
75. (*c*) 76. (*d*) 77. (*c*) 78. (*d*)
79. (*c*) 80. (*b*) 81. (*d*) 82. (*b*)
83. (*c*) 84. (*b*) 85. (*b*) 86. (*a*)
87. (*c*) 88. (*a*) 89. (*d*) 90. (*b*)
91. (*b*) 92. (*b*) 93. (*c*) 94. (*d*)
95. (*c*) 96. (*a*) 97. (*d*) 98. (*b*)
99. (*d*) 100. (*c*)

Note:- *Balance 50 questions of this paper will be published in the next issue.*

Quantitative Aptitude

The questions given below were set in the N.D.A. examination held in 1993.

1. Consider the following statements:
(*i*) $\sin 0° = 0$ (*ii*) $\cos 0° = 0$ (*iii*) $\tan 0° = 0$
Of these statements:
(*a*) none is true
(*b*) only one statement is true
(*c*) two of the three statements are true
(*d*) all the three statements are true

2. Which one of the following has a value that is infinite?
(*a*) $\sin\frac{\pi}{2}$ (*b*) $\cos\frac{\pi}{2}$ (*c*) $\tan\frac{\pi}{2}$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}$

3. If $x \tan 45° \cos 60° = \sin 60° \cot 60°$ then the value of x is:
(*a*) 1 (*b*) $\frac{1}{2}$ (*c*) $\sqrt{3}$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

4. The value of $4 \sin 30° \sin 60° \sin 90°$ is:
(*a*) 1 (*b*) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (*c*) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (*d*) $\sqrt{3}$

5. Given that $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{5}{4}$. If θ is in the second quadrant, then the value of $\cos\theta$ will be:
(*a*) $\frac{4}{5}$ (*b*) $-\frac{5}{3}$ (*c*) $-\frac{3}{5}$ (*d*) $\frac{3}{5}$

6. For an angle θ the expression.
$$\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}$$
simplifies to
(*a*) $\frac{\sin\theta}{2}$ (*b*) $\frac{2}{\sin\theta}$ (*c*) $\sin\theta$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{\sin\theta}$

7. The value of $\sin 30° \cos 60°$ is:
(*a*) $1 - \cos 30° \sin 60°$ (*b*) $1 - \cos 30° \cos 60°$
(*c*) $1 - \sin 30° \sin 60°$ (*d*) $1 - \sin 30° \cos 60°$

8. The value of $\sin^2 30° + \cos^2 30°$ is.
(*a*) 0 (*b*) 1 (*c*) 2 (*d*) 3

9. Among $\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$ and $\tan\theta$, the correct relationship is:
(*a*) $\sin\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\tan\theta}$ (*b*) $\cos\theta = \frac{\tan\theta}{\sin\theta}$
(*c*) $\tan\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$ (*d*) $\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \tan\theta$

10. Which one of the following statements is true?
(*a*) $\sin\theta \sec\theta \cot\theta = 1$ (*b*) $\sin\theta \sec\theta \cot\theta = 2$
(*c*) $\sin\theta \sec\theta \cot\theta = 3$ (*d*) $\sin\theta \sec\theta \cot\theta = \sin\theta$

11. $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B}$ is equal to:
(*a*) tan A and B (*b*) tan A + tan B (*c*) 1 (*d*) 0

12. $\cos x + \tan x \sin x$ is equal to:
(*a*) $\sin x$ (*b*) $\frac{1}{\sin x}$ (*c*) $\cos x$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{\cos x}$

13. The shadow of a tower standing on a level ground is x m long when the sun's altitude is 30°, while it is y meters long when the altitude is 60°. If the height of the tower is:
45. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$m, then x - y is:
(*a*) 45 (*b*) $45\sqrt{3}$ (*c*) $\frac{45}{\sqrt{3}}$ (*d*) $\frac{45\cdot\sqrt{3}}{2}$

14. A rope tied to the top of a pole and affixed at a point on the ground to keep the pole vertical makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal line through the foot of the pole. If the length of the rope is 20 m, then the height of the pole is:
(*a*) $20\sqrt{2}$ m (*b*) $\frac{20}{\sqrt{2}}$ m (*c*) 10 m (*d*) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$ m

15. A straight palm tree of height h is broken by the wind but not completely separated. If the upper part meets the ground at an angle x, then the height at which the tree is broken is equal to:
(*a*) $\frac{h\tan x}{1+\tan x}$ (*b*) $\frac{h\cos x}{1+\cos x}$
(*c*) $\frac{h\cos x}{1+\sin x}$ (*d*) $\frac{h\sin x}{1+\sin x}$

16. If a boy standing 6 meters away from a pole is able to look at the top of the pole at an angle 45° to the horizontal, then the height of the pole above the eye level of the boy is:
(*a*) $6\sqrt{2}$ meters (*b*) 6 meters
(*c*) 36 meters (*d*) $\sqrt{6}$ meters

17. The heights of two poles are 80 m and 62.5 m. If the line joining their tops makes an angle of 45° with the horizon, then the distance between the poles (in meters) is:
(*a*) 17.5 (*b*) $40\sqrt{2}$ (*c*) $\frac{62.5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (*d*) $\frac{17.5}{\sqrt{2}}$

18. If the circumference of a circle is 88 cm, then the area of the circle (in sq. cm) is: (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
(*a*) 196π (*b*) 92π (*c*) 64π (*d*) 48π

19. The number of marble slabs of size 20 cm × 30 cm required to pave the floor of a square room of side 3 m is:
(*a*) 150 (*b*) 100 (*c*) 25 (*d*) 225

20. A man builds a circular pool of radius 5 m inside a circular garden of radius 12 m. In order to compensate the area lost due to construction of pool he extends the radius by 'r' m while keeping the garden still circular, so that area of the garden remains the same. The value of r (in m) is:
(*a*) 1 (*b*) $\sqrt{5}$ (*c*) $\sqrt{12-5}$ (*d*) $\frac{5}{\pi}$

21. If all the edges of a rectangular prism are doubled and its shape is left unchanged, then its volume increases:
(*a*) 2 times (*b*) 3 times (*c*) 4 times (*d*) 8 times

22. The total surface area of a cube of side 2 m is:
(*a*) 20 m^2 (*b*) 24 m^2 (*c*) 25 m^2 (*d*) 30 m^2

23. A conical tent has 60° angle at the vertex. The ratio of the radius and slant height is:
(*a*) 1 : 2 (*b*) 1 : 3 (*c*) $1 : \sqrt{2}$ (*d*) $1 : \sqrt{3}$

24. If a solid sphere of radius r is melted and cast into the shape of a solid cone of height r, then the radius of the base of the cone is:
(*a*) 2 r (*b*) r (*c*) 4 r (*d*) 3 r

25. The volume of the cylinder whose height is 14 cm and diameter of base is 4 cm is:
(*a*) 176 c. cm (*b*) 196 c. cm (*c*) 276 c. cm (*d*) 352 c. cm

26. If the variance of data is 64, then the standard deviation is:
(*a*) 4 (*b*) 6 (*c*) 8 (*d*) 16

27. Consider the following statements :
Assertion (A) : By joining the mid-points of the respective tops in a histogram, we get a frequency polygon.
Reason (R) : The area under the histogram and the frequency polygon is the same.
Of these statements
(*a*) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(*b*) both A and R are true but R is *not* the correct explanation of A
(*c*) A is true but R is false
(*d*) A is false but R is true

28. Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?
(*a*) Circles ..... two dimensional diagram
(*b*) Multibars ... one dimensional diagram
(*c*) Pictograms .. abstract presentation of data
(*d*) Ogive ..... used to determine median

29. For determining the median of an ungrouped frequency distribution the steps involved are:
1. Find the value of $\frac{N+1}{2}$, N = total frequency.
2. Data are arranged in ascending order.
3. Median is calculated as the value of $\frac{N+1}{2}$ th term.
4. Obtain less than cumulative frequencies.
The correct sequence of these steps is:
(*a*) 4 1 2 3 (*b*) 3 2 1 4 (*c*) 2 4 1 3 (*d*) 1 2 3 4

30. In a monthly test the marks obtained in Mathematics by 16 students of a class are as follows:
0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8
The arithmetic mean of the marks obtained is:
(*a*) 3 (*b*) 4 (*c*) 5 (*d*) 6

31. The ascending order of the rational numbers $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{5}{-8}, \frac{2}{-3}$ is:
(*a*) $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{2}{-3}$ and $\frac{5}{-8}$ (*b*) $\frac{-7}{10}, \frac{5}{-8}$ and $\frac{2}{-3}$
(*c*) $\frac{5}{-8}, \frac{-7}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{-3}$ (*d*) $\frac{2}{-3}, \frac{5}{-8}$ and $\frac{-7}{10}$

32. $\frac{(0.6)^0 - (0.1)^{-1}}{(\frac{3}{2^3})^{-1} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^3 + (\frac{-1}{3})^{-1}}$ is equal to:
(*a*) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (*b*) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (*c*) $\frac{2}{3}$ (*d*) $\frac{3}{2}$

33. What is the *smallest* number needed to be subtracted from 549162 in order to make it a perfect square?
(*a*) 28 (*b*) 36 (*c*) 62 (*d*) 81

34. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): If the square root of a number consists of two digits, the number must be of at least three digits.
Reason (R): $100^2 = 10{,}000$
Of these statements
(*a*) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(*b*) both A and R are true and R is *not* the correct explanation of A
(*c*) A is true but R is false
(*d*) A is false but R is true

35. If S = 0.393939 ... then the fraction equivalent to S is:
(*a*) $\frac{39}{100}$ (*b*) $\frac{93}{99}$ (*c*) $\frac{93}{100}$ (*d*) $\frac{39}{99}$

36. A man walks at the rate of 5 km/hour for 6 hours and at the rate of 4 km/hour for 12 hours. The average speed of the man (in km/hour) is:
(*a*) 4 (*b*) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (*c*) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (*d*) $4\frac{2}{3}$

37. If A, B and C together can finish a piece of work in 4 days, A alone can do this work in 12 days and B in 18 days, then C alone can do this work in:
(*a*) 9 days (*b*) 14 days (*c*) 16 days (*d*) 21 days

38. A cistern which has a leak in the bottom is filled in 15 hours. Had there been no leak, it could have been filled in 12 hours. If the cistern is full, the leak can empty it in:
(*a*) 3 hours (*b*) 12 hours (*c*) 15 hours (*d*) 60 hours

39. Two candidates fought an election. One got 65% of the votes and won by 300 votes. The total number of votes polled is:
(*a*) 600 (*b*) 800 (*c*) 1,000 (*d*) 1,200

40. A person sold two shops each for Rs. 9900. If he gained 10% on one and lost 20% on the other, then which one of the following is true?
(*a*) He gained Rs. 200 (*b*) He lost Rs. 200
(*c*) He neither gained nor lost (*d*) None of the above

41. The sum which amounts to Rs. 840 in five years at the rate of 8% per annum simple interest is rupees
(*a*) $\frac{100 \times 840}{100 + 5 \times 8}$ (*b*) $\frac{100 + 5 \times 8 \times 100}{840}$
(*c*) $\frac{100 + 840}{100 + 5 \times 8}$ (*d*) $\frac{840 \times 5 \times 8}{100}$

42. A sum of money doubles itself at compound interest in 15 years. It will be eight times in:
(*a*) 30 years (*b*) 40 years (*c*) 45 years (*d*) 60 years

43. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4}$, then the ratio of 6a + b to 4a + 5b is:
(*a*) 1 : 2 (*b*) 3 : 5 (*c*) 7 : 8 (*d*) 11 : 16

44. A man invests an amount of Rs 15,860 in the names of his three sons A, B and C in such a way that they get the same amount after 2, 3 and 4 years respectively. If the rate of simple interest is 5%, then the ratio of the amount invested among A, B and C will be:
(*a*) 10 : 15 : 20 (*b*) 110 : 115 : 120
(*c*) $\frac{1}{10} : \frac{1}{15} : \frac{1}{20}$ (*d*) $\frac{1}{110} : \frac{1}{115} : \frac{1}{120}$

45. Assume that the distance a car runs on one litre of petrol varies inversely with the square of the speed at which it is driven. It gives a run of 25 kilometres per litre at a speed of 30 km per hour. At what speed should it be driven to get a run of 36 kilometres per litre?
(*a*) $20\frac{5}{6}$ km/hour (*b*) 25 km/hour
(*c*) 36 km/hour (*d*) 43.2 km/hour

46. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): The square of any integer is either divisible by 4 or leaves the remainder 1 when divided by 4.
Reason (R): Since the square of any integer is of the form $4q^2$ or $4q^2 + 4q + 1$.
Of these statements:
(*a*) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(*b*) both A and R are true and R is *not* the correct explanation of A
(*c*) A is true but R is false
(*d*) A is false but R is true

47. How many numbers between 300 and 785 are exactly divisible by 13?
(*a*) 39 (*b*) 40 (*c*) 41 (*d*) none of the above

48. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): If a number x divides the product yz and if x divides y, then x must divide z.
Reason (R): If x is prime to each of y and z, then x is prime to the product yz.
Of these statements
(*a*) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(*b*) both A and R are true and R is *not* the correct explanation of A
(*c*) A is true but R is false
(*d*) A is false but R is true

49. The expression for any natural number n
$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + ... + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ is:
(*a*) always greater than 1 (*b*) always less than 1
(*c*) always equal to 1 (*d*) always less than or equal to 1

50. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(*a*) If n is odd, $(10)^n - 1$ is divisible by 11
(*b*) If n is even, $(10)^n - 1$ is divisible by 11
(*c*) If n is odd, $(5)^n - 1$ is divisible by 5
(*d*) If n is even, $(5)^n - 1$ is divisible by 5

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using

the codes given below the lists :

List I (Numbers)	List II (Their Resolution into Prime factors)
A. 1728	1. $7^2 \times 3^2$
B. 369	2. 7×3^4
C. 441	3. $2^6 \times 3^3$
D. 567	4. 7×3^3
	5. 41×3^2

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	5	2
(b)	3	5	4	2
(c)	3	5	1	2
(d)	3	4	5	2

52. The HCF of two numbers is 99 and their LCM is 2772. The numbers are:
(a) 198, 1386 (b) 297, 924 (c) 396, 693 (d) 693, 11088

53. If a number is divided by 'P', the quotient is 'Q' and the remainder is 'R', then the number is:
(a) Q × R + P (b) P × Q + R
(c) P × Q − R (d) Q × R − P

54. Given $\log_{10}2 = 0.3010$ and $\log_{10}3 = 0.4771$ the value of $\log_{10} 1.5$ is:
(a) 0.7161 (b) 0.1761 (c) 0.7116 (d) 0.7611

55. Given log 2 = 0.30103, the number of digits in 5^{20} is:
(a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 25

56. The value of:

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{x+1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x+2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x+3}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{x+4}\right) \text{ is:}$$

(a) $1+\frac{1}{x+5}$ (b) $\frac{1}{x+5}$ (c) $\frac{x+1}{x+5}$ (d) $\frac{x+5}{x+1}$

57. The binary number 101, when changed to base 3 is:
(a) 5 (b) 12 (c) 21 (d) 102

58. If $\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2$, then $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ is equal to:
(a) 64 (b) 14 (c) 8 (d) 2

59. The factors of $x^4 + 4$ are:
(a) $(x^2+2)^2$ (b) $(x^2+2)(x^2-2)$
(c) $(x^2+2x+2)(x^2-2x+2)$ (d) none of the above

60. If f(x) is divided by 2x + 3 then which one of the following is the remainder?
(a) $f(\frac{2}{3})$ (b) $f(-\frac{2}{3})$ (c) $f(\frac{3}{2})$ (d) $f(-\frac{3}{2})$

61. If $x^{11} + 1$ is divided by (x + 1), then the remainder will be:
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 11 (d) 12

62. The HCF of $2x^2 - 4x$, $3x^4 - 12x^2$ and $2x^5 - 2x^4 - 4x^3$ is:
(a) 2(x)(x + 2) (b) 2x(2 − x)
(c) 2x(x − 2) (d) x(x − 2)

63. The LCM of $(a^3 + b^3)$ and $(a^4 - b^4)$ is:
(a) $(a^3+b^3)(a^2+b^2)(a-b)$ (b) $(a^3+b^3)(a+b)(a^2+b^2)$
(c) $(a+b)(a^2+ab+b^2)(a^3+b^3)$
(d) $(a^3+b^3)(a^2-b^2)(a-b)$

64. If $\frac{x}{(b-c)(b+c-2a)} = \frac{y}{(c-a)(c+a-2b)} = \frac{z}{(a-b)(a+b-2c)}$ then the value of x + y + z is:
(a) a + b + c (b) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$
(c) zero (d) indeterminate

65. If $a = \frac{1+x}{2-x}$ then $\frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{2a+1}{a^2-1}$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{(1+x)(2+x)}{2x-1}$ (b) $\frac{(1-x)(2-x)}{x-2}$
(c) $\frac{(1+x)(2-x)}{2x-1}$ (d) $\frac{(1-x)(2-x)}{2x+1}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) $\sin 0° = 0$, $\tan 0° = 0$ 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)

5. (c) $\text{cosec}\,\theta = \frac{5}{4}$ $\therefore \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\text{cosec}\,\theta} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta = 1 - \frac{16}{25} = \frac{9}{25}$ $\therefore \cos\theta = \pm\frac{3}{5}$

As θ lies in second quadrant, cos θ is − ve $\therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$

6. (b) $\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}$

$= \frac{\sin\theta - \sin\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta}{1-\cos^2\theta}$

$= \frac{2\sin\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = \frac{2}{\sin\theta}$

7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (a)

11. (d) $\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} + \frac{\cos A - \cos B}{\sin A - \sin B} =$

$= \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A - \sin B)}$

$= \frac{(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) - (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A - \sin B)}$

$= \frac{1-1}{(\cos A + \cos B)(\sin A - \sin B)} = 0$

12. (d)

13. (a) $\frac{x}{45\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \cot 30° = \sqrt{3}$ $\therefore x = \sqrt{3}.45\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{135}{2}$ m

$\frac{y}{45\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \cot 60° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\therefore y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.45\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{45}{2}$

$x - y = \frac{135}{2} - \frac{45}{2} = \frac{90}{2} = 45$ m

14. (c) h = height of pole $\frac{h}{20} = \sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$

$h = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$ m. Height of tree AB = h

15. (d) Let the height at which the tree is broken be a
$\therefore AC = h - a$ $\therefore CD = h - a$

$\frac{a}{h-a} = \sin x \Rightarrow a = h\sin x - a\sin x$

$a(1 + \sin x) = h\sin x$ $\therefore a = \frac{h\sin x}{1+\sin x}$

16. (b) Let AB be the height of pole. The height of boy = CD
BD = CE = 6 m Let AE = h m

$\frac{h}{6} = \tan 45° = 1$ $\therefore h = 6$

17. (a) AE = 80 − 62.5 = 17.5 m

$\frac{AE}{CE} = \tan 45° = 1$ $\therefore AE = CE$ $\therefore CE = 17.5$ m

Distance between the poles = 17.5 m

18. (a)

19. (a) No. of marble slabs

$= \frac{\text{Area of floor}}{\text{Area of 1 slab}} = \frac{300 \times 300}{20 \times 30} = 150$

20. (a) Area of a circle = πr^2
A.T.S. $\pi(12+r)^2 - \pi \times 12^2 = \pi \times 5^2$
$(12+r)^2 = 25 + 144 = 169 = 13^2$ $12 + r = 13$ $\therefore r = 1$

21. (d) 22. (b) S.A. of a cube = $6l^2 = 24$ m^2

23. (a) Vertical angle of cone = 60° $\therefore \angle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60° = 30°$

$r/l = \sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$ $r : l = 1 : 2$

24. (a) Let R be the radius of the base of the cone. As the solid sphere is melted and cast into the shape of a solid cone,
Vol. of cone = Vol. of sphere
$\frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 r = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad \therefore R = 2r$

25. (a) Vol. of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

26. (c) Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}} = \sqrt{64} = 8$

27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (a)

32. (a) $\frac{(0.6)^0 - (0.1)^{-1}}{(\frac{3}{2})^{-1} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^3 + (\frac{-1}{3})^{-1}} = \frac{1-10}{\frac{8}{3}\times\frac{27}{8} - 3} = \frac{-9}{6} = \frac{-3}{2}$

33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (b)

37. (a) C's one day's work = $\frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18}) = \frac{1}{9}$
$\therefore$ C will do the job in 9 days

38. (d) Let the time taken by leak to empty the cistern be x hrs.
Its 1 hr's work = $\frac{1}{x}$
A.T.S. $\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{15} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{60}$ x = 60 hrs.

39. (c)

40. (d) S.P. of 1st shop = Rs 9900 Profit = 10%
C.P. of Ist shop = $\frac{9900\times100}{100+10}$ = Rs 9000
C.P of IInd shop = $\frac{9900\times100}{100-20} = \frac{9900\times100}{80}$ = Rs 12375
Total C.P. = 9000 + 12375 = Rs 21375
Total S.P. of both shops = 9900 + 9900 = Rs 19800
Loss = Rs 21375 – 19800 = Rs 1575

41. (a)

42. (c) $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n$ Let the sum be Rs x
$2x = x(1 + \frac{r}{100})^{15} \quad \therefore 1 + \frac{r}{100} = 2^{1/15}$
$8x = x(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n \quad \therefore 8 = (2^{1/15})^n$ or $2^3 = 2^{n/15}$
$\therefore \frac{n}{15} = 3 \Rightarrow n = 45$

43. (d) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{6a+b}{4a+5b} = \frac{6\frac{a}{b}+1}{4\frac{a}{b}+5}$ (by dividing deno and num by b)
$= \frac{6\times\frac{3}{4}+1}{4\times\frac{3}{4}+5} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}+1}{8} = \frac{11}{2\times8} = \frac{11}{16} = 11:16$

44. (d) $P = \frac{100\times A}{100+r\times t}$. As the amount in each case is the same
Ratio of the amounts invested among A, B, C
$= \frac{100\times A}{100+5\times2} : \frac{100\times A}{100+5\times3} : \frac{100\times A}{100+5\times4}$
or $\frac{1}{110} : \frac{1}{115} : \frac{1}{120}$

45. (b) Let the distance a car runs on one litre of petrol be d and speed be S
A.T.S. $d \propto \frac{1}{S^2}$ or $dS^2 = k$ (constant)
$\therefore d_1 S_1^2 = d_2 S_2^2$
$d_1 = 25$ km $S_1 = 30$ km/hr $d_2 = 36$ km $S_2 = ?$
$25\times30^2 = 36\times S_2^2$ or $S_2 = 25$ km/hr

46. (a)

47. (d) The first no. between 300 and 785, divisible by 13 is 312 and the last no. = 780
a = 312 l = 780 n = no. of terms
$a + (n-1)d = l$ d = c.d. = 13
$312 + (n-1)13 = 780 \Rightarrow n = 37$

48. (d)

49. (b) $\frac{1}{1.2} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{2.3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{3.4} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$.....
$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$
$\therefore \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + ... + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$ for any natural no. n

50. (b) 51. (c)

52. (c) H.C.F. of two nos. = 99 L.C.M. = 2772
Let the nos. be 99x and 99y where x and y are prime to each other
$\therefore$ HCF × LCM = Product of two nos.
$99\times2772 = 99x\times99y \quad \therefore xy = 28 \quad x = 1, \ y = 28$
Nos. are 99×4, 99×7 or 396 and 693 $\quad x = 4, \ y = 7$

53. (b)

54. (b) $\log_{10}1.5 = \log_{10}\frac{15}{10} = \log_{10}\frac{3}{2} = \log_{10}3 - \log_{10}2$
$= 0.4771 - 0.3010 = 0.1761$

55. (a) Let $x = 5^{20} \quad \therefore \log x = \log 5^{20} = 20\log5$
$\log x = 20(\log\frac{20}{4}) = 20(\log 2.0\times10^1 - \log4)$
$= 20(\log2.0\times10 - 2\log2)$
$= 20(1.30103 - 2\times0.30103) = 13.97940$
x = Antilog 13.97940. No. of digits in $5^{20} = 13 + 1 = 14$

56. (d)

57. (b) Changing binary no. 101 to decimal form, we get,
$(101)_2 = 1\times2^2 + 0\times2^1 + 1\times2^0 = 4 + 0 + 1 = 5$
Changing 5 to a no. with base 3,

3	5
3	1 – 2
	0 – 1

$5 = (12)_3$

58. (d) $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 \quad x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = (x + \frac{1}{x})^3 - 3.x.\frac{1}{x}(x + \frac{1}{x})$
$= 2^3 - 3\times2 = 2$

59. (c) $x^4 + 4 = x^4 + 4 + 4x^2 - 4x^2$
$= (x^2+2)^2 - (2x)^2 \quad = (x^2 + 2 - 2x)(x^2 + 2 + 2x)$
$= (x^2 - 2x + 2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)$

60. (d) 61. (a) Let $f(x) = x^{11} + 1$
When f (x) is divided by x + 1, Remainder = f(– 1) = 0

62. (d)

63. (a) $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
$a^4 - b^4 = (a-b)(a+b)(a^2 + b^2)$
L.C.M. = $(a-b)(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a^2 + b^2)$
$= (a-b)(a^3 + b^3)(a^2 + b^2)$

64. (c) $\frac{x}{(b-c)(b+c-2a)} = \frac{y}{(c-a)(c+a-2b)}$
$= \frac{z}{(a-b)(a+b-2c)} = k$ (say)
$x = k(b-c)(b+c-2a), \ y = k(c-a)(c+a-2b)$
$z = k(a-b)(a+b-2c)$
$\therefore x + y + z = k(b^2 - c^2 - 2ab + 2ac + c^2 - a^2 - 2bc + 2ab + a^2 - b^2 - 2ac + 2bc) = k\times0 = 0$

65. (c) $a = \frac{1+x}{2-x} \quad \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{2a+1}{a^2-1} = \frac{a-1+2a+1}{a^2-1}$
$= \frac{3a}{a^2-1} = \frac{3}{a-\frac{1}{2}}$
$= \frac{3}{\frac{1+x}{2-x} - \frac{2-x}{1+x}} = \frac{3}{\frac{(1+x)^2-(2-x)^2}{(2-x)(1+x)}}$
$= \frac{3(2-x)(1+x)}{3(2x-1)} = \frac{(2-x)(1+x)}{2x-1}$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

*** Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answers to the questions given below the passage:**

All change brings challenges in its train. However, the current spate of changes in economies of the world have brought forth opportunities and threats of an entirely different character and magnitude. If human ingenuity and creativity cannot be stretched for enough we might end up as victims of this change with widespread misery in terms of high costs, obsolescence, business failures, increased unemployment, destructive and suicidal conflicts and clouding of freedom of action, entrepreneurship, innovativeness and the basic human values of individual dignity and mutual respect. In this context it becomes imperative for the human society to muster its resources to 'master change'. What this would imply is not an attempt to stall change but understand the forces of change and its consequences so that it can be properly channelised to our benefit and can be generalised into the creation of a new social and economic order accepted by the people of the world across the globe.

1. What does change mean to most of us?

(a) it is desirable
(b) it unsettles many things
(c) it is inevitable but useful
(d) it throws up new challenges

2. What is comforting about change?

(a) it speeds up progress
(b) it brings us nearer the world
(c) it offers opportunities as well
(d) it links us with world economies

3. What is needed to cope up with the change?

(a) flexibility of temperament
(b) skill and constructive temper
(c) imitation of others who are more advanced
(d) rejection of our complexes

4. If we fail to change, the result will be:

(a) high-costs and lack of initiative
(b) business failures and loss of freedom
(c) unemployment and conflicts
(d) isolation from the changing world economies

5. What must the human society do?

(a) master-change
(b) go slow
(c) reject all imported change
(d) none of these

6. How can the understanding of change help us?

(a) it can make us more open-minded
(b) it can tackle new economic problems
(c) it can be used to our benefit
(d) it can create a new social order

7. What is the need of the hour?

(a) change with understanding
(b) change without strings
(c) change with reservation
(d) acceptance of every change

*** Select the word nearest in meaning to the following words used in the paragraph:**

8. spate

(a) volume (b) quantity
(c) rush (d) mass

9. magnitude

(a) size (b) quality
(c) standard (d) height

10. obsolescence

(a) rejection (b) friction
(c) currency (d) out-dated

11. clouding

(a) obscuring (b) blinding
(c) threatening (d) soothing

12. train

(a) compartment
(b) sequence
(c) flow
(d) movement

*** Select the word opposite in meaning to the following words used in the paragraph:**

13. challenges

(a) opportunities
(b) ambitions
(c) threats
(d) adjustments

14. innovativeness

(a) resistance (b) status quo
(c) stagnation (d) opposition

15. stall

(a) inspire (b) instigate
(c) encourage (d) hasten

*** Read the following sentences carefully and fill up the blanks with the most appropriate word.**

16. The latest publication has_____out a niche for itself.

(a) come (b) carved
(c) created (d) invented

17. We could be on the_____of some kind of a revelation.

(a) anvil (b) threshold
(c) step (d) ladder

18. _____the audience cannot find you, go out and find it.

(a) when (b) where
(c) hardly (d) if

19. More than anything else, the world of a sports freak can be very_____

(a) solitary (b) lonely
(c) isolated (d) deserted

20. The promise and the poetry that was ours to cherish, continues to_____us.

(a) hound (b) hurt
(c) haunt (d) tease

*** Choose the most appropriate meaning/word for the word/phrase underlined in the following sentences:**

21. I am not even cautiously optimistic about a patch-up.
(a) peace (b) settlement
(c) friendship (d) consensus

22. It should come as no surprise if the facade of unity collapses.
(a) deception (b) trick
(c) appearance (d) hope

23. We would brief them how to handle delicate issue.
(a) instruct (b) request
(c) warn (d) negotiate

24. His claim of a turn around in bilateral relations was somewhat premature.
(a) warmth
(b) expectation
(c) excitement
(d) change (for good)

25. The latest bone of contention is the introduction of disincentives to boost family-planning.
(a) discussion (b) decision
(c) dispute (d) debate

*** Read the following sentences carefully and find out the error in any one part of the sentence (1, 2, 3 or 4). If there is no error, mark (5) as the correct answer.**

26. When it comes to creativity (1) the handicapped children are not inferior (2) than normal children (3) if given the necessary encouragement (4). No error (5).

27. He is a research scholar (1) that has been working (2) in South Gujrat (3) for about two decades (4). No error (5).

28. If had we not (1) received any firm assurance (2) we would not have (3) called off the strike (4). No error (5).

29. He is one (1) of those characters (2) who evokes (3) extreme reactions (4). No error (5).

30. Artists have sold (1) more works in the last (2) few years than (3) they have in the last two decades (4). No error (5).

31. Doordarshan has now (1) made life for itself (2) much easier to abandon (3) most of its socialistic goals (4). No error (5).

32. Over the last decade (1) instructors at the University are making (2) optimal use of (3) the computer's potential in the classroom (4). No error (5).

33. Even though computers have (1) now made an entry (2) to the school curriculum (3) their full potential remains far from being exploited (4). No error (5).

34. In fact what is needed (1) in India is to treat (2) science, technology and higher science education (3) as integrated element in future plan (4). No error (5).

35. Feast of meat and rice (1) was prepared near the well (2) and the whole village (3) had it to its fill (4). No error (5).

*** Read the following passage and fill in the blank spaces by selecting the most appropriate word. For each blank, four choices are given.**

Chances are, every one of those sleep-deprived people 36 performing below 37. Many are so sleepy that they are 38 to nod off at the drop of a 39—while reading, listening to a lecture, driving 40 a monotonous road, flying 41 autopilot. Even if they do not fall asleep, their 42 to attend to crucial 43, like which runway to 44 on, and their judgements are likely to be seriously 45.

36. (a) are (b) was
(c) is (d) were
37. (a) average (b) par
(c) excellence (d) standard
38. (a) surely (b) definitely
(c) possibly (d) likely
39. (a) chance (b) jolt
(c) hat (d) trick
40. (a) on (b) at
(c) over (d) of
41. (a) on (b) in
(c) into (d) under
42. (a) ability (b) skill
(c) knowledge (d) laste
43. (a) decisions (b) details
(c) hints (d) symbols
44. (a) run (b) halt
(c) stop (d) land
45. (a) affected (b) influenced
(c) impaired (d) harmed

*** The following sentences A, B, C, D and E are not in their proper/natural sequence. Read them carefully and answer the questions given below:**

A. Market surveys have never been encouraging
B. The shabby product struggles for sometime and then changes hands.
C. The story is a familiar one
D. It is brought out on a shoestring budget
E. A weekly is launched with great fanfare

What, according to your understanding, should be:

46. the First sentence?
A B C D E

47. the Second sentence?
A B C D E

48. the Third sentence?
A B C D E

49. the Fourth sentence?
A B C D E

50. the Fifth sentence?
A B C D E

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b)
4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c)
7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a)
10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (b)
13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (d)
16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (d)
19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (b)
22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (d)
25. (c)
26. (3) 'to normal children'.
27. (2) 'who has been working'.
28. (1) 'Had we not *or* If we had not'.
29. (5) No error.
30. (4) 'they had in the last two decades'.
31. (3) 'much easier by abandoning'.
32. (2) 'instructors at the university have been making'
33. (3) 'into the school curriculum'
34. (4) 'as integrated elements'.
35. (1) 'the feast of meat and rice'.
36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (d)
39. (c) 40. (a) 41. (a)
42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (d)
45. (c) 46. C 47. E
48. D 49. B 50. A

TEST OF REASONING—I

These questions were set in the Assistants' Grade Examination held by Intelligence Bureau (Home Department), on Jan 2, 1994. We are grateful to our readers who have sent these questions to us.

The readers will notice that many questions, asked in this paper, were printed in the previous issues of CM.

Directions: **Q. 1. to 4.** In order to conduct the work of a mail order concern, it is necessary to have a minimum of 3 workers/day. The staff consists of 5 persons who work on part-time basis. Alice can work on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Betty cannot report for work on Wednesdays. Caroll can report for work on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Dorothy cannot work on Fridays. Edith is available any time except on first Monday and Thursday of the month.

1. Which three are available on any Monday :
   (*a*) Dorothy, Betty and Alice
   (*b*) Alice, Edith and Caroll
   (*c*) Betty, Edith and Caroll
   (*d*) Edith, Caroll and Dorothy

2. Which three could you count on to report for work on Friday:
   (*a*) Alice, Betty and Dorothy
   (*b*) Alice, Caroll and Dorothy
   (*c*) Betty, Caroll and Edith
   (*d*) Alice, Betty and Edith

3. During which day of the week it might be possible to obtain a full complement of workers:
   (*a*) Monday (*b*) Tuesday
   (*c*) Wednesday (*d*) Thursday

4. During which day of the week would it be necessary to call on Edith to complete the full complement of workers:
   (*a*) Monday (*b*) Tuesday
   (*c*) Wednesday (*d*) Friday

Directions: **Q. 5 to 9.** In each of these questions, a situation has been explained in a few sentences followed by a conclusion. Mark (×) against the alternative, if the conclusion
   (*a*) Necessarily follows from the statements
   (*b*) Definitely does not follow from the statements
   (*c*) Is based on assumption only
   (*d*) Is doubtful, as the data provided is inadequate.

Statements:

5. 1. A political party disqualified ten of its members.
   2. The party had earlier disqualified another group of fifteen members
   3. This group of fifteen members has formed a separate party.

Conclusion: The group of ten disqualified members will also form a party of its own.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

6. 1. Doctors prescribe bed rest to patients who have heart attack.
   2. After some time, the patients are asked to go on brisk walk.

Conclusion: Doctors are generally confused persons who do not stick to their statements.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

7. 1. Kerosene oil is immiscible with water.
   2. Liquid contained in this bottle is also immiscible with water.

Conclusion: Liquid in this bottle is Kerosene oil.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

8. 1. All pilots are brave men.
   2. All Astronauts are pilots.

Conclusion: All Astronauts are brave men.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

9. 1. People surrounded by luxury become lazy and spoilt.
   2. Firm X has a luxurious office.

Conclusion: The employees of Firm X have become lazy and spoilt.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

10. (*i*) Sudha is taller than Pushpa but shorter than Malati (*ii*) Geetha is shorter than Viju and (*iii*) Viju is not as tall as Pushpa. Who should be in the middle if they stand in a row according to height:
   (*a*) Sudha (*b*) Pushpa
   (*c*) Malati (*d*) Geetha

11. Your watch gains 4 minutes in a 24 hour day. If it reads 7. $30\frac{1}{2}$ at 7.30 A.M., how fast will it be at actual noon of the same day.
   (*a*) 80 sec (*b*) 75 sec

(c) 70 sec (d) 85 sec

12. Suppose P, Q and R are numbers. Suppose S is the sum of P, Q and R. In that case, would S minus P equal P plus R:

(a) Yes (b) No

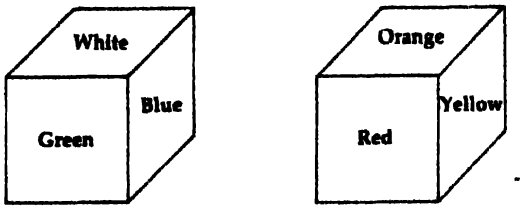
(c) May be (d) None of these

13. It takes 10 ships 10 days to use 10 tanks of oil. How many days will it take 1 ship to use 1 tank of oil:

(a) 10 (b) 100

(c) 1 (d) None of these

14. Six sides of a Cuboid are coloured Green, Blue, Red, Yellow, Orange and White in the following manner:



When blue is on the top, which colour will be at the bottom?

(a) Orange (b) Red

(c) White (d) Yellow

Directions: **Q. 15 to 18.** P, Q, R, or W may cause S, Q, R or W may cause E, W or X may cause F, S or E may cause C or H only if they are caused by Q or R. They may cause I only if they are caused by R. Only E and F together may cause M or N. F may cause H only if it is caused by W or X.

15. Which can result from the largest number of immediately preceding events?

(a) S (b) E

(c) F (d) M

16. Which can result in the smallest number of subsequent events, counting both those follow immediately and those that follow after another event?

(a) P (b) Q

(c) R (d) W

17. How many events or combinations of events may cause H?

(a) 5 (b) 6

(c) 7 (d) 8

18. Which may be a result of the smallest number of different combinations of events?

(a) G (b) H

(c) I (d) M

19. Complete the series with the most appropriate alternative:

nc-dcn-cddc-n-ddcnn-d

(a) cdndn (b) dcncd

(c) cnddc (d) dnncc

20. Complete the series with the most appropriate alternative:

aac-bba-cc-baa-cb-

(a) bacab (b) cabcb

(c) aabcd (d) ccbcb

Directions: **Q. 21 to 25.** In these questions, a statement has been given followed by two conclusions. Mark (×) against:

(a) If only the first conclusion is true

(b) If only the second conclusion is true

(c) If both the conclusions are true

(d) If both the conclusions are wrong

Statement:

21. Great writers generally travel far and wide and most local people.

Conclusions:

I. Travelling soothes their overwrought nerves.

II. They want to study life style, customs and traditions of various places.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statement:

22. Very few persons can accept defeat with a smile.

Conclusions:

I. Defeat shatters a person's self-confidence.

II. It is difficult to maintain ones cool after testing defeat.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statement:

23. Many Indian Scientists working abroad are unwilling to come back and serve their own country.

Conclusions:

I. India lacks such highly sophisticated laboratories, instruments and other amenities as are available to them in foreign countries.

II. India can not afford to pay them the amount of facilities they get in other countries.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statement:

24. Following the recent bomb blasts in Bombay, links of some persons of the Film Industry with the main accused persons of the underworld were suspected.

Conclusions:

I. Persons associated with the Film Industry are generally publicity hungry and may have been in the bomb blasts to gain publicity.

II. Financing by smugglers and underworld 'dons' has come to play an important role in Film making.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑

Statement:

25. The Government has decided not to allow further division of States.

Conclusions:

I. No such demands for further division are being made.

II. Such divisions are bound to affect integrity of the nation adversely.

(a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

26. Find the missing number in the series:

3, 7, 14, 18, ?, 40, 80

(a) 36 (b) 32

(c) 28 (d) 22

27. What will come next in the series:

16, 21, 27, 34, 42, 51, ?

(a) 93 (b) 76

(c) 69 (d) 61

28. Complete the series:

16, 36, 64, 100, ?, 196

(a) 225 (b) 169

(c) 144 (d) 121

Directions: **Q. 29. to 38.** Select the word that, when inserted in blank space, best fits in with the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

29. We never believed that he would resort to_____in order to achieve his goal; we always regarded him as an honest man.

(a) Charm (b) Logic

(c) Prestidigitation (d) Subterfuge

30. He should be dismissed from his_____remarks about his immediate superiors.

(a) Impeccable (b) Scurrilous

(c) Critical (d) Laudatory

31. He was_____and was ready to conform to the pattern set by his friends.

(a) Complacent (b) Compliant

(c) Determined (d) Intractable

32. The doctor warned him that his_____nature made him susceptible to a stroke and urged him to curb his temper.

(a) Chronic (b) Chimerical

(c) Choleric (d) Capricious

33. We ask for_____from others, yet we are never merciful ourselves.

(a) Clemency (b) Sincerity

(c) Culpability (d) Consideration

34. His theories were so_____that few could see what he was trying to establish.

(a) Logical (b) Erudite

(c) Scholarly (d) Nebulous

35. After several_____attempts to send the missile into space, the space craft was finally launched successfully.

(a) Abortive (b) Difficult

(c) Preliminary (d) Experimental

36. His_____remarks are often embarrassing because of their frankness.

(a) Sarcastic (b) Sadistic

(c) Urbane (d) Ingenuous

37. Epicureans live for the_____of their senses.

(a) Mortification (b) Gratification

(c) Removal (d) Lassitude

38. His_____directions misled us; we did not know which of the two roads to take.

(a) Foolish (b) Complicated

(c) Ambiguous (d) Arbitrary

Directions: **Q. 39. to 41.** Choose the correct answer:

39. An *Excerpt* is without proof

(a) A statement which is accepted as true.

(b) An extract from a book or writing.

(c) An exact copy of handwriting.

(d) None of these

40. A *White Elephant* is

(a) A useless possession which is extremely expensive to upkeep.

(b) A very talented person

(c) An English Man

(d) None of these

41. *To be on the horns of dilemma*

(a) To be in low spirits

(b) To be out of sorts

(c) To be in such a position that it is difficult to choose which course to pursue.

(d) None of these

42. Find the odd man out:

(a) Pig (b) Kingfisher

(c) Sparrow (d) Nightingale

43. If GOOD is written as HQRH, how will you write DREAM:

(a) ESFBN (b) ETHER

(c) ETHPQ (d) ESHDR

44. If CONSULT is written as OCSNLUT, ADVICE will be written as:

(a) DAIVCE (b) DAVCEI

(c) DAVICE (d) DAIVEC

Directions: **Q. 45. to 48.** In these questions statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the

statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, mark (×) against:

(*a*) Only conclusion I follows

(*b*) Only conclusion II follows

(*c*) Both I and II follow

(*d*) Neither I nor II follows

Statements:

45. 1. Only those planets are stars which are far from the Sun.

2. All the planets that are not stars are volcanoes.

Conclusions:

I. Volcanoes are near the Sun.

II. Every planet is either a Volcano or a Star.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

46. 1. Cities often organise 'cleanliness campaigns'.

2. Such campaigns are never for more than a fortnight.

Conclusions:

I. It is only during these fortnights that the cities are cleaned.

II. If cities are cleaned properly during one fortnight, they do not get dirty for a considerable period of time.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

47. 1. Some books are dictionaries.

2. All dictionaries are magazines.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are magazines.

II. All magazines are books.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

48. 1. Children are generally sent for tutorials after their school hours.

2. The tutors charge huge fees for tuition.

Conclusions:

I. School education is not adequate for children.

II. Parents do not hesitate to spend money where career of their children is concerned.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

49. How many numbers amongst the numbers 7 to 41 are there which are exactly divisible by 9 but not by 3:

(*a*) Nil (*b*) 1

(*c*) 2 (*d*) None of these

50. No dog can sing, but some dogs can talk. If so, then:

(*a*) some dogs can sing

(*b*) All dogs can't sing

(*c*) All dogs can't talk

(*d*) Data is inadequate

Directions: **Q. 51. to 55. Complete the sentences after selecting the apt pair of words from the alternatives given below:**

51. Something that is_____is not_____.

(*a*) trite—boring

(*b*) common—cliche

(*c*) elastic—resilience

(*d*) hackneyed—original

52. A_____statement is an_____comparison.

(*a*) sarcastic—unfair

(*b*) blatant—overt

(*c*) sanguine—inherent

(*d*) metaphorical—implied

53. The collapse of the financial empire set up by the small group was more than a_____; it affected millions of small_____.

(*a*) threat—men

(*b*) vision—speculators

(*c*) debacle—investors

(*d*) disaster—house-owners.

54. To_____is to try to_____ an individual.

(*a*) gainsay—corrupt

(*b*) exhume—bury

(*c*) proselytize—convert

(*d*) inhibit—frighten

55. To be_____is to be without_____.

(*a*) credulous—gullibility

(*b*) considerate—incredibility

(*c*) belligerent—pugnacity

(*d*) gullible—skepticism

Directions: **Q. 56. to 60.** In each of these questions there are two words or numbers to the left of the sign (: :) which are connected in some way. The same relationship exists between the third word and one of the four alternatives under it. Find the correct alternative.

56. Sapling : Tree : : girl : ?

(*a*) Woman (*b*) Mother

(*c*) Wife (*c*) Friend

57. Procession : Route : : Earth : ?

(*a*) Sun (*b*) Space

(*c*) Moon (*d*) Orbit

58. Poet : Verse : : Woman : ?

(*a*) Ornament (*b*) Garment

(*c*) Husband (*d*) Child

59. Peanuts : Shell : : Letter : ?

(*a*) Mail (*b*) Letter box

(c) Envelope (d) Stamp

60. Resignation : Office : : Abdication : ?

(a) King (b) Throne

(c) Game (d) House

61. The relation between Celsius(C) and Fahrenheit(F) temperature readings are given by the formula C=5/9 (F–32). At what temperature will that c and f readings be identical:

(a) –60 (b) –40

(c) 0 (d) 24

62. A student has taken r tests and has an average of 80x, what must he or she get on the next test to raise the average to 82x :

(a) 2r–82 (b) r+82

(c) 2r+82 (d) 2r+80

Directions: **Q. 63. to 67.** In these questions, a capitalised word is followed by 4 words or phrases. Select the word or phrase most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

63. HARMONY:

(a) Adherence (b) Stimulation

(c) Intonation (d) Conflict

64. CONSUMMATE:

(a) Compact (b) Imperfact

(c) Bold (d) Active

65. INDICT:

(a) Exonerate (b) Cross-examine

(c) Prevail (d) Respond

66. CONCEAL:

(a) Harvest (b) Depose

(c) Espouse (d) Unveil

67. FRESH:

(a) Able (b) Worn

(c) Unsuitable (d) Untried

68. In a certain code '6, 7, 8' means 'how are you', '3, 4, 7' means 'How is life', and '5, 6, 9' means 'you were wonderful', which numeral in that language means 'you':

(a) 5 (b) 6

(c) 7 (d) 9

69. Five boys are so standing that they form a circle. Ajay is between Ramesh and Dominic. Soloman is to the left of Babu. Ramesh is to the left of Soloman. Who is to the right of Ajay:

(a) Babu (b) Ramesh

(c) Dominic (d) Soloman

70. You are in your car, and if you stop short you will be hit by a truck behind you. If you dont' stop short, you will hit a woman crossing a road. Therefore:

(a) Pedestrians should keep off the roads

(b) The truck is going too fast

(c) You will be hit by the truck, or you will hit the woman

(d) None of these

71. Find the odd option out:

(a) Cigarette (b) Cigar

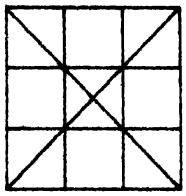
(c) Pipe (d) Bidi

72. The Independence Day in 1988 was celebrated on a Wednesday. On what day was it celebrated in the year 1989:

(a) Monday (b) Tuesday

(c) Friday (d) Thursday

Directions: **Q. 73 and 74.** Please indicate from the following figure:



73. How many triangles are there in the above figure:

(a) 28 (b) 20

(c) 16 (d) 24

74. How many squares are there in the above figure:

(a) 15 (b) 10

(c) 9 (d) 14

Directions: **Q. 74. to 76.** If all the letters from A to Z are written in reverse order, which letter will be:

75. In the middle of 15th letter from right and 14th from left:

(a) N (b) O

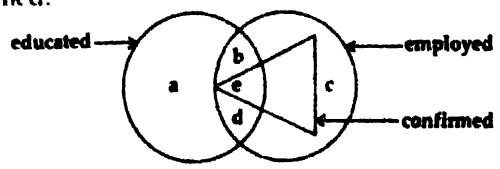
(c) P (d) M

76. 4th to the left of 21st from right:

(a) W (b) B

(c) Y (d) E

77. Read the figure and find out the region representing persons who are educated and employed but not confirmed:



(a) a.b.c. (b) a.c.

(c) b.d. (d) a.d.c.

Directions: **Q. 78. to 82.** Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the capitalised word:

78. PENSIVE

(a) Written (b) Admirable

(c) Thoughtless (d) Irreverent

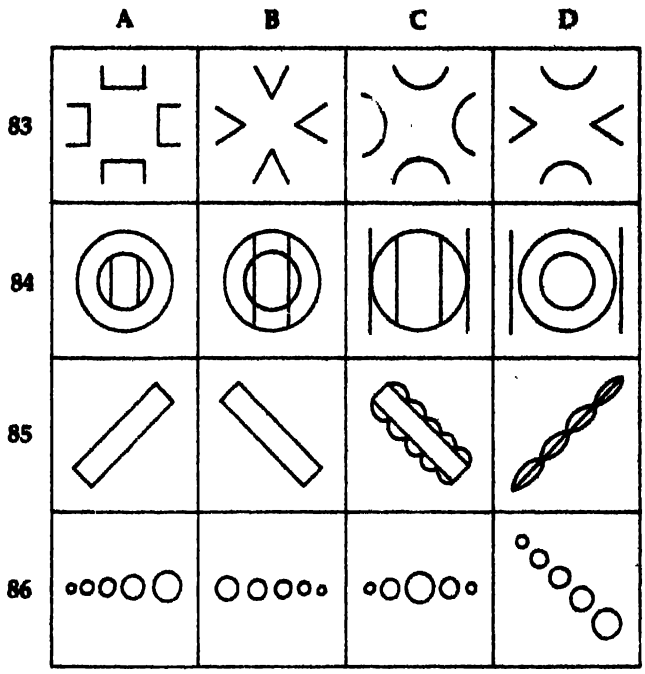
79. ARTIFICE
(a) Painting (b) Sculptor
(c) Sincerity (d) Duplicity

80. OPULENCE
(a) Affluence (b) Stock
(c) Poverty (d) Checks

81. OBSEQUIOUS
(a) Courteous (b) Fawning
(c) Respectful (d) Overbearing

82. ADAMANT:
(a) Yielding (b) Sickly
(c) Hungry (d) Cautious

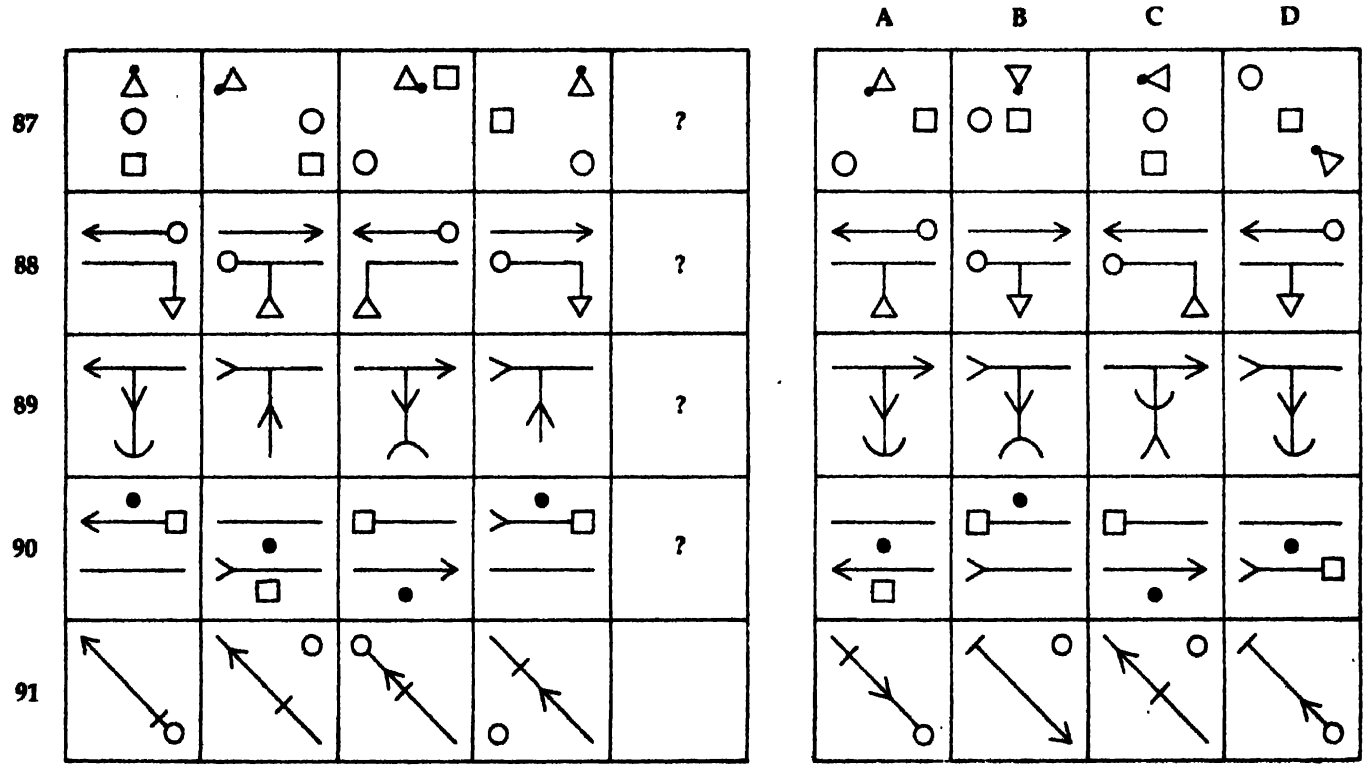
Directions: **Q. 83. to 86.** Each of these questions has four alternatives out of which one is different from the rest three. This alternative is the answer and should be indicated by marking (×) in the appropriate circle in the response sheet:



Directions: **Q. 87. to 91.** In the following questions, two sets of figures, problem figures and answer figures marked A, B, C, D have been given. Find out which of the answer figures would fit in place of the question mark in the problem figure:

PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES



92. In a certain code 'March' is written as QEVGL, how is "June" written in that code:

(a) NEJU (b) NYRI
(c) LWPO (d) KVOF

93. If 'Rifle' is written as IRUOV in a code, what will 'IFM' mean in that code:

(a) TEH (b) PEN
(c) AIR (d) RUN

Directions: **Q. 94. to 98.** Select the pair of words that is analogous to the given pair of words:

94. TREE : FOREST

(a) Dairy : meadow (b) Grass : lawn
(c) Flower : garden (d) Frog : pond

95. EROSION : ROCKS

(a) Fatigue : task (b) Fasting : food
(c) Dissipation : character (d) Forgery : signature

96. WINE : GRAPES

(a) Champagne : raisings (b) Liquor : intoxicating
(c) Vineyard : winery (d) Vodka : potatoes

97. BREAD : OVEN

(a) Ceramics : kiln (b) Pottery : wheel
(c) Iron : furnace (d) Cake : stove

98. SATELLITE : ORBIT

(a) Ball . pitcher (b) Missile : trajectory
(c) Moon : phase (d) Rocket : projectile

99. In a certain code TRAIN is written as GIZRM, how will FIGURE be written in that code:

(a) USTGKV (b) VTYXTC
(c) URTFIV (d) VKCTSV

100. If 'ROSE' is coded as 6821, 'CHAIR' is coded as 73456 and 'PREACH' is coded as 961473, then what will be the code for 'SEARCH':

(a) 246173 (b) 214673
(c) 214763 (d) 216473

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Ans. 1-4

		Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
1	Alice	√	×	√	×	√	×
2	Betty	√	√	×	√	√	√
3	Caroll	×	√	√	×	×	×
4	Dorothy	√	√	√	√	×	√
5	Edith	×(Ist)	√	√	×(Ist)	√	√

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d)

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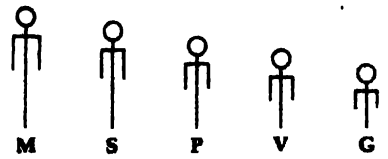
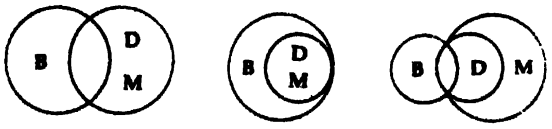
5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (b)

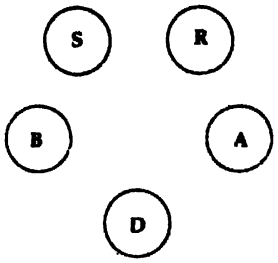


11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b)
15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (d)
19. (d) ncd/dcn/ncd/dcn...
20. (b) aaccbb/aaccbb/...
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (d)
25. (b)
26. (a) The series is n; n + 4; n × 2; n + 4; n × 2...
27. (d) Go on adding 5; 6; 7; 8... to numbers respectively.
28. (c) The series has squares of even numbers, 4^2; 6^2; 8^2; 10^2; 12^2...
29. (d) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (c)
33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (d)
37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (c)
42. (a) Pig is the only animal among birds.
43. (b) The gap among letter and its code increases by one.
44. (d) Make sets of two letters and interchange letters in each set.
45. (c)

46. (b)
47. (b)



48. (b)
49. (a) Every number divisible by 9 is divisible by 3 too.
50. (c) (only *some* dogs can talk)
51. (d) 52. (d) 53. (c) 54. (c)
55. (a)
56. (a) The relationship is that of young : grown up.
57. (d) The relationship—object : its path.
58. (d) The creator and the thing created relationship.
59. (c) Inner and outer object relationship.
60. (b) The relationship is leaving : the place concerned.
61. (b) 62. (c)
63. (d) 64. (b)
65. (a) 66. (d)
67. (b) 68. (b)
69. (b) The arrangement would be:



70. (c) 71. (c) 72. (d) 73. (a)
74. (d) 75. (a) 76. (c) 77. (c)
78. (c) 79. (c) 80. (c) 81. (d)
82. (a)
83. (d) In others, all the figures are similar.
84. (c) All the others have two circles and two vertical lines.
85. (d) All the others have a bar, this one has line only.
86. (c) In all the others the circles have been arranged according to their size.

For solving questions from 87 to 91, study each item of the figure individually.

87. (a) The dot moves along the three points of the triangle anti-clockwise, the cirlce moves right and left and comes down slowly and the square has a regular anti-clockwise movement.
88. (d) The arrow-head shifts right and left, the circle on opposite corner and the triangle slides from right to left getting inverted alternately.
89. (a) The arrow-head disappears alternately and then appears on the other end. One of the 'V' like figure changes direction and the other one appears and disappears according to a definite pattern.
90. (a) The dot descends in three steps, the arrowhead goes round anti-clockwise changing direction at each step and the square moves along three points clockwise.
91. (d) The arrow-head and small line slide towards opposite end and the small circle goes from corner to corner anti-clockwise.
92. (b) The code letters are fourth ones in alphabetical order.
93. (d) The code letters are at the same number if counted from the opposite end, *i.e.* from 'Z'.
94. (c) 95. (c) 96. (d) 97. (a) 98. (b)
99. (c) Same as question no. 93.
100. (b) Each number represents one letter in the same order.

TEST OF REASONING—II

Find out the missing number:

1. 25; 29; 45; 81; ...
   (a) 162 (b) 145 (c) 161
   (d) 134 (e) 128
2. 11; 18; 32; ...; 116
   (a) 64 (b) 68 (c) 58
   (d) 60 (e) 62
3. 13; 15; 19; ...; 33; 43
   (a) 25 (b) 23 (c) 27
   (d) 21 (e) 30
4. 6; 18; 3; 27; ...; 18; 2
   (a) 29 (b) 12 (c) 9
   (d) 30 (e) 6
5. 3; 4; 6; 8; 9; ...; 18; 2
   (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 12
   (d) 15 (e) 16
6. 1; 3; ...; 6; 9; 9; 16
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 6
   (d) 5 (e) 4
7. 2; 4; 8; ...; 32; 64
   (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14
   (d) 16 (e) 18
8. 5 12 7
   ? 10 1
   6 2 16
   (a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 10 (e) 12
9. 14 5 8
   6 10 11
   7 12 ?
   (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 7 (d) 8 (e) 11

Find out the missing letter.

10.

R	11	U	7	?	10
18	K	21	G	16	J

(a) P (b) N (c) H (d) S (e) Q

Find the odd-man out:

11. (a) EHG (b) JML (c) PSR
    (d) UYX (e) TWV
12. (a) KJG (b) ZYV (c) NMK
    (d) FEB (e) QPM
13. (a) LNJ (b) RTP (c) NPK
    (d) FHD (e) WYU
14. (a) YXV (b) QPM (c) KJH
    (d) DCA (e) MLJ
15. (a) WYZV (b) HJKG (c) LNOK
    (d) EFHD (e) QSTP

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the word, 'RELATIONSHIP'.

16. How many pairs of letters in the word are as far from each other as they are in the alphabets:
    (a) None (b) 1 (c) 2
    (d) 3 (e) 4
17. If all the letters in the word were arranged alphabetically which letter would remain at its own place?
    (a) E (b) I (c) N
    (d) O (e) H
18. In the above arrangement 'R' would be between:
    (a) OS (b) OP (c) ST
    (d) PT (e) PS
19. Which letter in the word is second to the right of 9th letter from end?
    (a) N (b) I (c) L
    (d) O (e) P

In questions 20 to 23, a lead word has been given followed by 5 words based in some way on the lead-word. Find the odd-man out:

20. MARRIAGE
    (a) RAGE (b) MARE (c) RAM
    (d) RIG (e) RAG
21. RESTIVE
    (a) SIEVE (b) REST (c) TIRE
    (d) SITE (e) FIVE
22. MACHINE
    (a) MATCH (b) CHIME
    (c) HUMAN (d) MAKE (e) NINE
23. LOUNGE
    (a) NOSE (b) LOAN (c) USE
    (d) TONE (e) LACE
24. Which letter in the alphabets is exactly in the middle of 10th letter from left and thirteenth from the right?
    (a) M (b) L (c) N (d) P
    (e) None of these
25. If we start making sets of five letters in alphabets, first from A, then from Z and again like that, which letter would be left?
    (a) M (b) P (c) N (d) O
    (e) None of these
26. How many numbers from 6 to 66 are divisible by 7?
    (a) 9 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 10 (e) 11

Find out the right code letters for letters enclosed in box.:

27. D I R [T] Y
(a) c (b) f (c) w (d) n (e) k

28. Q [U] I E T
(a) j (b) z (c) n (d) c (e) x

29. P R O S [E]
(a) m (b) k (c) l (d) z (e) g

30. [S] H O R T
(a) k (b) n (c) g (d) m (e) b

31. H [O] A R D
(a) v (b) b (c) m (d) k (e) f

32. [P] R O U D
(a) k (b) m (c) j (d) f (e) l

There is a cube with each face 15 × 15 cm.

33. How many small cubes of 5 × 5 cm. can be cut from this big cube?
(a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 18 (d) 27
(e) None of these

34. If the outer cube is painted blue, how many cubes, cut according to question 33, will have no colour?
(a) None (b) 1 (c) 3
(d) 6 (e) 9

35. How many will have colour on three sides?
(a) None (b) 4 (c) 6
(d) 8 (e) 12

Each item in the following questions is represented by a circle. On the basis of the relationship among items, match the right question with the right set of circles:

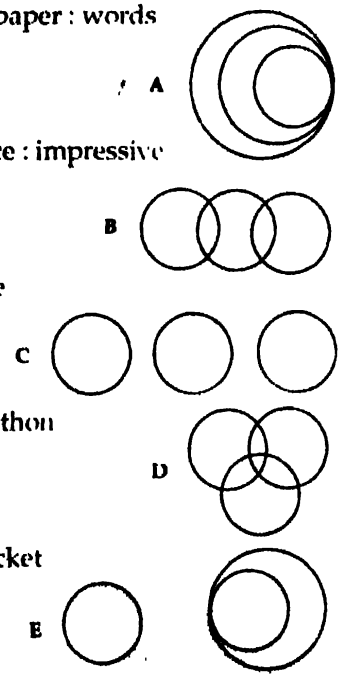
36. dictionary : newspaper : words

37. private firm : office : impressive

38. eyelid : pupil : eye

39. horse : reptile : python

40. sweater : shirt : jacket



41. In a certain class, each set of 3 students shares one atlas, each dictionary is shared by two students and each student has a text book of his own. If the total number of these three is 99, how many students are there in the class?
(a) 52 (b) 60 (c) 54 (d) 48
(e) None of these

Five friends, Anita, Bharti, Chandra, Darshan and Edna were married and settled in Agra, Bhuvaneshwar, Calcutta, Delhi and Ernakulam. Match the right girl with the right place on the basis of facts given below:

The first letter of the girl's name and the place she settled in is not the same.

Bharti and Darshan do not live at Agra or Ernakulam.

Anita does not live in Calcutta or Bhuvaneshwar.

Edna does not live at Agra or Calcutta.

Darshan does not live in Calcutta.

42. Anita	(A) Agra
43. Bharti	(B) Bhuvaneshwar
44. Chandra	(C) Calcutta
45. Darshan	(D) Delhi
46. Edna	(E) Ernakulam

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) Go on adding $2^2; 4^2; 6^2; 8^2$ to numbers respectively.
2. (d) Each next number is double −4 of the preceding number.
3. (a) Add 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12... to numbers respectively.
4. (c) Each alternate number is the product of numbers on its right and left.
5. (c) There are two series, 3, 6, 9, 12... and 4, 8, 12...
6. (e) Again there are two series, $1^2; 2^2; 3^2$.. and 3, 6, 9...
7. (d) Each number is double of its preceding number.
8. (b) The total of each line and column is 24.
9. (d) The total of each line and column is 27.
10. (a) The numbers above and below the letters match the position of letter in the alphabetical order.

11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b)
15. (d) 16. (e) (EI, ON, HI, SP)
17. (a) 18. (e) 19. (b)

20. (c) In all the other words, the order of letters taken to form word has not been changed.
21. (e) In other words, all the letters are from the lead- word.
22. (b) In all the other words, there is one letter that has not been taken from the lead-word.
23. (c) Same as above.

24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (a)

For answering questions 27 to 32, sort out common letters in words and match them with common code letters.

27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (e) 33. (d) 34. (b)
35. (d) 36. B 37. D 38. A
39. E 40. C 41. (c) 42. E
43. C 44. A 45. B 46. D

Facts about Science

Why a straight stick partly immersed in water appears bent?

A straight stick partly immersed in water appears bent on account of the phenomenon of refraction according to which rays of the light coming from the immersed portion of the stick bend away from the normal on emerging at the surface of water.

Why a gram of weight and a pound of weight, released simultaneously from the top of a tower reaches the ground at the same time?

This is due to the fact that both weights are falling with the same acceleration of 32 ft./sec.^{2} and having been released simultaneously, they will traverse equal distances in equal time thus reaching the ground at the same time since $h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$. S and g being the same in both cases, t must be the same.

Why a thermometer kept in boiling water shows no change of temperature even when water is continuously heated?

When water is boiling, the entire heat that is being supplied is used in converting the state *viz.*, from liquid to vapour. This heat becomes latent as it increases the average potential energy of the molecules only and does not affect the transitional energy of the molecules, which alone is responsible for the rise in temperature. Hence no change of temperature is indicated by the thermometer.

Why a convex mirror is used by the motorist to see the road behind him?

Due to the formation of miniature size images, a convex mirror has a large field of view Consequently, the motorist sees a large number of objects behind the car simultaneously. It also avoids reflection of the sun rays which are diverged and scattered.

Why an iron nail gains weight on rusting?

Rusted iron is nothing but iron oxide. In fact, iron in the presence of moisture absorbs oxygen to form iron oxide. Hence on absorption, iron gains a weight equal to the amount of oxygen consumed.

What would happen if the force of gravity were to disappear suddenly?

The whole universe will collapse because all the operations will come to a stand-still. One will not be able to eat, drink or move. The people will be almost in a floating condition and will be thrown away because of the centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth.

Why it is dangerous to allow extra passengers on the upper deck of a double-decker bus?

There are chances of the double-decker bus tilting, if the upper deck gets over-loaded with passengers. In fact, the upper deck and lower deck act as a counter-balance to each other and secondly, the upper deck has no support on top of it. With extra load on the upper deck, the centre of gravity of the bus is raised and the resulting instability can make the vehicle tilt.

Why a needle sinks in water, whereas an iron ship floats on it?

The specific gravity of a needle which is a solid piece of steel, is decidedly greater than water and it, therefore, sinks in water; whereas an iron ship is so designed that the total weight of water displaced by it is greater than the weight of the ship itself. The ship, therefore, floats by the upward thrust of water.

Why a red neck-tie appears black when seen under a blue mercury lamp?

During daylight, a red neck-tie will appear red because it reflects only red colour and absorbs all other colours. But when blue light from a mercury vapour lamp falls on it, it is wholly absorbed and no light is reflected, as the only component which it is capable of reflecting is missing. So the neck-tie appears black.

Why hard water does not readily form lather with soap?

Because hard water contains the sulphates and chlorides of Magnesium and Calcium, which form insoluble compounds with soap, and therefore, soap does not give lather easily with hard water.

Why it is easier to lift a heavy stone when under water than in air?

Archimedes' principle states that a body, when immersed either wholly or partially in a liquid at rest, loses weight equivalent to the weight of the liquid displaced. It is, therefore, easier to lift a heavy stone when under water than in air.

Give scientific reasons as to why a clinical thermometer should not be dipped in boiling water?

A clinical thermometer is an ordinary Fahrenheit thermometer, calibrated from 95°F to 110°F, whereas boiling water usually acquires a temperature of more than 100°C or 212°F in water.

It is, therefore, dangerous to dip a clinical thermometer in boiling water because it is difficult for it to accommodate such high temperature, as a result of which it might burst.

A green leaf appears green in daylight but looks dark in red light. Why is it so?

During daylight, a green leaf appears green because out of all the constituents of white light, it reflects green only, all other colours being absorbed. But when red light falls on it, it is all absorbed and hence the green leaf reflects none and looks dark.

Why it is more difficult to cook on a high mountain than on the plains?

Because of low atmospheric pressure on a high mountain-top water boils at a lower temperature than 100°C. Hence it takes longer to cook on a high mountain than in the plains.

Why the outer surface of a glass containing iced water becomes wet?

A tumbler containing cold water cools the air near it so that a film of moisture is deposited on the outside of the tumbler by the condensation of water vapours present in the air.

Why the curved track of a train is banked on the outside?

The curved track of a train is banked on the outside with a view to provide the necessary centripetal

force which enables the fast moving train to move round the curve, leaning inward.

Why it is more difficult to breathe on mountains than on plains?

On the mountains the density of air is much less than in the plains and so the oxygen content volume for volume is reduced considerably. During the act of breathing, a definite supply of oxygen is needed per breath which being deficient breathing becomes difficult.

Why cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights?

Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because clouds prevent radiation of heat from the ground and air.

Explain why it is generally warmer in lower latitudes than in higher ones.

The rays of the sun fall vertically at the lower latitude *i.e.*, at the places near the *Equator*. As we go towards upper latitudes *i.e.*, at the Poles (towards North Pole or South Pole) the rays of the sun gradually become more and more slanting. That is why it is generally warmer in lower latitudes than in higher ones.

Why the lunar eclipse occurs only at full moon but not every full moon?

The lunar eclipse occurs only when the moon is full and is near one of its nodes which does not occur every full moon.

A solar eclipse can occur only on a new moon day. Why?

Solar eclipse is due to the full moon coming in between the sun and the earth, and hence it is natural that it should be a new moon day.

Why mountains are cooler than plains?

Because (*i*) the air of the mountains is *rarer* than that of the plains and contains fewer dust particles. The air on the mountains absorbs less heat than the air on the plains, (*ii*) The heat absorbed during the day on the mountains radiates very quickly at night owing to the *rarity* of the air and nights on the mountains are cooler, (*iii*) due to uneven surface of the mountains, the major portion always remains in the shade. The sun does not heat much of the land which may heat the air.

Where days and nights are equal throughout the year and why?

Days and nights are equal throughout the year at the Equator. During the course of the earth's revolution round the sun, one half of the Equator is always in the light and the other half is in the dark *i.e.*, the circle of illumination always cuts the Equator into equal parts.

Where days and nights are longer in the year?

Longest day : 21st June. Longest night : 22nd December (in Northern hemisphere).

What is the difference between a star and a planet?

Star is the name given to a fixed celestial body which has its own light whereas Planet is the name given to a celestial body which revolves round the sun in elliptical (regular oval shape) orbit. A planet has no light of its own but it reflects light of the sun.

Indicate the importance of (*i*) calcium and (*ii*) iron for our body.

(*i*) **Calcium**: It is an essential constituent of bones and teeth. Our body needs *calcium* for good posture, stronger bones and teeth, normal nerve action, rhythmic heart, good nails. Consequences of insufficient calcium are: bad posture, tooth decay, brittle bones, nervousness, cramps, nervous heart, nervous headaches.

(*ii*) **Iron**: Our body needs *iron* for a rosy complexion, more pep, better memory, warmer hands and feet. Consequences of insufficient iron are: anaemia, tiredness, forgetfulness, lack of endurance.

These minerals are just as important to a healthy and longer life as vitamins.

Other minerals important for our body

Phosphorus: for building and maintaining good bones and teeth, for all glandular secretions, for vital energy. Consequences of insufficient phosphorus are: tooth decay, susceptibility to pyorrhoea, easily broken bones.

Iodine: for more stamina, greater endurance, healthy thyroid gland, keeping slim. Consequences of insufficient iodine are: goitre, overweight, tiredness, menopausal difficulties, mental depression.

What are the serious consequences of protein deficiency? Mention some important new sources of protein.

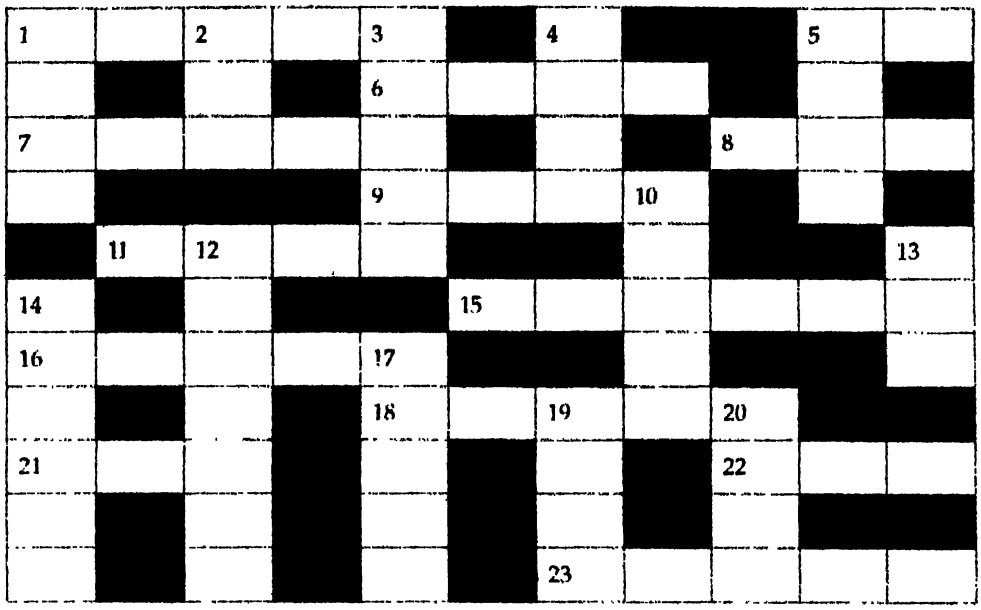
What are proteins? Why are they essential for the maintenance of life and health?

Proteins are the main chemical substances of living matter. They are a part of every living cell and are found in all animals and plants. Lean meat, fish and eggs are almost entirely proteins. Proteins occur in structural matter as bones, tendons, skin, hair, and hoof, and in some vitamins and hormones. Their composition varies with the source, but all proteins are basically constructed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen and some contain sulphur, phosphorus and iron (haemoglobin). Their importance in the maintenance of life and health is due to the fact that nitrogenous matter is absolutely essential to the building up of new flesh and tissues in a growing child and in order to replace nitrogen eliminated by the body processes by persons of all ages, some sort of protein must form part of our diet.

Protein deficiency can thus lead to serious consequences as proteins are necessary to replace the parts of the body, which is largely a protein structure, when they become run-down. Proteins are a biological necessity; one could live even on a diet of nothing but protein, but not on a diet of fat or sugar.

New Sources of Protein: Till recently the most prolific source of proteins had been fish-meal and soya beans. In Western Europe nearly 5 million tonnes of proteins were being extracted from these sources. But towards the end of 1969, it was reported that methods had been evolved to extract edible protein jellies from mineral oils. A major British oil firm, British Petroleum, was reported to be setting up a subsidiary to manufacture cheese from petroleum on a commercial scale in Scotland and France. It was claimed that the new product could easily replace fish meals and soya beans because as against a 50 per cent protein content in the latter, it had 65 per cent, and was also much cheaper as it was made from inexpensive by-products obtained while refining petroleum. Besides fermented protein flakes were also reported to have been produced from natural gas.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CROSSWORD NO. 13



ACROSS

1. First name of the first European to visit China (5).
5. World's second highest mountain (2).
6. First name of author of Ain-i-Akbari (4).
7. Famous book by Alex Haley (5).
8. Form of Buddhism widely adopted in Japan (3).
9. __age is Archaeological period following bronze age (4).
11. Round pigmented membrane in front of eye, between cornea and lens (4).
15. Centre for advanced technology situated in this city of M.P. (6).
16. Capital of Jordan (5).
18. Stage drama in which singing largely or totally takes place of speech (5).
21. Soft metallic element unaffected by water or air at normal temperatures (3).
22. Abbreviation for this substance that effects the ozone layer of earth (1,1,1).
23. Major mountain system of South America (5).

DOWN

1. German philosopher. Author of *Das Kapital* (4).
2. Earth summit was held here (3).
3. Fertile area in a desert (5).
4. Combat sport developed in Japan (4).
5. Capital of Ukraine (4).
10. In astronomy, point on celestial sphere directly opposite zenith (5)
12. Founder of Bhakti movement (7).
13. First name of the great Russian writer Tolstoy (3).
14. Sea of N. Europe bordered by Denmark, Germany, Poland, Sweden and Finland (6).
17. Member of a tribe of people having no permanent home (5).
19. Famous valcano of Italy (4).
20. Reacts with base to form salts (4).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 13 will appear in June '94 issue)

Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 12

Across: 1. Caucasus 6. Acid 9. Macao 10. Nile 11. Aden 12. Rye 16. Pi 17. Dakar 18. Oak 19. Meir 20. Seal 21. Echo 22. Ohm.

Down: 1. Cameo 2. Ulcer 3. Cathode 4. Sona 5. Bile 7 Cider 8. Denmark 13. Yiddish 14. Glacier 15. Siam 18. Oslo.

Hatred : Heart's Madness

ONE of the most powerful human emotions, hatred is capable of devastating personality beyond "repair". The reason is simple: it always finds a mark to shoot at, and a pretence to fire.

It is the hall-mark of a narrow mind which revels by feasting on its bitterness and makes it the cornerstone of petty tyrannies.

Henry More has aptly said, "If I wanted to punish an enemy it should be my fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

The sad fact is that we inflict this punishment on ourselves and thus sink beneath those we hate. The self-inflicted torment rages inside us. It makes us fume. We go on consuming our vital resources under the illusion that we are "injuring" or "harming" the hated one. In fact, there is a slow, smouldering fire inside us which reduces our personality to a "heap of ashes".

Psychological theories about personality assert that we have immense drive of hate which leads to destruction. No person is without it, yet no person can become mature without learning to control it.

You learn to control this hostile drive just as you learn to control other harmful impulses—usually in the process of growing up that is becoming mature.

The emotionally mature personality has learned to turn the energy derived from his hostile instincts into creative and constructive outlets. This is sublimation—the turning of destructive and hostile energy into socially approved activities.

Cruelty, selfishness, stinginess, cheating, prejudice, discrimination, dishonesty, and many other forms in which hate manifests itself can be eliminated if it is controlled.

The ideals of human culture spring from the desire to curb the destructive instincts. That is why so much stress is laid on tolerance, mercy, compassion and consideration for others. The concept of equal opportunity to everyone is also based on this.

We do try to curb hate. Its primitive and punitive nature, however, comes to the surface in time of acute fits, akin to madness, when we try to destroy the enemy's achievements and the enemy.

Since it is an inverted emotion, it finds victims even in the family. Shattered marriages, broken family relationships and bitterness among friends and colleagues are, in a fair measure, attributable to hatred.

Even on a large scale, hate begins in the mind of the individual. Wars begin in the minds of men. It is our responsibility, therefore, to nip it in the bud. Or it inevitably takes its toll-like a jungle fire which begins with a tiny spark.

It is important for you to try to recognise the nature of your own hostile expressions, to accept the fact that they are there, and to find ways of turning them into constructive and socially approved outlets.

Sometimes we turn hate upon ourselves. The youthful, immature boy and girl who "sign" a joint suicide pact and end their life belong to this category. The man who whips his own self for some wrong done ditto.

We are rude and insolent toward a friend and feel guilty. Some people show this by an attitude of self-defeatism which is a way of constantly punishing themselves.

They use various devices. They punish themselves by taking easy, giving up easily, and procrastination. Often by not even making an effort. A lack of self-confidence and self-respect are ways of turning the hostile drive upon oneself.

Then, there are other ways in which immature people handicap themselves. Some people drive themselves too hard, while others neglect themselves physically or abuse their system.

The home is an experimental testing ground. In a good home, there is tolerance and understanding. But the fact that the home is a testing ground is no excuse for the hate in disguise so commonly expressed between parents and children. Or other members of the family.

Various members of the family use devious ways in which they try to get even with one another. There is evidence of hostility when, for example, the mother is too busy socialising or when youngsters do not act responsibly, neglect their rooms or disobey parents.

Hate takes the form of nagging or irrational demanding, obstinacy or outright refusal to assume responsibility. Neglect, thoughtlessness, partiality, or forgetfulness, are other manifestations.

Hatred and selfishes are twins. There are a large number of adult men and women who are emotionally immature and motivated only by the selfish attitude of "what's in it for me?"

The self-centred derive satisfaction in getting away with all they can. They use "sifarish" to get something they do not deserve, squeezing the poor fellow out of the queue or unfair use of authority of power. They are all ugly forms of hatred for norms, manners, decency and courtesy—all negative aspects of personality.

When hostile feelings are bottled up, and are not expressed in constructive activity, they create tension and are converted into physical

symptoms. Mental breakdown is common. That is why outlets through which hostile energy is channelled into constructive uses are a must because we find opportunities to express our anger in constructive and healthy ways.

The psychiatrist who advises his hate-stricken "patient" to punch a dummy of his "enemy" is not resorting to gimmickery, but to a sound philosophy of mental well-being.

Gyms and sports are a big help. So are classes in art, music, painting etc. Creating things—handwork of all types provide ways to express our feelings.

They are powerful sublimating forces because they enable us to "build" instead of "destroying" something.

Activities which require physical exertion are equally useful. Think how many athletic games include the idea of winning, of beating someone. In many instances, the entire game centres around hitting, kicking, or throwing.

There is another element as important as the release of hostile impulses. That is the element of satisfaction. No matter what the outlet is, if it is to serve its purpose as an outlet, it must also bring satisfaction.

Many jobs bring us genuine satisfaction. This is as it should be; we spend so many hours each day on a job that we need to get satisfaction from it.

There is a proportional relationship between the time and energy we can give in a job and the satisfaction we must receive.

When we have reached the limit of our giving, job satisfaction begins to disappear. The work becomes drudgery and efficiency goes down. Yet, we need to have job satisfaction—not only to perform well at that job but also to maintain our own mental health.

That when work does not give enough satisfaction, we can profit from the refuelling opportunities provided in creative, recreational, or cultural activities.

Nobody can say, "Cut out hatred from your value-system." This is like a professional photographer asking you to "smile please" before he clicks.

The most important thing is to impress upon yourself that you have negative aspects and destructive emotions. Believe in yourself that these can be replaced with positive and constructive ones.

It is fine if you frown upon hypocrisy, injustice and cant. Even then it is better to frown up "Vice" than the person because hatred is a toxin which runs in your system and makes you sore and ill at ease.

William James, the father of modern psychology, says, "One of the most wonderful discoveries of our age is that you can change your personality by changing your thinking."

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M.Sc.	: Physics/Chemistry/Zoology/Botany/Maths—2 years. Eligibility—Graduate.
B.Sc.	: Physics/Chemistry/Geography/Computer Science/Maths/Life Sciences—3 years. Eligibility—+2/PUC/Inter.
PG/DIP. IN	: Materials/Personnel/Marketing/Financial/Tourism/Advertising/Banking/Co-operative/Office Management/Sociology/Business Admns./Production Management—1 year. Eligibility—Any Degree.
B.G.L.	: 2 years. Eligibility Graduate.
B.Com.,	: 2 Sittings. Direct Final—Eligibility—Inter/SSLC.
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The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. Name the book written by a Pakistani author which sacks to denigrate the Sikh Gurus?

Ans. Tehri-ke-Mujahid written by Mr Sadiq Hussain.

Q. What amount of steel was exported by India in 1993-94?

Ans. 2.3 million tonnes. In 1993-94 India became a net exporter of steel for the first time.

Q. Name the first country in the world with which India has signed an agreement to promote and protect investments?

Ans. Britain.

Q. Who is the director of film *Muhafiz* (In Custody)?

Ans. Ismail Merchant.

Q. Which head of the State is linked with the Whitewater affair?

Ans. President Bill Clinton of USA.

Q. At which place in England is the memorial of Magna Carta situated? Why was it in the news recently?

Ans. Runnymade. Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha, during his visit to Britain in March, 1994, had planted an English Oak tree sapling at the memorial. A stone was laid to commemorate the visit to the sight. Thus, India became the second country after America to be associated with the home of Magna Carta.

Magna Carta was the first document to put the English monarchy under the rule of law. It is the root of modern democracy.

Q. Name the only Indian magazine that is exclusively on Indian music, dance and drama.

Ans. Sruti.

Q. Name the country which recently became the 117th member of GATT?

Ans. The United Arab Emirates (UAE). It is the third Arab country, after Kuwait and Bahrain, to be accepted as a GATT member.

Q. Name India's first low speed and privately produced multi-role aircraft?

Ans. Observer.

Q. According to the advance estimates of the economic growth of India, what per cent rise was recorded in GDP in 1993-94?

Ans. 3.8 per cent. The real per capita income recorded 1.8 per cent growth.

Q. What is 'Trade Point'?

Ans. Trade Point is part of a worldwide electronic data network being set up by the United Nations Conference on Trade and development (UNCTAD), as part of its special programme titled "Trade Efficiency Initiative". This will complement the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) programme, which will be launched by the Indian Government.

The first 'Trade Point' in India will be opened in New Delhi. It is expected to revolutionise the availability of global foreign trade information to industry and exporters and enhance trade opportunities multi-fold.

Q. Name the three Indian bowlers who have twice claimed five wickets in one-day international cricket?

Ans. K. Srikanth, Javagal Srinath and Anil Kumble.

Q. What was the purpose behind organising the 5000-km long "Save the Child" *yatra*?

Ans. To generate the will for political and social action to eradicate child labour by 2000 A.D. It has been organised by the South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (SACCS).

Q. What amount of exports were recorded in the first 11 months (April-February) of 1993-94?

Ans. $ 19.8 billion, up 21 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous financial year. Imports on the other hand grew by only 1.8 per cent to $ 20.3 billion. Thus the trade deficit stood at $ 500 million, against the gap of $ 3.5 billion during previous year.

Q. From April 2, 1994 a new Rajdhani Express was introduced between Delhi and which city of India?

Ans. Bhubaneswar.

Q. What were India's foreign exchange reserves at the end of March, 1994?

Ans. $ 15 billion. In the end of March 1993 the figure was $ 6.4 billion.

Q. Name the director of the megaserial on Doordarshan, Chandarkanta?

Ans. Nirja Guleri. The serial is based on a nineteenth century novel by Devki Nandan Khatri.

Q. What amount of foreign exchange was earned by the tourism industry in 1993-94?

Ans. Rs 4,573 crore. In 1992-93 the figure was Rs 3,990 crore.

Q. On what day is the World Health Day celebrated?

Ans. April 7.

Improve Your Word Power

1. **amnesty:** (*a*) Compensation (*b*) pardon (*c*) punishment (*d*) promotion.

2. **buccaneer:** (*a*) unscrupulous (*b*) donor (*c*) volunteer (*d*) selfless.

3. **cissy/sissy:** (*a*) land (*b*) sweet (*c*) cowardly (*d*) heroic.

4. **disarray:** (*a*) poverty (*b*) disease (*c*) devotion (*d*) confusion.

5. **endemic:** (*a*) happening (regularly) (*b*) working (overtime) (*c*) getting up (early) (*d*) praying (silently).

6. **fiefdom:** (*a*) nationality (*b*) estate (*c*) fort (*d*) permission.

7. **gumption:** (*a*) initiative (*b*) intrigue (*c*) programme (*d*) production.

8. **higgledly-piggledly:** (*a*) unfriendly (*b*) indifferently (*c*) disorderly (*d*) quietly.

9. **impassive:** (*a*) thoughtful (*b*) calm (*c*) lazy (*d*) smart

10. **judder:** (*a*) jump (up) (*b*) shake (violently) (*c*) massage (gently) (*d*) arrive (late).

11. **logjam:** (*a*) compromise (*b*) investment (*c*) economy (*d*) deadlock.

12. **melee:** (*a*) mixture (*b*) collection (*c*) exhibition (*d*) confusion.

13. **nervy:** (*a*) creative (*b*) constructive (*c*) uneasy (*d*) secretive.

14. **offbeat:** (*a*) unorthodox (*b*) conservative (*c*) evolutionary (*d*) historical.

15. **proliferate:** (*a*) improve (*b*) spread (*c*) discover (*d*) invent

16. **query:** (*a*) excitement (*b*) courtesy (*c*) enmity (*d*) question.

17. **recondite:** (*a*) transparent (*b*) mysterious (*c*) inspiring (*d*) ugly.

18. **schism:** (*a*) migration (*b*) debate (*c*) division (*d*) office.

19. **testament:** (*a*) will (*b*) witness (*c*) litigation (*d*) trial.

20. **unseemly:** (*a*) excellent (*b*) improper (*c*) sublime (*d*) arrogant.

ANSWERS

1. **amnesty:** (*b*) pardon.

—Such under-trials as have spent more than ten years in jail without trial have been given general *amnesty* by the new government.

2. **buccaneer:** (*a*) unscrupulous, reckless, pirate.

—The natural habit of wild life has become the hunting ground of many a *buccaneer*.

3. **cissy/sissy:** (*c*) cowardly, effeminate.

—The whispers of some *cissies* present in the meeting created a difficult situation for the organisers.

4. **disarray:** (*d*) confusion, disorder.

—People were in complete *disarray* when they were ordered to vacate their house and leave the town.

5. **endemic:** (*a*) happening (regularly).

—In developing countries complaints about police excesses are *endemic*.

6. **fiefdom:** (*b*) estate, landed property.

—The situation becomes absurd when a powerful politician starts treating the State as his personal *fiefdom*.

7. **gumption:** (*a*) initiative, common sense.

—Few radical thinkers in the West have had the *gumption* to ask their compatriots to reduce their living standards.

8. **higgledly-piggledly:** (*c*) mixed up, disorderly.

—Files were scattered (all) *higgledly-piggledly* about the office.

9. **impassive:** (*b*) calm.

—An *impassive* expression of resignation to fate was writ large on his face when cross-examined in the court.

10. **judder:** (*b*) shake (violently).

—Due to all-pervasive darkness, the plane missed the run-way and *juddered* before coming to a halt.

11. **logjam:** (*d*) dead-lock.

—The best way to overcome any *logjam* in human/social relations is to blend the different social forces like in the old days.

12. **melee:** (*d*) confusion, disorder.

—In panic people started running into each other and in the resultant *melee*, some precious lives were lost.

13. **nervy:** (*c*) uneasy, excitable.

—We tend to become quite *nervy* when we are made to wait for a train/bus for inordinate delays.

14. **offbeat:** (*a*) unorthodox, unfamiliar, queer.

—Some of the *offbeat* (art) films produced in the seventies failed to click at the box-office.

15. **proliferate:** (*b*) spread, multiply.

—In less than a decade, coaching academies have proliferated in the town.

16. **query:** (*d*) question, doubt.

—The Commission's report on caste riots have raised several important *queries* on the mental health of the polity.

17. **recondite:** (*b*) obscure, mysterious, secret.

—Quite a few writers at home and abroad, are trying to deal with *recondite* subjects that are little known or understood.

18. **schism:** (*c*) division, split, faction.

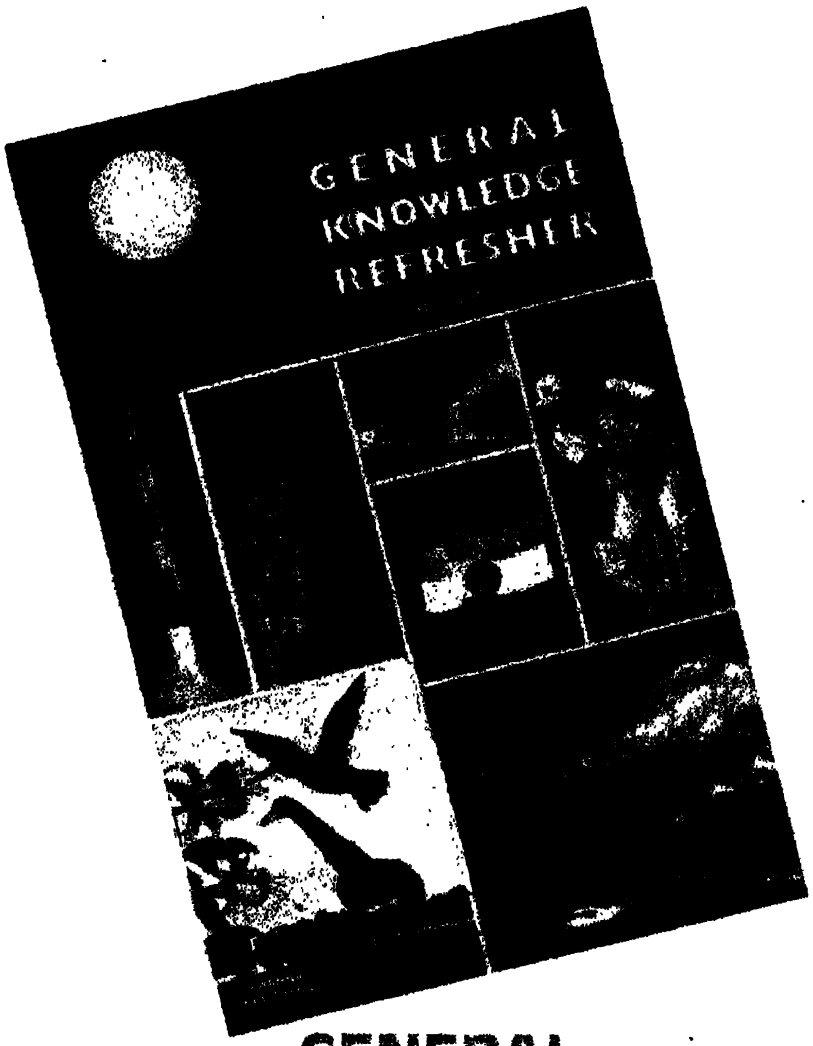
—Our fragile national/social fabric is more prone to *schism* than to unity/harmony, for which we should (all) feel concerned.

19. **testament:** (*a*) will.

—The last *testament* of Nehru was a sincere tribute to his faith in India, her people and heritage.

20. **unseemly:** (*b*) unbecoming, improper, indecent.

—Sometimes the standard of debates or the use of language in our legislatures become quite *unseemly*.



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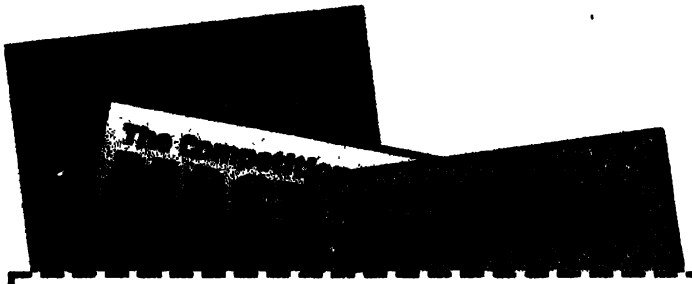

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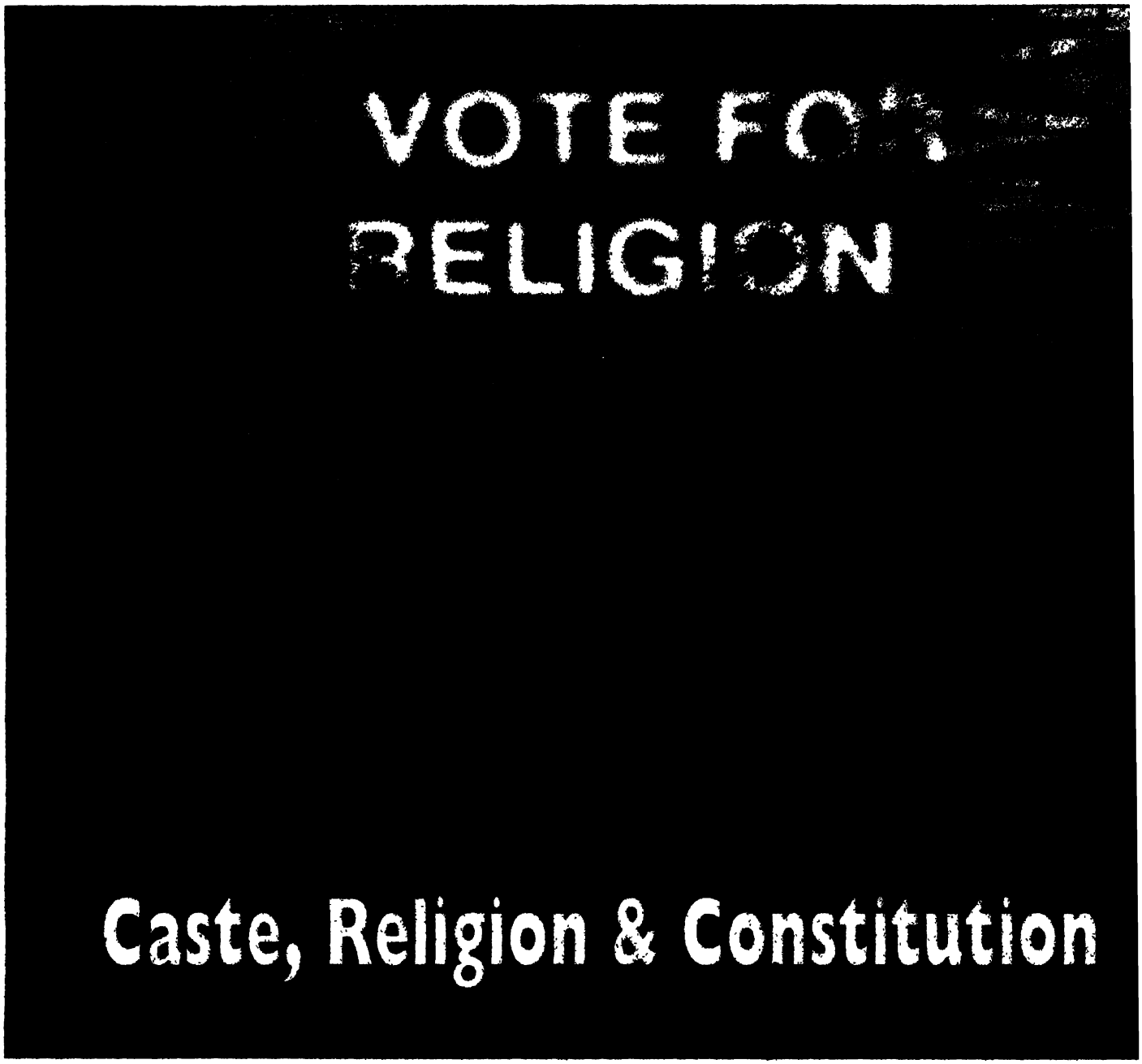

Caste, Religion & Constitution

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RNI No RNI/434/59

Dear Reader,

Such great is the twist of the times that TV has virtually displaced [illegible]. This has also led to perversion of values. A notable impact has been on the education set-up which has been posing a series of complex and baffling problems. A British wit made the famous observation that everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything positive about it; the same aptly applies to education. We all briefly discuss it, deplore it and shake our heads in dismay over the tragedy that is continually enacted in this arena, without any effective remedy being found by experts, teachers, parents and others. After prolonged deliberations some remedies are suggested, half-heartedly applied and then abandoned in despair. That is the pity of it all.

One of the highly regrettable features of the existing system is the disconcertingly high percentage of failures in examinations, especially in schools. Recent surveys have indicated that more than half of the lakhs of students fail in the annual examinations, causing much frustration all round, not to mention the considerable waste of precious money. A stage has come when education, especially at the higher level, has become a burden on the State in spite of the highly commendable goals and the earnestness of the planners.

Recently, we suggested that efforts should be concentrated on substantially reducing the percentage of failures by every means possible, including more careful admissions at various levels. But, it would be self-defeating to implement the proposal made by some overzealous parents, that to save money and reduce the waste the authorities should artificially raise the pass percentage. Lowering the educational standards would be an anti-national act. It would be more to the point to urge students to take their studies more seriously

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

USA, INDIA AND NPT

In India USA sees an emerging super power. And, it cannot tolerate this fact. With the tools such as NPT, human rights, etc it is trying to stop the emerging super powers to become economically and otherwise strong. The main aim is to ensure that its monopoly over the Super Power Status remains. India has to act strong and tough and defeat all designs of USA to prevent India becoming powerful.

Deepak Narain
Bhavnagar

There is a strong evidence that Pakistan is in possession of atleast 12 nuclear bombs. This situation would not have emerged had USA not ignored the developments, over the years, for the sake of its own narrow interests. Today, USA has no moral right to compel India to sign NPT or put a cap on its nuclear and missile programme. Under present circumstances India can only become a party to NPT if it is non-discriminatory. The USA must realise that NPT in present form is not in India's interest.

Sushanto Sarkar
Patna

Nuclear arsenals in the hands of countries like Pakistan and North Korea can lead to a very dangerous situation. Under the circumstances India will jeopardise its security if it signs the NPT in the present format. The need of the hour is that the NPT should be re-drafted to make it applicable on all nations equally. That is the only way to save this world from a nuclear holocaust. USA must understand this!

Qamal Javed
New Delhi

If the fear of nuclear conflict looms large over the Indian sub-continent, the blame can certainly be put on the policies adopted by USA over past few years. Had it not ignored Pakistan's moves to acquire nuclear arsenal, during the Afghan war, Pakistan would never have been able to make a nuclear bomb.

As long as USA and Pakistan don't change their policies of destabilising India, India cannot afford to sign any treaty for reduction or elimination of nuclear weapons, missiles, etc.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

CRIME-POLITICS NEXUS

The craze for power and money has blinded the vision of today's politician. Today's politicians are after their own personal gains at the cost of the people and the country.

It is hoped that the politicians realise that criminalisation of politics is not going to lead either them or the country anywhere. In such a situation both will be the loosers in long run.

Satis Datta
Durgapur

RELIGION AND POLITICS

There is a saying "we may not be interested in politics but politics is interested in us". Same goes for religion too. Religion is the way to right path. We cannot shun religion just because some leaders exploit it. As we cannot throw out politics, because today's politicians are bad, similarly we cannot throw out religion because some religious leaders are bad. The need is to root out the weed of corruption, exploitation and unethical and immoral leaders. Instead of throwing out religion we have to throw out the people who bring bad name to it.

Cpl M.R. Alam
Barnala, Punjab

A SNUB TO SESHAN

There has been a tradition to silence the great men. The recent moves against Mr Seshan are not surprising. By becoming strict with the politicians and by trying to discipline them, Mr Seshan is doing a job that the entire nation was looking forward to.

No doubt Mr Seshan did cross his limits at times. The snub, I feel, should be taken in the right spirit and not as a verdict against his righteous actions.

Lokesh Kumar Singh
New Delhi

Mr Seshan has launched a crusade to clean the politics and discipline the politicians who had started to make a mockery of the democratic system. In doing so he did cross the limits at times. The snub by the Supreme Court was to remind Mr Seshan of his limits and to ensure that too much power is not allowed in one person's hand. The strictures by the apex court should certainly not be taken as a verdict against the efforts of Mr Seshan to cleanse the Indian politics.

Rajnish Kalra
Chandigarh

The laws and rules to ensure clean politics were always there. But, till date no one showed the courage to impose them strictly. Mr Seshan has been brave enough to launch a crusade against dirty politics. And, the whole nation is behind him. While he deserves to be encouraged to continue his crusade, at the same time it is to be ensured that he does not cross his limits. The snub by the Supreme Court has to be taken in this spirit.

A.K. Sundaram
Coimbatore

CM FEATURES

Thanks for re-starting the crosswords feature. Indeed it helps us to improve our General Knowledge.

Rajeev Yadav
Bikaner

Every feature of CM is classic, especially Debate and Personality Development.

Sujeet Mishra
Motihari

CM is packed with highly useful material to make the reader succeed in his career aspirations. Please keep it up!

Ajay V. Patil
Telhara, Maharashtra

HARD WORK & SUCCESS

I am 41 years old. I have successfully completed the Associate Examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers, recently. It is one of the toughest competitive examinations of India. I am mentioning all this to convey to the readers of CM that hard work pays dividend sooner or later. Success is a combination of luck and hard work. But luck will not bear fruit without hard work. And yes, one should not get disappointed if success eludes you despite hard work. Continue to strive for your goals. Sooner or later success will come.

B.K. Sarangi
Bhadrak, Orissa

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Event of the Century

The multi-racial election held in South Africa recently marked a dramatic switch from utter ruthlessness to full democracy, from downright injustice to patent justice and from sheer cruelty to long overdue equality. Over 22 million native Blacks exercised their right of vote for the first time in their life, heralding the dawn of a new era of freedom for which they had struggled patiently and yet doggedly to end the atrocious system of apartheid. The massive verdict against the White rule struck the final nail in the coffin of the universally condemned practices associated with persistent domination of Whites over Blacks. Undeniably, the changeover was historic; in fact, only a few years ago not many believed that such a revolutionary transformation would come about soon. Worldwide cooperation, a climbdown by the arrogant Whites from a high perch to humanism and ground realities made the dawn of democracy possible. The credit goes to all the parties concerned, mostly to the people but also to the leadership, including those, notably former President F.W. de Klerk who rightly turned down the rigid postures of the reactionaries and earnestly backed the just cause of the Blacks.

The entire process of elections and of the transition to democracy had several notable features. First, it was mostly peaceful and free from the massive bloodshed which was feared by outsiders as well as the ethnic and tribal leaders of that "Dark Continent". In that respect the South African illiterate natives scored over the Indian people—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—who shed streams of blood and suffered the unforgettable pangs of partition in 1947. There were only a few incidents of lawlessness and the loss of life in internal violence during the occasion was insignificant, even though the turnout of voters was very large. Second, the independent Electoral Commission performed its duties faithfully and fully justified its existence. It stepped in only when action on its part became necessary. Fortunately, there was no Seshan-like meddler to interfere needlessly. Third, secrecy of the ballot was well maintained. There were some irregularities, it is true, but these were relatively unimportant, and the elections were fair and free—a real credit-mark for the distinctly poor, ignorant South Africa.

For Nelson Mandela the assumption of office as the country's first black President after an impressive victory early in May was a moment of sheer triumph, pride and glory. For a quarter of a century and more he was in prison, shorn of all rights and deprived of the basic privileges which every human being is entitled to enjoy. Mr F.W. de Klerk himself admitted that Mr Mandela had "walked a long road and now stood at the top of the hill". The totally artificial hill was of the racial minority's making and the former President was for years a vital part of the domination process. Good sense dawned on him and he deserves full marks for facilitating the new structure of democracy and equality for which the countless millions of blacks struggled for years on end.

An ordinary mortal would perhaps have been justified in meting out punishment to the Whites for their inhuman crimes against the Blacks over the past few decades, but Nelson Mandela, the leader of the new democratic country of South Africa, is made of nobler stuff. He is not seeking revenge but reconciliation and consensus. He has held out high hopes of all-round co-operation, with no hints of a confrontation. All minorities, he has assured, will be treated in a just manner. What is more, the Whites have been given a share of the authority which they wielded for so long. Mr F.W. de Klerk has been given high executive powers so that the country will benefit from his administrative experience and the goodwill of a large section of the White would be won.

What the re-born South Africa urgently needs is economic development and rapid strides all round, not revenge for the numerous misdeeds of its former rulers. According to eye-witnesses, the sight of Blacks and Whites standing side by side along with the Blacks for hours together to cast their votes without any feelings of hate or rancour, was really moving. "We are building a country", Nelson Mandela has declared, and he has added: "Let the past be the past." That is the spirit in which the new Government, comprising several parties and various groups of people should really function for their own welfare and the peace of the varied world.

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SOUTH AFRICA

Goodbye to Apartheid

On April 26, 1994, South Africans—Blacks and Whites—turned up in millions at polling booths to cast their ballots in the first election in South Africa in which the blacks or non-whites were allowed to vote. This was an historic event as it signalled the end of white minority rule after 342 years.

Historical Background

SOUTH Africa is the largest and the most powerful country in Southern-most part of Africa. It came into existence in 1910 through the union of the two British colonies of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and two former Afrikaner republics of Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal).

The policy of apartheid (meaning separateness in Afrikaans) started with the first European settlement of the Dutch East India Company, at Cape Town in 1652.

Till 1948 the policy of apartheid—a doctrine of white supremacy —existed as a matter of custom and practice. In 1948 the ruling National Party, which had campaigned on an agenda of racial segregation, enshrined the policy in law. This was followed by extensive legislation on riots, unlawful organisations and terrorism, to suppress the unrest amongst the black population.

In 1952 the African National Congress (ANC) launched a non-violent "defiance against unjust law campaign", in cooperation with the Indian Congress. However, the Sharpeville incident on March 20, 1960, in which white policemen opened fire and killed 67 people and injured hundreds of Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) activists at a demonstration, resulted in dramatic change in the attitudes of blacks, on the tactics of liberation through peaceful resistance. Next three years saw lot of unrest and violence.

In 1963 the government arrested all the black leaders, including Mr Nelson Mandela. This resulted in a prolonged period of enforced calm till June 16, 1976, when the movement gained momentum with the uprising in Soweto township. Thousands of black students, protesting the new order to use Afrikaans in schools, were dealt with and hundred were killed.

The process to ease the racial discrimination began in 1983 when the then President, Mr P.W. Botha, held a referendum on a new constitution, which established a tricameral parliament for the whites, the Asians and the coloureds.

The process gained real momentum when Mr F.W. de Klerk took over as the President. In June 1991, the parliament repealed all apartheid laws and negotiations were started with all political parties, which finally hammered out the path to the first non-racial polls.

First non-racial elections

THE elections for the first majority government in South Africa took place over four days. The majority of voters exercised their franchise on April 27, 1994. According to the surveys out of the 22.5 million voters, 68 per cent were Africans, 19 per cent whites, 10 per cent coloured (people of mixed races) and 3 per cent Asians, predominantly Indians.

At one minute to midnight on April 26, 1994, the apartheid-tainted flag was lowered for the last time and replaced with the new flag. The interim constitution, giving blacks equal political rights, came into force at the stroke of 12.

The elections were held successfully despite attempts by extremist right-wing terrorists to stall it. Mr Nelson Mandela said that the polls marked the "dawn of our freedom" President F.W. de Klerk said, "Today the new South Africa is being born."

A unique feature of the elections was the absence of electoral rolls Any South African, 18 years or above, could vote anywhere in the country by showing his or her identification document. However, no one could vote more than once because of the indelible ink marking on the finger.

Voters elect 400 members to the country's National Assembly through a system of proportional representation, which means that they vote for a political party and not any particular candidate. The number of seats a party gets in the Assembly are determined by the

HYMN IS NEW ANTHEM

A lyrical 97-year-old African hymn has become the official anthem of new South Africa.

"Nkosi Sikilel I Àfrica", which means "God Bless Africa", was written by a black clergyman Enoch Sontonga in 1897, in Xhosa language.

It was first sung as a black nationalist anthem in 1912 at the inaugural meeting, in Bloemfontein, of the South African native National Congress, the fore-runner of ANC.

The hymn was also adopted as the liberation anthem of Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia and Tanzania, when their colonial powers left the continent.

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APARTHEID

Apartheid was an age-old custom that began with the advent of European colonisation of Africa. The term was enshrined in law in South Africa in 1948. The Population Registration Act of 1950 sought registration of every individual as either a Bantu (Black), coloured (mixed race) or white. Later Asian, that is people of Indian origin, was added.

The law forbade social contacts between the races and segregated public facilities. 80 per cent of the land was set aside for 19 per cent of the population—the whites. 10 African homelands were formed, four of which were made republics.

percentage of votes a party secures.

Last minute hitches of Zulu Party: On April 20, 1994, the Zulu Chief, Mr Mangosunthu Buthelezi agreed to take part in the elections after his demands for a special status for his nephew, the Zulu King, and strong regional powers in the Zulu heartland of Kwazulu-Natal, home to one-quarter of South Africa's population, were agreed to. Earlier he had threatened that his Inkatha Freedom Party would boycott the elections. He had also warned of a civil war.

Unrest had risen in the run-up to the polls, killing hundreds a month, and many political observers had feared that it would have gone out of control if Buthelezi had held to his boycott threat.

The Inkatha Party was not a signatory to the multi-party talks, held in October 1993, that resulted in the new interim constitution. Buthelezi had participated upto the point where the ANC agreed to his demand for a second ballot which would determine the governments and Legislative Assemblies of the nine provinces, separately. But, he walked out when his demands for more financial and functioning autonomy were not met.

Since then Buthelezi had attempted to rally the Zulus to his side by calling for a Zulu Kingdom. The Zulus are the largest tribe in South Africa and are fiercely proud of their independence, which even the four centuries of colonial rule could not curb.

ANC surges towards victory

ON May 2, 1994, African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela claimed victory in the first non-racial elections. "Free at last" he said.

As per preliminary results ANC was able to get more than 62 per cent votes. The ruling National Party was at second position with around 24 per cent votes. The Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party was a distant third at 6.3 per cent, followed by the white pro-apartheid Freedom Front at 2.9 per cent.

According to a formula, aimed at creating a broad-based government for the first five years, any party receiving at least 5 per cent of the votes will get a cabinet seat. The government will be known as the government of unity.

The Future

MOST of the white South Africans have taken the shift to multi-racial democracy with good-humoured grace. They talk about the future with guarded optimism rather than anger.

Today South Africa is a fractured society. Unemployment among blacks runs at 40 per cent. Housing and electrification are real problems of a large magnitude. The ANC has promised to provide jobs to 2.5 million people, over the next ten years. How this will be achieved is not very clear?

Another major problem is Inkatha Freedom Party. The leader of Inkatha, Mr Buthelezi, may give the new rulers many sleepless nights. There is a crisis of confidence, especially between the ANC and the Inkatha Party. There is also mistrust and enmity all around. Three centuries of discrimination and violence has left deep scars and it is very difficult to forecast how long it will take to heal them.

Had ANC won a two-thirds majority, it would have been a smooth ride in drafting the new Constitution. But, ANC has not been able to get two-thirds majority. Thus, drafting of the new Constitution will also be an uphill task.

The successful holding of the elections is just a transition from the minority rule to majority rule. The new government will have to show the sagacity to accommodate all the principal minority interests and reconcile conflicts without the use of force, if the present achievement is to be capitalised.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

African National Congress (ANC): Founded in 1912. Banned in 1960 until February 1990. Leading party in struggle against Apartheid.

National Party (NP): Founded in 1914. Captured power in 1948, advocating racial separation. Earlier it was only for whites. Now the membership is open to all.

Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP): It was formed as a Zulu cultural organisation in 1975. It was an ally of the ANC till 1970 when it separated from ANC due to difference of Buthelezi with the ANC.

Democratic Party (DP): Born as the progressive party in 1959 out of dissatisfaction by parliamentarians who opposed policies of the National Party government.

Conservative Party: Formed in 1982 when 18 law makers left the National Party over the move to establish Parliamentary chambers for Asians and people of mixed race.

Afrikaner Resistance Movement: This militaristic pro-apartheid group was formed in 1973. It operated secretly till 1979. It is a neo-Nazi group that opposed the April 1994 elections and is demanding an Afrikaner homeland.

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Panchayati Raj Act

Historic Transition of Political Power to the Grassroots

On April 23, 1994 all the States of India completed the process of enacting fresh legislation on strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions. Thus, the process of devolution of power and decentralisation of administrative machinery has begun. This is indeed a historic step which is expected to transform the entire political set-up of the country. This feature looks into the background of Panchayati Raj and its pros and cons.

Historical Background

DEMOCRATIC decentralisation is defined as the minimisation of decision-making at the apex of the administrative hierarchy—which is the highest and the central point of authority. Decentralisation allows maximisation of the delegation of responsibility and authority in the making of decisions at the very bottom, notably the lower levels of administrative management.

Initially, the framers of the Indian Constitution did not make any specific provision for village polity and democracy at the lowest levels, despite Mahatama Gandhi's advocacy of village self-government. On intervention of Dr Rajendra Prasad, Mr K. Santhanam and some other members of the Constituent Assembly, a brief provision was incorporated in Article 40 of the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

The Directive requires the State to take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

The first step towards decentralisation was taken in the light of the experiences of the First Plan. In the First Plan detailed directives were issued for State plans at various levels—individual villages, towns, taluks, tehsils and districts. But, these directives remained unimplemented as the proposed and regular association of the people could not be assured because no local institution existed at any level. The official machinery for planning was confined to the State headquarters.

In 1957, the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested a remedy—popularly known as "democratic decentralisation" scheme. Later on it came to be known as "Panchayati Raj". Under the system a large measure of autonomy in powers and functions is to be given to the local institutions.

The scheme involved a three-tier structure of local self-governing institutions at the village, block and district levels, throughout the country. Although it did not favour any rigidity in regard to the uniform pattern of Panchayati Raj throughout the country, it did lay down some fundamental principles which should underline the spirit of democratic decentralisation. These were: there should be a genuine transfer of power and responsibility; adequate resources should be transferred to Panchayati Raj institutions to enable them to discharge their functions; all welfare and development schemes at the three levels should be channelled through these bodies.

The arrangement, as suggested by the Balwant Rai Committee was introduced in 1960s. But, the non-devolution of resources proved to be a major stumbling block. The hostile attitude of the bureaucracy also resulted in the failure of the system.

Asoka Mehta Committee was formed by the government, in 1977, for suggesting methods of reviving the system. The Committee came to the conclusion that the main causes of failure were: haphazard programming, non-performance, emergence of vested interests, lack of political will on the part of the Central and State governments and non-availability of adequate resources. The Committee added that the failure was not peculiar to Panchayati Raj but was indicative of the qualitative decline in the country's entire body politic.

The Asoka Mehta Committee also recommended that the Constitution should be suitably amended to make the Panchayati Raj elections a constitutional obligation.

73rd Amendment

TAKING cue from the Asoka Mehta Committee report the government decided to amend the Constitution to grant sweeping powers to the local self-governments and to make the elections constitutionally binding. The 73rd Amendment Act is the step towards this direction.

The Act seeks to provide, among other things, formation of Panchayats at village and other levels, direct elections to all seats in

Panchayats, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and fixing of a tenure of five years for Panchayats.

The Act also provides for reservation of one-third of seats for women. This is a revolutionary step towards greater involvement of women, to exercise their political rights in a democratic manner, at the grass-root level.

Under the act, which became operational on April 24, 1993, all the States were required to legislate afresh or amend their existing Panchayat Acts, to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Constitutional amendment, within one year.

The 73rd amendment, however, is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and certain scheduled areas of some States.

With this the task of granting constitutional status to Panchayati Raj has been completed. The focus will now be on the holding of elections. At the moment, 17 States do not have constitutionally-elected Panchayats.

The Union Minister of State for rural development, Mr Rameshwar Thakur, described April 23 as a "day to remember". "The dream of Mahatama Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, to transfer power to the people has finally come true", he said. "Instead of the 5000-odd elected representatives, who run the Government at the Centre and in the States at present, we will have 22.5 lakh elected representatives to administer the country", he added.

The Drawbacks

WHILE decentralisation will facilitate rapid development, ensure speedier completion of projects and the people will have a genuine sense of participation, there are possible drawbacks too.

First, the process of democratic decentralisation will tend to weaken the Centre and might partially reverse the process of social, economic and political justice to all sections of society, regardless of caste, creed, religion and sex.

Second, the process may run counter to the achievement of the goals of national unity and integration. Already, the fissiparous and separatist tendencies have gained momentum and weakened the bonds of nationhood.

Third, past experiences have shown that politicians from the area often interfere in the functioning of the local bodies. Under the present circumstances, this tendency is difficult to check. Exploitive use of money and muscle power needs to be checked to make the Panchayati Raj successful.

Fourth, the process might hinder the protection of minorities in States. Although it is in the interest of most political parties to win the goodwill of the minorities, the needful may not be done by the majority groups in power in the States and dominating the lower levels of the administrative structure.

Fifth, the problem of maintaining a harmonious relationship between the officials and the elected representatives has proved very difficult. At many places this has adversely affected the performance of decentralised institutions.

Conclusion

THE necessary correctives will certainly needed to be applied to counter reactionary tendencies and to create the requisite atmosphere.

As is well known, elections serve the double purpose of educating the rural masses about the functioning of the democratic institutions and focussing attention on the importance of participatory development. The constitutional obligation to hold elections every five years will go a long way in making the Panchayati Raj system successful. Periodic elections will also help in making the leaders more responsible.

Strict rules are required to check the supersession of the Panchayati Raj institutions on political considerations or otherwise. It will be in the interest of the country if political parties do not bring in their dirty politics into the Panchayati Raj system.

A social revolution involving the elimination of the present structure, which is based on caste, religion and money power, is desirable.

Mahatama Gandhi felt that the value of freedom and autonomy cannot be attained merely by political decentralisation. Decentralisation in the economic sphere is also required. According to his beliefs, political and economic decentralisation are closely linked. He always urged political workers to build up economic foundations of democracy through a constructive programme.

The increasing expectations of the people, which are natural in a democratic set-up committed to a social welfare ideology, especially economic development, impose a large responsibility on the administration to ensure speedier, greater and more effective policies, with public participation. The challenging tasks and the aspirations aroused by political freedom and the policy pronouncements, do need a massive effort in that direction. This means that the management of public affairs must be democratic in nature, with local autonomy and sharing of responsibilities with the people's representatives at various levels, from the bottom upwards. However, India's well-known diversifications in terms of culture, language, etc. complicate the task.

It is hoped that grass-root level democracy will play a lead role in the gradual awakening of rural people in several States. A revolutionary upheaval is not possible in functioning democracy. But, it can certainly become the vehicle of change, for a better tomorrow.

Caste, Religion & Constitution

Secularism is an unexceptionable principle, except for those who have a prejudiced mind or ill-feelings towards other communities. Equal opportunity and equal rights are granted to all citizens by the Constitution. It must be remembered, however, that caste and religion are strong binding factors in Indian society and intimately affect the people's conduct.

In a historic, 555-page judgement delivered on March 11, 1994, the Supreme Court's Constitution Bench dealt with substantive issues relating to the Constitution and Indian democracy. It held, on the basis of cogent and lucid arguments, that secularism is part of the "basic structure" of the Constitution. This structure cannot be altered by Parliament, though a parliamentary majority can define or clarify it at any time. This puts secularism on a par with representative democracy, Fundamental Rights, and division of powers between the executive, the judiciary and the legislature.

THE verdict finally rejects the argument that secularism was introduced into the Constitution during the Emergency, and hence is extraneous to it. In 1973 a Constitution Bench gave practical shape to the notion of secularism as a basic feature. The rationale of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles would be violated unless invested with a secular content; it is meaningless to talk of the right not to be discriminated against for holding or not holding a religious belief, in the absence of a secular State.

The Constitution Bench's judgement deepens the concept of secularism and extends it to politics. It is against mixing religion and politics. Religion is a matter of personal belief and mode of worship, while secularism "operates on the temporal plane of the State's activity in dealing with people professing different faiths". The Court upheld the dismissal of the BJP governments in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan by presidential proclamations on December 15, 1992, in the wake of the demolition of the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya.

Delivering the judgement on petitions challenging the validity of Article 356 of the Constitution, under which these governments were dismissed and President's rule imposed, the Bench declared that secularism being the bedrock of the Constitution, any act of the State to subvert this could "lawfully be deemed to give rise to a situation where the government cannot be carried on in accordance with the law".

The Bench, however, held as unconstitutional the 1989 dismissal of the Janata Dal Government headed by Mr S.R. Bommai in Karnataka and the Meghalaya and the Nagaland governments in January, 1991, and August, 1988, respectively.

The strongest indictment of the policies and programmes of the BJP came from Mr Justice K. Ramaswamy, who dwelt at length on the party's efforts to use religion in politics which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. "Any act by a political party or government of a State in furtherance of its policies and programmes to mix religion with politics is violative of not only the law, but also the Constitution", the judge declared. He observed that if religion was overplayed by political parties, it would lead to eruption of social tensions. When the President felt that religion had been mixed with politics by the party in power, he was free to reach a conclusion under Article 356 in accordance with the law.

Gross misuse: Earlier, Mr Justice Pandian (who headed the Bench) expressed the firm view that the power of the President to impose President's rule and dissolve assemblies should be used sparingly and only when he was fully satisfied about the situation. He pointed out that as per official records, in the past four decades, Article 356 had been invoked 95 times by various ruling parties at the Centre; on 23 occasions, Assemblies were dissolved and in 18 cases the Assemblies, kept in suspended animation, had been revived.

The Court has held that separation of religion from politics is part of the basic structure of the Constitution; and that the acts of a State government which subvert secularism can be considered as giving rise to a situation in which governance cannot be carried out in accordance with the Constitution and hence warrants President's rule. This vindicates the Centre's stand in dismissing the Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal governments after the demolition of the Babri mosque, and its proscription of communal organisations such as the RSS, the Jamaat-e-Islami and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

Significantly, the judgement makes the Central Government more accountable in respect of Article 356. The verdict touches on a number of complex issues; confidentiality of the advance of the Council of Ministers to the President under Art 74(2) meaning of Section 123(2) of the Representation of the People Act, pertaining to caste, class and religion; and the Sarkaria Commission report.

On the place of secularism in the Constitution, the Court has

pronounced against the mixing of religion and politics. Religion is a matter of one's personal belief and mode of worship, while secularism "operates on the temporal (plane) of the State's activity in dealing with people professing different religious faiths". This renders almost futile the familiar statement which equates secularism with equal respect for all religions. The judgement confirms the view that after December 6, it became mandatory for the Centre to act administratively against the three BJP governments in a situation of grim political crisis compounded by internal subversion. These meet the Sarkaria Commission's criteria for the imposition of President's rule.

Real democracy is not about the brute assertion of numerical strength or unalloyed majority rule, but about the expression of the popular will within a framework bound by rules and norms, derived from some foundational principles. The judgement restricts the scope of Article 356 (1) and holds that the validity of a presidential proclamation is open to judicial review. Even though Article 74(2) says that the advice by Ministers to the President "shall not" be inquired into by any court, the verdict can compel the Government to produce the relevant materials upon which the advice is based. There is no doubt at all that Article 356 has been indiscriminately utilised by the Centre to dissolve many State Assemblies and every party has yielded to this temptation to achieve political objectives.

The power conferred by Article 356 can be exercised only when a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has ruled that President's rule cannot be imposed in situations which can be remedied or do not create an impasse, or do not disable or interfere with the governance of the State according to the Constitution. The Supreme Court held that except in urgent situations a warning should be issued to the errant State, and the President should use all other measures to restore the constitutional machinery in the State before having recourse to this drastic power.

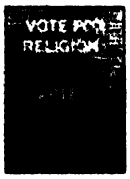
Dr Ambedkar's advice and warning to the State and the excellent recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission about the permissible use of Article 356 and illustrations of its misuse have been judicially endorsed.

The court enlarged the scope of judicial review. It held that the validity of the Presidential proclamation is judicially reviewable to the extent of examining whether it was issued on the basis of any material at all, or whether the material was relevant or whether the proclamation was issued *mala fide* or was based on wholly irrelevant and extraneous grounds. The court however will not go into the correctness of the material or its adequacy.

Another important principle laid down by the Supreme Court is that the power of dissolving a State Legislative Assembly can be exercised only after the proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament and not before. This is to ensure parliamentary control of executive action in the delicate area of Centre-State relations. The underlying rationale is the court's concern for "the federal principle, social pluralism and pluralist democracy which form the basic structure of our Constitution" and its legitimate anxiety to give full and complete relief when the action is found to be unconstitutional. Indeed, any other conclusion would place a premium on unconstitutionality and render judicial review meaningless. The Pakistan judiciary has given similar relief.

The court laid down that a ministry's strength should be tested on the floor of the House which "alone is the constitutionally ordained forum" and not by the "private opinion of any individual, be he the Governor or the President". Applying this principle, the presidential proclamations dissolving Karnataka and Nagaland Assemblies were declared unconstitutional by the majority. However, since fresh elections had taken place in both the States and new Legislative Assemblies and governments had come into existence, no further relief was granted, and which was not prayed for before the Supreme Court. The dissolution of Meghalaya Assembly was held to be tainted with factual and legal *mala fides*.

Basic Premise



THERE was unanimity in upholding President's rule in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the ruling party was the BJP. The basic premise is that secularism is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution and "any State government which pursues unsecular policies or unsecular course of action acts contrary to the constitutional mandate and renders itself amenable to action under Article 356". "Extreme care is required to ensure that the doctrine of basic structure is not invoked to annihilate State governments and to destroy another basic feature of the Constitution, federalism." It is important to note that the court has laid emphasis, though indirectly, on responsibility and accountability. It will no longer be open to the Centre to contend that its calculation of expediency is beyond judicial scrutiny; there should be restrictions on President's rule without a Governor's written report, no wholesale dismissal of opposition governments, no simultaneous imposition of President's rule and dissolution of State Assembly (which can only follow Parliament's approval of Central rule). This should help reduce persistent misuse of Article 356. The original purpose of the provision was to prevent governments from playing havoc with the people. Dr Ambedkar had envisaged that such residual powers "will never be called into operation and that they would remain a dead letter".

Caste Factor

THE grip of caste on our polity is strong. No political party has had the courage to take a stand against caste-based reservations in government jobs. The reaction of various parties is reflective of the extent to which they are steeped in outdated concepts and out of tune with the new India that is struggling to emerge. At a time when the entire thrust, particularly in the economic field, is towards individual enterprise and effort, no policy of reservations, however comprehensive and inclusive it seeks to be, can have legitimacy in the eyes of large sections of the educated class. Reservations for Scheduled Castes and tribes are possibly an exception, though there has been considerable debate on how effective they have really been in serving the needs of the deserving classes.

More than the actual jobs in government and public sector units, what is at stake is the unity and integrity of society. The Government's reservation scheme is an admission that the problems of deprivation are not confined to any caste cluster and that the country's economic, social and educational problems affect all groups, irrespective of their caste status. If poor Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas as well as backward castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all qualify for reservations, precisely which castes should be excluded from the scheme?

It would be patently ingenuous to talk of discrimination against the so-called backward castes in the post-independence period. Their achievements in the economic field have been truly impressive. It has been estimated that by 1971-72 these castes comprised 34 per cent of the agricultural households and operated as much as 50 per cent of the cultivable land. By contrast, the proportion of land controlled by the large landowners fell from 53 per cent to 39 per cent. This hold over land has been accompanied by greater control over power and irrigation facilities as well as cooperatives.

Clearly, the increasing clout of the so-called backward castes has persuaded most political parties to endorse the reservation policy. But there remains the distinct possibility that the strategy of pandering to the "backward castes" may fail to yield the electoral bonanza expected of it. It is an established fact that the Congress party was able to provide relatively stable government, for close to three decades, despite the opposition of substantial sections of the "backward castes". On the other hand, the harsh reality is that no government constituted by these castes, either at the Central or the State level, has succeeded in completing its full term of office.

Despite this inability to consolidate their hold on power, the role of these castes in politics has increased dramatically. In Bihar, for example, as early as 1962, the representation of the "backward castes" in the State Vidhan Sabha was proportionate to their percentage of the population. By 1967 the Yadavs were the second largest group in the Assembly, next only to the Rajputs, and by 1971 they comprised 21 per cent of the legislature—almost twice their strength in the population. In 1980 they constituted the largest single caste group in the Assembly, a position they have since retained.

In the last two decades Yadavs alone have captured the Chief Ministership of the State three times. This marked increase in the political fortunes of the Yadavs has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in Brahmin representation which fell from 17 per cent in 1962 to just seven per cent in 1977.

The breakdown of the Congress alliance system created a situation where almost all political parties, including the Congress, began to cultivate the "backward castes" in a significant way. They were suddenly thrust on to the centre-stage of Indian politics and that is where they remain today. They are an important constituent of every major political party in the country. In the 1990 parliamentary election in Bihar, the three principal parties, the Janata Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Congress, all allotted the highest number of tickets to candidates belonging to the "backward castes"—41 per cent, 25 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. Whether it is a BJP government in UP or a Janata Dal government in Bihar, it is headed by members of the "backward castes". Power is thus already in "backward caste" hands.

Since Independence, caste has played an important role in public life, especially general elections. One exception was the 1984 polls when the Congress was swept into power on a sympathy wave. It appears that in the coming years too the caste factor would influence the voting inclinations of the electorate, particularly in the Hindi heartland.

In the 1977 and 1984 Lok Sabha elections a tidal wave swept the country, first against the Congress in the wake of the Emergency and then in favour of it following the assassination of Indira Gandhi. Caste has always played an important role in India's political scene. The combination of various castes into AJGAR (Ahirs, Jats, Gujjars and Rajputs) should in real terms perhaps not be dubbed backward classes in view of their affluence and clout.

In the first two decades of independence the Congress won election after election by capturing the block vote of the minorities, and voters at the lower end of the caste ladder from the lower "shudras" to the last rung of the schedules, who between them accounted for 25 per cent of the electorate.

Generally, categories of caste and community are taken into consideration only for the special purpose of positive social discrimination, *i.e.* for the welfare of backward sections of

our society, like the Scheduled Castes, scheduled tribes and women. An analysis of the current political situation in terms of caste and community would be prejudiced and partial; hence the need for a modification and change in approach to politics. In fact, caste has been widely regarded as a dying force in structural terms.

Caste Vote Banks

SEVERAL "vote banks" have been formed by political parties in recent years. A new organisation was constituted in the autumn of 1989. In September that year a Gujjar Vikas Manch sought to demonstrate its strength and numbers with a rally on the Boat Club lawns in Delhi. The party alignment of this Manch was somewhat vague, but the rally itself seemed to be a follow-up to the Gujjar convention held in Haryana a few months earlier. Parties like the Congress (I) bearing "true faith and allegiance to the principles of secularism" have been at this game of propitiating caste groups for a long time.

The Gujjars form a sizeable community spread over Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In the covetous gaze of competing parties, they constitute a substantial vote bank. The "Gujjar Panchayat" demanded a Gujjar regiment, reserved legislative constituencies in Gujjar majority areas, reservation quota in government jobs for the community and the setting up of a university for the promotion of Gujjar culture and traditions. There was also the lament by the Manch President that the Gujjars were being discriminated against, probably because they were a secular community comprising Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Jains.

In today's political phraseology this means that large sections of the people feel that it pays to be communal and that secularism is a mug's game. The division of people on the basis of economic status has never really entered India, but the division of people on the basis of their communal, caste and sectarian identities is becoming more widespread. Strangely enough, the Central Government, which sees separatism in regional parties and affirmation of regional identities seems to draw electoral advantage out of smaller sectarian movements. National leaders have been "denationalised" and identified by their caste marks. All his life Babu Jagjivan Ram was a national hero, but in the last decade he was just a Harijan leader. Mr Charan Singh sought to represent the interests of the rural poor but he was stereocast first as a *kisan* leader and then as a Jat leader. A special cell in the Prime Minister's secretariat has reportedly (been working for months on) drawing a detailed caste map of India, presumably to give due weightage to caste in distributing tickets for parliamentary seats.

Broadly speaking, the three "twice born" Swarna castes have dominated the religious, political, economic and social life of this country. Even today it is common to say that the politics of this or that State is being controlled by the Brahmins or the Thakurs. Occasionally, Kayasthas have also thrown up fairly influential ministers and party bosses.

The Brahmins constitute only about 5.5 per cent of the country's population, and the Kshatriyas hardly 4 per cent. The overall proportion of forward Hindu castes does not exceed 17.6 per cent of the total population of India. On the other hand, the share of Scheduled Castes (SCs) alone is 15 per cent. And if you lump SCs with Schedule Tribes (STs) they outnumber the "forward" Hindu castes by 28 per cent. In between these two aggregates lies the vast cluster of the so-called "Other Backward (Hindu) Castes", which constitute nearly 43.7 per cent of our population.

The South has different caste contours as compared to the North. In the north we have the classical Varna model of four castes. But in the South there are only three caste groups—Brahmins, non-Brahmins, and SCs and STs (There are practically no Kshatriyas in the South). The Brahmin domination in the services and the cultural life of the South especially the Tamil region, was far more pronounced than in the North, they numbered only 3 per cent of the population. In the North, and particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Kayasthas relegated the Brahmins to the second place, both in services and in the field of education.

Thirdly, caste antagonisms have tended to be much more fierce and violent in the North than in the South. Fourthly, in West Bengal and the north eastern States, the hold of caste is much weaker. Regional and ethnic loyalties are much more important in the north-east.

It is, indeed, a fact that the caste conflicts have become fiercer after Independence, and the caste factor has come to play a very important role in Indian politics. But it could not be otherwise. When the forward castes comprising 17.6 per cent of the country's population corner 70-80 per cent of its positions of power and patronage, the backward castes are bound to protest and agitate, and demand a more equitable sharing of the national cake.

A notable post-independence development on the caste front has been the rise of the "Other Backward Castes" (OBCs). Whereas Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Swarna Hindu Castes are differentiated, OBCs embrace a very large spectrum of nearly 3000-4000 intermediate castes. The more advanced amongst them owe their rise to power primarily to the abolition of Zamindari after Independence. With the conferral of ownership rights on various categories of tenants, a new class of peasant proprietors was born.

Ram Manohar Lohia was the first national level leader who realised the political potential of OBCs and advocated the view that the surest way to

dislodge the Congress from power was to mobilise these backward castes against it. Now that the Congress (I) has become uncertain about its traditional constituencies, and the Opposition is trying to annex all the floating vote banks, the OBCs have become the primary object of courtship by both sides. After all, these castes constitute nearly half the population of the country.

Atrocities on Harijans are perpetrated more often by Ahirs and Kurmis than by Bhumihars and Thakurs. Dev Raj Urs, the most astute practitioner of caste politics, himself belonged to a minor backward caste and managed to remain in power by playing one dominant backward caste (Vokkaligas) against another dominant backward caste (Lingayats). In fact even coghate caste associations do not form very cohesive and durable aggregates, owing to conflicting class interests within the group.

Perhaps nothing shows the complexity of caste scene more clearly than the case of the Yadava quarter in UP both the Congress (I) and Janata Dal are bending over backwards to win over this highly influential intermediate peasant caste.

Despite the Hindus constituting 83 per cent of the country's population, there are no majority groups in India. In actual practice, numerous Hindu factions may get mobilised as Brahmins, Rajputs, Bhumihars, Kayasthas, Yadavs, Scheduled Castes etc but very seldom as Hindu. Currently, caste politics happens to be most pronounced in U.P. and Bihar, and a simple break-up of various sectarian divisions in these States.

In U.P. the forward Hindu castes form nearly 20 per cent of the population (Brahmins 9.2 per cent and Rajputs 7.3 per cent). The dominant peasant castes like Yadavs, Kurmis, Koeris etc. add up to 16.4 per cent. Scheduled Castes are 15 per cent and Muslims 14 per cent. In Bihar the caste communal run up is not very different. There upper Hindu castes constitute 13 per cent and the dominant peasant castes 19 per cent of the population, Muslims about 12.5 per cent and the Scheduled Castes 16 per cent.

Caste-class conflicts: There is the relatively new phenomenon of caste-class turmoil. An outbreak in eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly around Varanasi early in February 1994, was its latest manifestation. If the root cause earlier lay in the assertiveness of backward castes, after the Mandalisation of the polity, the current disturbances reflect the increasing resolve on the part of Dalits not to tolerate any longer the lowly social position which has been assigned to them in the caste-fragmented Hindu society. This determination of the Dalits finds different expressions in different contexts.

The conflicts in U.P. are reminiscent of the caste-class confrontations that began in Bihar during the post-Emergency regime of Mr Karpoori Thakur. There too the sudden populist decompression brought long simmering issues to boiling point and agrarian tensions took the form of caste killings. What Bihar did then is now being witnessed in other parts of the country, especially in UP. The conflicts take either a casteist or a communal form. In all cases, they have become more dangerous because of the widespread criminalisation of political and social leaderships across the main parties.

An often quoted observation is attributed to a social analyst and political scientist (Prof. Rajni Kothari) is "casteism in politics is no more and no less than politicisation of caste". The key process is politicisation. In a way, caste cuts across religiously invoked symbolism. Thus, the "backwards" include not just castes in the Hindu fold; they include Muslim, Sikh and Christian entities too. Caste indeed is the great seculariser in a society being pulled apart by convoluted religions bent upon tearing apart the social fabric.

At one stage the Congress's response AJGAR was to float a parallel AJGAR. The induction of Mr Satyendra Narain Sinha (a Rajput) as Bihar Chief Minister, the importance being lavished on Bir Bahadur Singh's progeny in U.P. the crucial role being played by Mr Rajesh Pilot (a Gujjar) and the wooing of Yadav leaders like Mr Ram Naresh Yadav, pointed to the effort at setting up a rival AJGAR. The Jats, under Charan Singh's influence, deserted the Congress long ago.

The upper segment of the OBCs, comprising Ahirs, Jats, Kurmis and Koeris have become the principal beneficiaries of the Green Revolution. Consequently, they emerged as an affluent section within the OBC combine and have effectively flexed their political muscles.

Neither the Congress nor the opposition has paid sufficient attention to the problems facing the underprivileged OBCs. So far, the OBC elite, mainly Yadavs, Jats and some Kurmis in Bihar, have grabbed the opportunities thrown up by the spread of the Green Revolution.

The caste politics in such States as Bihar and U.P. has had a boomerang effect too. In Bihar, caste is the basic factor in determining an individual's identity.

Mr Laloo Prasad Yadav gave the existing caste associations a new lease of life. It was another aspect of political mobilisation, and perhaps a natural and desirable component of any political process, provided the associations perform their intended reformist role and carry out their avowed objectives. But these have merely become the staging grounds for casteist mobilisation, which has been wholly devoted to the task of achieving private political objectives. The Kurmis have taken the lead in exposing the charade of the social justice, plank because they have been denied their share in the acquisition of power.

G-15 Summit The Lost Glory

Fourth Summit of G-15 (Group of fifteen countries), which had to be postponed in December 1993 due to poor response from the member countries, finally got under way on 28th March 1994, in New Delhi. With utter lack of enthusiastic response from the member nations and scanty coverage by the national media, the summit could be dubbed as non-event. International media almost blacked out the fourth meeting of Heads of the States of 15-leading developing nations of the world. With only 6 countries represented by the Head of the States or Government, the summit fell badly short of prescribed 2/3rd quorum. Nine countries were represented through personal representatives of the Heads or Foreign Ministers of the country concerned. However, the outcome was not as bad as the beginning, as the G-15 summit turned out to be a qualified success.

Lacklustre Beginning

IN the absence of a second power bloc, the dominant and unassailable economic and political position, acquired by the USA since the early nineties, had already rendered the grouping of non-aligned countries irrelevant. Similarly, signing of GATT agreement has put strain on regional trading groups. G-15 has also not remained untouched with this development. Initially projected as the answer to the G-7 (Group of Seven) by the developing world, annual summits of G-15 nations usually are replete with high sounding platitudes in their declarations. Third summit at Dakar was no exception. However, certain concrete steps were taken, including setting up of a vocational centre in Senegal, to assist in upgrading the skills of African people in agriculture and agro-based small-scale industries, setting up of South Investment Trade Technology Data Centre (SITTDEC), setting up of a renewable energy promotion centre coordinated by Nigeria, etc.

The organisers of the Fourth Summit in New Delhi were not very enthusiastic about the event, as the news of poor attendance had already dampened their spirits. The Summit was thus expected to be a mere ritual for the Indian Prime Minister to handover the reigns of leadership to President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina. Initially the summit was attended only by five heads including President Soeharto of Indonesia, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Sani Abacha of Negeria and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia. The Argentina President joined the summit on the last day.

The summit got to a slow beginning, with all the leaders present reiterating their commitment to G-15. President Soeharto declared, "I am absolutely certain that postponement is in no way a reflection on the commitment of our members or the work of the group. No significance should be attached to the postponement." The summit, which was attended by India, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Zimbabwe and Chile, was preceded by the meeting of the personal representatives of the heads.

Moderate Achievements

(*a*) **South-South Cooperation:** G-15 called for new initiatives for furthering South-South Cooperation and building up a just, equitable, multilateral and non-discriminatory international order, especially with the ending of the cold war. Continuing the trends of the Dakar Summit, the leading developing countries also cleared certain concrete proposals. An Egyptian proposal for setting up a South-South renewable energy promotion centre and Senegal's proposal for setting up a centre to transfer technology in areas such as foodgrain production, energy and health were among the projects which were cleared. The leaders also discussed Malaysia's proposal to develop a centre for educational excellence for the benefit of member countries but no decision was taken on it. In addition the progress of ongoing 18 projects to enhance South-South Cooperation were also reviewed. It was also felt that a monitoring mechanism may be evolved to speed up the implementation of the projects.

(*b*) **Call for Talks with G-7:** The Indonesian and Nigerian Presidents called for resumption of early talks with the powerful group of industrialised G-7. It was realised that the countries of the North, as well as South, should forge a new compact on development and new democratic partnership in designing solutions to the global problems. Since the developing world represents over 5/6th of the entire humanity, North should take South into confidence before taking decisions on shaping the global economic policies. It was apprehended that if the current international transformations were not managed with care and wisdom, the erstwhile ideological and political conflicts might be replaced by an equally pernicious North-South economic and developmental divide.

(*c*) **Call to Restructure UN:** The joint communique, approved and adopted by G-15 leaders, called for restructuring of United Nations (UN) on the principles of democratisation and transparency in decision making. This was necessitated by the

significant changes that have taken place in the world in the post-second world war period. It was suggested that the General Assembly of the UN should be revitalised and a suitable formula be devised to establish an objective interaction between it and the Security Council. G-15 leaders also called for a much greater role to the developing nations in the General Assembly as well as the Security Council. An expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament was also urged. G-15 further supported the plan of action of the world summit on children and role of UN agencies in this regard. Group's commitment to the outcome of the UN Conference on Environment and Development was also expressed.

(*d*) **Trade Barriers:** G-15 strongly condemned the latest moves by the developed countries to raise new protectionist barriers on imports from the developing world. The group regretted that despite the conclusion of Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, protectionist tendencies by the developed countries were being continued. The US and France have already started efforts to empower the World Trade Organisation (WTO)—the new Organisation to replace the GATT—to penalise the countries for "unfair labour practices" of child and prison labour and labour at lower wages. Hence, in addition to environment, the issue of human rights is also being clubbed by the developed countries to be used as non-tariff barrier. The Group unanimously opposed such moves which they termed as "clever move" to keep the developing world out of the multilateral benefits of increased world trade under the GATT agreement.

(*e*) **Poverty Alleviation and Development:** The leaders in the communique, expressed concern at the marked inbalances, insecurity, tensions and contradictions that could effect the prospects for lasting peace and economic development. Nigerian President urged the members to concentrate more on poverty alleviation and eradication of hunger in the developing countries. Indian Prime Minister Mr Rao, in his inaugural address, underlined the need to strengthen economic and development cooperation to solve the problems like widespread hunger, inequalities, poverty, macro-economic imbalances, ecological degradation and stagnation.

(*f*) **Terrorism and Drug Abuse:** The leading developing countries stressed that economic, political and social problems of the developing world cannot be solved through terrorism. Particularly when terrorism has linkages in foreign countries, it assumes serious dimensions. Indiscriminate violence exploits the human rights of the innocent victims and undermines the functioning of a democratic set-up. All the leaders were emphatic that the menace of terrorism must be tackled globally and strong world opinion must be mobilised against such destructive forces. The issue of drug trafficking and nacro-terrorism was also denounced strongly by the group. It was felt that the most serious threat to a government is posed by the unholy nexus between terrorists and drug traffickers.

(*g*) **Future Organisation:** Considerable time was given to discuss the future organisation of work and activities. It was realised that the present requirement of 2/3 quorum was a bit stringent and needed relaxation for future. The leaders were unanimous in revising the quorum rule for future so that postponements could be avoided. It was also felt that the time to hold the Summit should be fixed for every year. It was realised that the role of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the member countries should be explicitly defined and agenda for the summit should be specific.

(*h*) **Trade Promotion:** The group endorsed the view of personal representatives of Heads of State that they should work towards forming trans-regional mechanism in trade, investment and technology. The suggestion, which came from India, was well received at the Summit. G-15 represents significant markets, with a combined GDP of $ 1.4 trillion and total trade turnover of about $ 404 billion. It was felt that pooling in of these resources and capabilities can give this group decisive weight and a say in the world affairs.

Critique

It is evident that nothing outstanding was achieved. Exchange of pleasantries and expression of rhetorics were the only achievements in concrete terms. If the poor attendance of the heads of States/government is any indicator, the summit reflects the lack of concern and apathy by about 2/3 members themselves. No wonder that the international media decided to dump the event, particularly at a time when there was no important international event.

In today's scenario, when the political groupings like NATO, Warsaw Pact, NAM, etc, have been rendered utterly irrelevant, G-15 also appears to be losing its significance. It has no measures to pressurise the developed North on any issues. Moreover, after approval of GATT agreement, no developing country would like to enter into conflict with the developed countries. Instead of being in G-15 type of grouping, developing countries will rather like to be in a regional trading group.

It will, however, be wrong to presume that G-15 has become absolutely irrelevant and should cease to exist. What is actually required is the sense of commitment of the mombers, to unite and organise in a much better way in order to have some say on the global issues. With the fall of eastern bloc, the developing world has lost direction and leadership. The apprehensions of large-scale exploitation at the hands of the developed world have loomed large on them. It is, therefore, urgently required that G-15 takes care of the entire developing world. After organising themselves as a well knit group, they must try to influence the decisions on global issues. The transactions between the group must not remain confined to the summits. The group must also have a smaller executive group to express opinions and views from time to time. A failure to realise this may again lead G-15 to the oblivion.

The Working Woman and Domestic Life

FROM a trickle to a tornado the phenomenon of women joining the work force in metros and mini metros can be attributed to the compulsions of either the growing cult of conspicuous consumerism aggravating financial constraints or a conscious concern for joining a profession From the cosy confines of homes to the unknown world of work-places, the metamorphosis in the lives of ordinary women and the resultant change in their attitudes to become an asset, is definite and distinct With the passage of time if ambitions and aspirations fuelled by education and latent instincts, have taken new turns and twists, so have the employment avenues and job opportunities become varied If earlier women used to opt for soft jobs like teaching, nursing, and the like, now the upwardly mobile families, of which women are an important integral part, are keen to carve a noticeable niche for themselves in areas and arenas which were the sole preserves of men Hence the roles of working men and women today are sometimes complimentary but many a time quite competitive

That the working woman has to cope with a tight schedule of duties, official as well as domestic, is an open secret The demands on her time and nerves are constant and consistent Ironically enough, it is a race against time that a working woman has to wage in office and at home alike A working woman has to be equally smart and efficient in managing the domestic chores For being successful in work her male counterpart is not required to pay as heavy a price as she is called upon to do In the male-oriented official and social milieus, a working woman may have to break herself in two to rise to the challenges

With the disintegration of joint family and the consequent advent of individualism and nucleus family, the social support that a working woman badly needs to remain a caring mother at home, is sorely missing She is constantly worried about the arrangements to be made for her children's school or college In some cases where she has in-laws too to look after, her problems get further complicated due to their failing health Adjustment with maid-servants, their temper tantrums is another irritant It is an admitted fact of family life that women are not only responsible for a greater number of activities at home but also the nature of their domestic responsibilities is such that their duties have to be performed daily at a fixed time, whereas the man's duties have more flexibility Women feel more torn between demands related to their profession and their family At work outside home, they have to behave like men and at home they have to be lady like and appear feminine in their behaviour Naturally they experience conflict between their work and family roles Given a choice, they might like to be at home but the economic necessity or other considerations compel them to work This alternate shift-over from male roles to female roles has resulted in women showing psychosomatic symptoms like gastrointestinal problems, depressions and head-aches, which in turn adversely affect the health of their domestic life

Besides her daily domestic duties and pressures on her time and temperament, a working woman has to live with a number of other stresses born out of commuting long distances in over-crowded buses and trains The biggest area of guilt or worry experienced by her is in the area of child care Those who have adolescent children are constantly worried about their friends and activities at school/college Quite a few of such adolescents, in the most slippery period of their lives, go astray or fall victims to drug addiction/petty crimes because they are deprived of the much-needed company of their mothers

In today's India, where an increasing number of women across the board have taken up a job or work, by need or choice, the overriding issue seems to be that of time With families being hit by a "speed-up syndrome", it is mostly the working woman, for whatever reason, who has to absorb this change of pace Just as there is wage gap between men and women in the work-place, there is a 'leisure gap' between them at home Willy-nilly, working women have learnt the art of time management, have prioritised responsibilities and have made sacrifices along the way to minimise stress They have also resorted to some form of meditation or physical exercise as a defence mechanism against their frantic lives. In addition to making concrete contribution to the family's economic viability, the working woman continues to occupy the pivotal position in whatever way we look at her role in bringing about harmony and happiness in her family life She is the one character around whom the stability, peace and prosperity of the family revolve

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. What are the different kinds of Emergencies under the Indian Constitution? What are the effects of proclamation of Emergency? Critically examine the use of National Emergency powers in the political history of India?

Ans. Every modern federal democracy has the provisions for declaring Emergency at the time of exigencies so that the unitary character of federation is invoked when required. Indian Constitution has a provision for three different kinds of emergencies which, when proclaimed, will call for a departure from the existing political system. These emergencies are as under:

(*i*) **National Emergency:** The Constitution provides for declaration of emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion. The earlier words of "internal disturbance" were replaced by the phrase of "armed rebellion" vide 44th constitutional amendment.

(*ii*) **Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the States:** The Constitution, under Article 356, provides for the Union Government taking over the administration of a State in case of failure of the constitutional machinery.

(*iii*) **Financial Emergency:** Under Article 360, the President may declare financial emergency if a situation arises whereby the financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may, by way of a proclamation, make a declaration to the effect.

Effects:

The Executive and Legislature of the Union have extra-ordinary powers during an emergency. The following effects may be observed:

(*a*) **Executive Effects:** The Union Government acquires the powers to give directions to a State Government in any matter and the State Government function directly under the control of the Union, as if it were functioning in an unitary system.

(*b*) **Legislative Effects:** During the emergency, the Parliament is empowered to extend the normal life of Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not exceeding beyond 6-months after the proclamation has ceased to exist. The proclamation of emergency automatically suspends legislative powers of the States as if the Constitution were unitary.

(*c*) **Financial Effect:** During an emergency, the President has the power for financial allocations between Union and the States. Such order will have impact only upto the financial year in which the proclamation ceases to exist.

(*d*) **Fundamental Rights:** Under Section 359, the right to move the courts for the enforcement of rights is suspended. If the emergency is proclaimed due to external aggression, Article 358 comes into operation and automatically suspends the operation of Article 19 of the Constitution. In other words fundamental rights get severely affected during the period of emergency.

National emergency has been declared thrice, twice as a result of external aggression and once due to "internal disturbance". The first emergency continued from 1962 to 1968, the second from 1971 to 1975 and the third was declared on 25.5.75 due to "internal disturbances". Whereas there was no objection on first two proclamations, the third proclamation imposed strict curbs on fundamental rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22. Immediately after the emergency was revoked in 1977, 44th Amendment substituted the words "internal disturbances" by "armed rebellion" to ensure that this power was not misused in future. 44th Amendment also ensured that proclamation of emergency cannot be made before the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister recommends to the President in writing that such a proclamation be made. In addition, the Parliament is also supposed to approve such proclamation.

Q. Account for financial relations between the Centre and States in Indian polity with special reference to the recent trends. What is the impact of various Committees/Commissions appointed by the Government recently to restructure these relations by imposing tax on agriculture?

Ans. In India, the Constitution provides for a Finance Commission after every five years to distribute the tax revenue between the States and the Union. This has been necessitated by the fact that every federation needs some mechanism by which adequate resources are made available to both the Union as well as the States. The mechanism provided for in the Indian polity divides the entire financial relationship in the following heads:

(*a*) Taxes exclusively belonging to the Union fall in the first category. It includes corporation tax, customs surcharge on income tax and fees in respect of matters in the Union list.

(*b*) There is a second category in which taxes exclusively belonging to the States are included. This includes land revenue, stamp duty, succession duty, tolls, entry taxes, taxes on professions, taxes on passengers and goods carried within the State etc.

(*c*) Third category is that of the taxes levied as well collected by the Union but assigned to the State concerned within the jurisdiction of which the tax was collected. It includes estate duty on non-agricultural property, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes on inter-State consign-

ment of goods etc.

(*d*) Duties levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States are the next category. It includes stamp duty on bills of exchange, excise duty on medial preparations containing alcohol etc.

(*e*) Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States are the taxes on incomes other than agricultural income and excise duties as included in the Union list.

The nine Finance Commissions who have given their reports so far have given recommendations giving bases and formulae for distribution of resources and revenues between the Union and the States. It is important to note that during the period of six years, from 1986 to 1992, the share of Central taxes constituted about 20 per cent of States' total revenues. In other words, collection of more taxes is very essential to enhance the resources of States which, of late, have become very critical. Some assistance flows down to the States from the Planning Commission, an extra-constitutional authority. But, since the non-plan expenditure of the States has increased rapidly during the recent past, the assistance coming from the Finance Commission has become more critical for the States.

Sarkaria Commission, appointed in 1988 to examine the Centre-State Relations, recommended the taxation of agricultural income. This aspect was examined by the Chelliah Committee on Tax Reforms in 1992 also and it was recommended that the annual agricultural income exceeding Rs 25,000, earned by the persons not dependent on agriculture, should be taxed by clubbing it with his non-agricultural income. This recommendation did not include the agriculturists with more than Rs 25,000 income per annum and the non-agriculturists with less than Rs 25,000 per annum income. About two decades ago, Raj Committee had suggested the imposition of Agricultural Holdings Tax by the State government to generate more revenue for themselves by taxing the farmers having more than the prescribed land holdings. Due to utter lack of political will, this particular recommendation to tax the affluent farmers could not be implemented. The apparent reason was that the States, which expected to earn more tax revenue, were also expected to suffer politically more.

Q. What is the policy framework and approach towards Science and Technology (S & T) Manpower Development and Employment as envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan? Outline the Government Strategy towards creating more jobs and retaining S & T personnel.

Ans. During the last decade, there has been a positive shift in the occupational structure of Indian economy with the percentage of total population employed in agriculture decreasing steadily and people engaged in industry and service sectors going up substantially. The share of these three major sectors in GDP is also changing in the same direction. To achieve the ambitious targets of agriculture, with its declining share in GDP and reduced manpower, active assistance from the S & T is required. Better inputs like fertilizers, agro-chemicals, energy, better seeds, etc. need active support from S & T. S & T services, particularly in agriculture and rural industry, should be encouraged for rapid economic development of the country. This would certainly call for a major demand on S & T manpower.

The principles of inputs of high quality S & T apply to all infrastructures such as transport, communications, health, population control and nutrition. High efficiency and appropriateness must be the hallmark of these inputs and these should change with time. To achieve all this, substantial manpower will be required during the Eighth Plan.

While a number of steps have been initiated by the Government to increase employment opportunities in the organised sector, the rate at which S & T personnel are required in the country, is going to fall short. Eighth Plan envisages the following strategies for creation of jobs and retaining S & T personnel:

(*a*) Motivating the existing S & T staff to achieve the full potential of self-employment.

(*b*) Creating awareness about the entrepreneurship leading to self-employment among the college and school students.

(*c*) Introducing greater capital investment in the areas where the private capital is shy to come forward.

(*d*) To minimize the import of goods, restructure the Government policies.

(*e*) Creating entrepreneurship development cells in all the IITs, engineering colleges and other science based academic institutions.

(*f*) Introducing automated techniques selectively from the point of view of safety and improvements in productivity.

(*g*) To ensure that the country prepares such an export strategy so that its imports are paid for as well as greater levels of employment are generated.

(*h*) To encourage setting up of sophisticated industries in the high technology areas requiring highly trained S & T personnel.

(*i*) To maintain centres of excellence in various branches of S & T to retain highly trained personnel within the country.

(*j*) Providing proper working conditions and atmosphere and adequate amenities including housing, pay and allowances etc to the S & T personnel.

The Government plans to adopt the above mentioned strategy so that better manpower goes into the field of S & T and remains well trained and motivated. Since the steps proposed to be taken by the Government during the Eighth Plan are only indicative in nature, much will depend on the attitudes of the industry, as well as the personnel engaged in S & T themselves.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Q. The President's seal in April this year on a list forwarded by Chief Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah has ratified the transfer of 50 High Court Judges—the largest number of transfers at any one time in the country's judicial history. Give arguments *For* and *Against* the sagacity of this move.

Ans. *In February, the Supreme Court put the final stamp of approval on the transfer policy for judges laid down by a nine-member Constitution Bench which gave primacy to the Chief Justice of India in the matter of transfers and appointments to the higher judiciary.*

Ostensibly, the current transfer took place so that one third of the judges of any High Court are from outside the State but gossip in legal circles has it that these judges were transferred because they had close relatives practising in the same court, who were misusing their connections to get a favourable hearing.

But can one generalise on this issue? Do all advocates really take advantage of their connections in the Bench? Does face law always take precedence over case law? Will the transfer of malleable judges to another State stem the nepotism rot or will the cancer of corruption spread there too?

Arguments *For* the View

1. Way back in 1981, the then Law Minister, P. Shiv Shankar, had written to the Governor of Punjab and Chief Ministers of other States suggesting inter-State transfer of judges to "further national integration and to combat narrow parochial tendencies bred by caste, kinship and other local links and affiliations". The transfer of these judges as well as the appointment of new judges to States other than their home State is a step in just the right direction.

2. The Bar Association rules forbid close relatives from appearing in the same court as their parents, but when the child of a judge appears in the court of another judge he definitely enjoys a position of social privilege. So even in cases where there is no actual *quid pro quo*, a relative of a judge is bound to have an advantage over his colleagues.

3. Most judges have welcomed the transfers, seeing it as an opportunity to move to more challenging and prestigious High Courts.

4. The transfer of a competent, impartial judge to a sluggish, corruption-riddled court can prove to be a shot in the arm, helping in clearing a backlog of cases, thus providing relief to long-suffering litigants.

5. Until very recently, the process of appointment was initiated by the Chief Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of the State. Now a Supreme Court judgement has ruled that appointments will be initiated by the Chief Justice. With the Chief Justice of India having primacy in this regard, it has put paid to the appointment to the Bench of proteges of political big-wigs. The apex court has taken cognisance of the increasing corruption within the judiciary and by handling transfers and appointments of judges on its own, has taken remedial steps to restore the faith of the general public in the judiciary. No more will there be an A.N. Ray who became the Chief Justice of India in 1973, superceding the three senior-most judges of the Supreme Court because he enjoyed the patronage of Indira Gandhi.

6. The new policy will also do away with political transfers. During the Emergency, Mrs Gandhi ordered the wholesale transfer of 16 inconvenient judges, who would not have sided with the Government in the hearing of MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act) cases.

7. On the litigant front any move is welcome which would weed out corruption and nepotism from the judiciary. For those Indians living below the poverty line, the High Court is the final arbiter as they don't have the resources to approach the Supreme Court. Any injustice done to them here on account of the judges' relations with the opposing counsel, would be irretrievable and irredeemable.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Agitations by the Bar Associations of various High Courts as well as misgivings expressed verbally by the Judges themselves seem to indicate that the transfer move is not a wise one.

2. Judges sacrifice huge practices to go to the Bench. To transfer them would amount to extracting too heavy a price.

3. If a judge has a propensity to misbehave there is no guarantee that a geographical change will be a cure.

4. Transferring judges who have 'son stroke'—a term given by the Bar to those judges who have relatives, a son, daughter, spouse or sibling, practising in the same court—is an

unfair move as it denies relatives the right to pursue a career of their choice. When the father becomes a judge, the son, more often than not, continues to live in the joint family with his father. Thus, such transfers are tantamount to breaking up families, unravelling the threads of our social fabric.

5. A judge transferred or appointed to a different State is uprooted not only in the middle of his career, but also has to tackle a language he doesn't know and people whose culture and motivations he is unfamiliar with. For instance, a judge transferred from Madras to Punjab and Haryana will not be able to challenge English translations of Hindi or Punjabi annexures attached to writ petitions, on account of his unfamiliarity with the languages.

6. A judge transferred to another court starts with a handicap as he is stigmatised and marked as a 'suspicious' judge, one who is open to charges of nepotism and interference with the true course of justice.

7. The transfer policy will set off a witch hunt and a 'Big Brother is watching you' syndrome. It is very easy to malign a judge, particularly if he is strict and otherwise not popular with the Bar. Rumour and innuendo may be enough to lead to his transfer, thus leading to demoralisation.

Q. The removal of the uteri of 11 mentally retarded women at the Sasoon General Hospital in Pune has thrown up larger social, ethical and human issues. Does a hysterectomy 'protect' or exploit a mentally handicapped woman?

Ans. *A hysterectomy is an operation in which a woman's uterus is removed. As a result the woman will not have any periods and hence no children. It is a major surgery with a long recovery time and requiring considerable post-operative care. The physical trauma of a major operation, the hormonal changes which occur after the removal of the uterus, and the psychological upheaval which it entails on the patient make a decision to undergo hysterectomy a serious matter. Was the State right in giving the go-ahead to perform the operation on 18 inmates of the government's Home for Mentally Retarded Women at Shirur near Pune? If it was, then why did Chief Minister Sharad Pawar order the authorities to stop the operations after only 11 inmates had come under the surgeon's scalpel? Are Deepti Gopinathan, State general secretary of the Sarva Mazdoor Sangh, Manisha Gupte of the Medico Friend Circle; Kiran Moghe of the Janwadi Mahila Sangatana right when they condemn the move as "fascist" and an "encroachment on the personal right to live"? Or are the authorities running the Home right in saying that the hysterectomies were to "safeguard the unfortunate women's right to live in normal, hygienic surroundings"?*

Arguments in *Favour* of the Protestors

1. On account of the physical trauma and hormonal imbalance involved, hysterectomy should only be a last resort.

2. If the maintenance of personal hygiene is the only reason for the performance of these operations, there is a less drastic alternative whereby DMPA (Medroxy Progisterone Acetate Depo) is injected into the patient, which stalls the onset of the menstrual cycle for three months, the dose can then be repeated.

3. As to the premise that hysterectomies will protect the handicapped women against unwanted and (for them) incomprehensible and unmanageable pregnancies, why can't tubectomies be performed? Or the inmates better guarded against sexually exploitative situations? The truth is that a girl who has been sterilised or without a uterus becomes doubly vulnerable to sexual exploitation, because the man is certain that there will be no complication of a pregnancy.

4. The assurance that the physical consequences of rape have been addressed (by the removal of the uterus) works to soften the horror of rape. But the issue that remains unaddressed is that of the emotional consequences of rape. By removing the woman's uterus, we have "protected" her from having a child but we have not even begun to think about her emotions. Are we suggesting that a mentally handicapped woman, because of her inability to comprehend and negotiate her sexuality, cannot be traumatised by the violence of unwanted sexual attention?

5. With advances in medical science, there is always the possibility that a mentally handicapped person can recover. If a hysterectomy had been performed on her, she would never be able to lead a fully normal life. There was a case in England some years ago where an 18 year old mentally-handicapped girl was made to undergo a hysterectomy procedure. Some years later her condition improved and she became normal, fell in love and got married, only to discover then that hysterectomy had been performed on her. She felt betrayed and even went to the extent of suing her parents.

6. Amenities like adequate supply of water, washing machines, a more practical attendant/patient ratio, an all-women staff for female patients, water tight security, awarding of capital punishment to rapists of mentally retarded women—all these should be provided. The disease, that is the system, should be cured, rather than the symptoms of it. Those stricken by fate should not be further struck by their brethren.

Arguments *For* the supporters

1. Maharashtra's secretary for Women and Child Welfare, Ms Chandra Iyengar; Vandana Khullar, director of Women, Child and Handicapped Development; Maharashtra's Minister for Health, Pushpatai Hiray; Umed Parivar, an organisation of parents of the mentally handicapped, all have come out in favour of the hysterec-

tomies, saying that the activists are only using the issue for media exposure. They emphasised that "only the guardians and parents who have to deal with these problems daily can understand the need for such an operation" The parents of the inmates have suggested to the Chief Minister that the women who object to the operations be asked to take charge of one mentally retarded girl each for a few months to understand the trauma they undergo in their care.

2. As for any chances of these inmates overcoming their handicap to eventually lead normal lives—these were nil, for it was only after the mandatory screening by psychiatrists, blood and HIV tests, that 18 girls out of the total 50 inmates were found suitable for surgery.

3. Regarding the contention by the activists that the hysterectomised woman have now become susceptible to rape, just when has a rapist ever bothered about the consequences of his act? It's immaterial to him what happens to his victim. Why does one have to start with the presumption that there will be a rape? The issue of security at these homes can be taken care of, but that of menstrual hygiene will remain.

4. The women activists view sterilisation of mentally handicapped women as a step towards total elimination of the unfit. They contend that in denying these women the right to motherhood, the intention is to discount all possibilities of "their giving birth to children who may be retarded". It is unfortunate that these activists fail to comprehend motherhood as an emotional experience rather than a physcal one. Bearing a child doesn't make a woman a mother. It is something to be felt and enjoyed which, unfortunately, the mentally impaired women are incapable of. Also, to stop these women from having retarded children cannot be dubbed "elimination of the unfit". There is nothing immoral about a society ensuring it has healthy children.

5. An unpalatable truth is that the mentally handicapped are shunned by society, hidden away in homes that are more like hell holes. Their own attendants and guards victimise them, let alone outsiders and the situation is not likely to improve overnight. If their lot is made slightly better it should not be grudged. The case of the world renowned physicist, Ebbing Haus, comes to mind. He chose to kill himself along with his handicapped son because there was no one to look after the child after his death.

Q. The Supreme Court decision to put a total ban on private lotteries has not come a day too soon and should put much-needed curbs on the addiction which has been spreading like wild fire and bringing death and misery in its wake. Do you agree?

Ans. *Gambling is as old as the Mahabharata and after religion, the worst opiate of the masses is the lottery lure. Lottery bazaars are as crowded as the share markets. Lotteries range from the raffle draws in school fetes, to daily and weekly draws on State and national levels. How lucrative the business is can be gauged from the fact that tickets worth Rs 50,000 crore are sold every year in Delhi alone. Lottery baron Iqbal Chand Khurana was at one time the highest taxpayer in the country.*

Arguments in *Favour* of the View

1. The bulk of the multi-crore lottery business is in private hands. States like Punjab and Sikkim take very small sums as royalties and licence fee for authorising their agents to conduct the lotteries, which can hardly be called State lotteries. The Supreme Court decision will not only eliminate middlemen but will also go a long way in banishing corrupt practices like fake tickets and fixed draws.

2. The number of families ruined by the lust for the unearned lucre runs into lakhs. There are not many persons—except the sellers perhaps—who have got rich-quick through the lottery system.

3. It is usual to see rickshaw pullers and labourers haunting the lottery bazaars rather than plying their trade. School children too play truant to earn easy money.

4. There is large scale cheating in the lottery system. In some cases, ignorant prize winners belonging to villages or illiterate urbanites have been duped of their tickets by commission agents. One method is to offer downright cash amounting to a part of the total prize by telling them that otherwise they will have to wait a long time and then be forced by the government to pay a heavy tax, etc.

5. True that the ban will throw some 23 lakh people involved in the lottery business out of their jobs, but a line has to be drawn somewhere otherwise some day those dealing in drugs or indulging in flesh trade will also demand similar immunity.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Life itself is a gamble, so what is a lottery? If, by spending a few rupees on tickets, the poor can dream of a better life, what's the harm?

2. The apex court's decision to put a total ban on lotteries is a case of throwing out the baby along with the bath water. The lottery business yields considerable revenue which is essential, especially for cash-strapped States like Himachal. Lotteries sponsored by private charitable organisations have funded many hospitals and schemes for the less fortunate.

3. The ban on the lottery business will only take the trade underground in the shape of *matka* and *satta*. It will be a case of the addict getting his fix regardless of all obstacles.

4. A ban by a particular State will be meaningless unless all States do it because otherwise the tickets of other States will continue to be sold, despite the Supreme Court making it clear that the sale of outside lottery tickets will be done only with the explicit permission of a State government.

Choosing A Career

About a couple of decades ago a graduate or a post-graduate student used to be utterly confused and uncertain about his/her career and future. The reasons were lack of information and guidance about the careers available, and limited openings for the well read, which included studies like engineering, medicine, Ph.D or competitions. Today such students are even more uncertain but the reasons are opposite. There are many openings available in numerous careers and the availability of enough information about these careers to some extent hinders the quick and effective decision making on part of the career seekers. Plethora of new generation careers like fashion technology and designing, computers, media, personal services, couriers, flying for private airlines, financial analysts in capital market, commerce and management, etc have rendered a career seekers dazed and undecided about their future course of action.

Set an Objective

Selecting a career is as difficult as getting admission into a professional college or getting selected after a competitive examination. Before earnestly starting preparation for any competition, it is essential that a student appropriately chooses a career. If you look around, the world is full of persons who have knowledge, intelligence, calibre and educational qualifications; who could have done much better in life but just because of their indecisiveness, or lack of knowledge about openings or poor selection of career, they are stagnating at middle or lower-middle levels of success. It is also observed that several people keep complaining about their choice of career later in life. The reasons for such dissatisfaction could be lack of aptitude, lack of opportunities for growth or poor compensation package.

It is thus very important that before making a final selection, the candidates take necessary precautions so that they do not have to repent later in life. Of course It is true that human beings psychologically attach more value to what they do not possess. Similarly, after a particular period of time in a career, human beings get attracted to other professions/jobs. This uncertain and wavering state of mind can be avoided if at the time of choosing a career, due care is taken to examine all the aspects. While setting an objective the following factors are important:

(*a*) **Knowledge:** Knowledge about all the careers is essential to make a correct decision in this regard. Unless a candidate knows what all options are available to him/her, given the educational qualifications, correct decision may be difficult to make. The growth avenues, job requirements, remunerations and service conditions are some of the aspects about which a candidate must be fully aware. It is, therefore, imperative that complete details of career available, educational qualifications required, future prospects and remuneration, etc are fully enquired into by a candidate before even attempting a selection.

One source is The Competition Master. The Competition Master provides detailed information about various careers every month, giving details of eligibility, career prospects, competition details, syllabi, etc. It also provides details and tips on preparing for various prestigious competitions. A regular study of this feature will equip the candidate with adequate knowledge to decide about their final choice of careers.

(*b*) **Aptitude:** After the knowledge is acquired, the candidate is required to do some self-analysis to judge the inherent aptitude for a particular job. The aptitude develops over a longer period of time and is dependent on several factors like family background, experiences of early life, economic and social position, exposure to a particular service/job, priorities in life, psychological needs and desires, etc. All these things make deep impressions on one's psyche and influences the sub-conscious mind in favour of a particular career. This is the reason that the candidates coming from similar backgrounds may have explicit choice for a career out of the range of Civil Services, Armed Forces, Engineering, Computers, Medical Science, Forest Services, Management, etc. Thus, at times the candidates find it difficult to explain the reasons for choosing a particular career. A career of one's aptitude will not only make one's job more interesting, but will also ensure better job satisfaction and enrichment. A candidate having aptitude for maths should enter in this field directly or should go in for Statistics, Engineering, Economics or even computers. Similarly candidates with interest in sciences may go in for a career in pure sciences, medical science, or space or nuclear sciences. Persons interested in commerce and business may find their inclination towards management and financial services like Banking, Insurance, Capital Markets, etc. In addition, several

candidates have specific interest in fashion technology, media, journalism or computers and due weightage should be given to it while finally selecting a career. A candidate with over 90 per cent marks in plus-two examination need not necessarily take the pre-engineering or pre-medical tests if his/her interest lies in administration or management. More than the candidates, their wards must understand that an outstanding student must not necessarily become a doctor or an engineer. The example of numerous engineers and doctors figuring in the list of Civil Services every year supports this fact and a rational decision at the initial stages can prevent unnecessary wastage of time and resources on such candidates.

(*c*) **Personal Preference:** At times a candidate may have aptitude for a particular profession or job but his/her preference may be for a different career. For example a candidate coming from a good business family may have natural aptitude and flair for business but his/her preference may be for Civil Services. Similarly, a candidate from an artistic family with natural aptitude for art may have specific preference for professions like engineering, medicine, flying or even armed forces. Similarly, an army officer's son, who is fully acquainted with the style of working of army, its etiquettes and traditions, may have personal preference for business management. Hence, personal preference of a candidate should be a major determinant while selecting a career.

(*d*) **Job peculiarities:** Every job is different from the other in a way that the service conditions are different, the scope of posting could be restricted to a district, state, country or the entire world or even could be non-transferable. Some jobs are more lucrative, while others may not be lucrative but may have a lot of powers and authority attached to them. The example of commercial flying and civil services is most appropriate in this regard. Similarly some jobs like flying and armed forces have high element of adventure as well risk to life. Further, some professions like self-employment in high-tech areas and industries and journalism offer more self-dependence while the government jobs require extreme sub-ordination. The candidates must weigh pros and cons of job peculiarities in detail and based on their aptitude, preference and chances of success should decide about it.

(*e*) **Self Assessment:** Before choosing a career or setting aims and objectives, an inward looking exercise of self-assessment by the candidates is very important. The goals so set should not be too high or too low for the candidate. Setting up of appropriate goals would be achieved only after a candidate makes a correct self-assessment of his/her educational qualifications, communication skills, analytical capability, intelligence and experience. One must be able to identify the hidden talent as well competence to withstand tough competition in the concerned field. It is also true that the aim must be higher than the existing capabilities and the candidate must aim to rise to the required level. However, too high an aim may, at times, turn out to be frustrating and counter-productive.

Planning and Preparation

After having chosen a career or profession, timely planning and preparation for getting into the concerned educational institution or the competitive examination is the next important step. Mere selection of a career would mean nothing if it is not duly backed up by good planning and preparation. For this purpose the candidates have to identify the time available to them, areas of preparation and existing state of preparedness. Existing state of preparedness would determine the effort to be put in on a particular aspect. For example a candidate who is an engineering graduate and wants to get into the civil services, may be well prepared in his subject but may require preparation in the second optional and General Studies. The time planning would then accordingly be made depending upon the availability of time.

Acquiring the knowledge is the key issue in the entire preparation. Quantum of self-confidence is also directly proportionate to the overall level of knowledge. Hence, the candidates must strive at getting more and more knowledge. A golden principle for success is that there is no short-cut to success. Hard work and extensive reading is an essential pre-requisite and the candidate must toil hard.

Apart from the specific knowledge of the concerned subject, general knowledge also acts as a cornerstone for success in any career. G.K. not only assists a candidate to get into the career of one's choice, but also assists later in life to be successful. There are numerous examples of very brilliant candidates who were poor in General Knowledge not making to their desired fields of interest. The knowledge of the concerned subjects must be supplemented by good General Knowledge.

Selection of proper books and magazines assists a candidate to prepare in G.K. A base book supported by a competitive magazine like the C.M. is strongly recommended. This magazine covers all aspects, right from the current affairs, national and international, intelligence tests, careers, current GK, features on current national and international affairs, solved papers, articles on economic affairs, etc.

Start the exercise to choose a career for yourself as early as possible. And then plan your priorities accordingly to become successful in whichever path you choose.

Descriptive Questions

Educated Unemployment and Opening of new Colleges

Q. Keeping in view the rate of educated unemployment, opening of new colleges beyond +2 stage should be stopped.

Give two arguments in favour of the view and two arguments against the view.

Arguments in Favour of the View

1. After years of populism and soft-options, the time has come to take a hard look at the stupendous problem of educated unemployment and adopt meaningful measures to meet the challenges ahead. Since the problem of educated unemployment defies an easy solution, the best course to stem the rot is not to open any new colleges after the +2 stage. Instead of wasting nation's scarce resources on liberal education, that leads the educated youth nowhere, it is high time we consolidated and strengthened the existing infra-structural facilities in the colleges. The need of the hour is to impart a new direction and discipline to our education policy and thus give a go-bye to ad-hocism that has already played havoc with our national priorities.

2. In their heart of hearts even the critics of the proposition agree that by opening new colleges beyond the +2 stage, we would only be aggravating the already explosive situation arising out of the ever-rising graph of educated unemployment. There is hardly any sense in churning out thousands of ordinary graduates from the colleges and then lamenting over the fearful fact that employment opportunities are lagging far behind the number of applicants. By not opening more colleges after the +2 stage, heavens will not fall provided the planners can devise other alternatives to absorb the youth in some gainful occupation.

Arguments Against the View

1. The remedy suggested is worse than the disease. Simply because our policy makers have failed to tackle the problem of educated unemployment does not mean that we should embark upon a suicidal course of not opening new colleges after the +2 stage. By resorting to such a hasty decision, we would only invite ridicule and critical comments on our intellectual bankruptcy.

2. In a democratic set-up, no draconian measure or decree can deny the exercise of basic right of higher education to its youth. If the compulsions of educated unemployment force us not to open new colleges after +2 stage, we should not forget that such a panicky course of action would deprive young boys and girls of opportunities of becoming future scientists, academicians, administrators, management experts, *et al.* If the spectre of growing educated unemployment threatens us in the face today the fault lies with the perceptions of policy-makers and not with the budding youth standing on the threshold of new hopes and aspirations. Hence the proposition deserves to be jettisoned at once.

Fighting drought in our Country

Q. Suggest three effective measures to fight drought in our country. Explain, how the measures being suggested by you would be helpful.

Ans. Despite the Green Revolution in cereals and oil seeds, Indian agriculture is still largely dependent upon timely and adequate rainfall. God forbid, if the rain god goes miserly or astray, the consequences can be really nerve-breaking. In the absence of irrigation facilities for the entire agricultural land in different parts of the country, periodic occurrence of drought conditions here and there, do vitiate the living conditions of the affected people and put an unforeseen strain on the administrative machinery. In order to overcome the unpredictable behaviour of rains and the resultant drought, the following measures can go a long way in effectively fighting the nightmare of drought.

1. In place of big dams-cum-reservoirs that require huge investments and long time period to bear fruit, it is suggested that small dams-cum-lakes be constructed and the work on feeder canals taken in hand simultaneously. Also this will not disturb the local ecology or dislocating the people from the dam site. In some cases, the construction of big dams may become an unavoidable reality and such a course may concern the fortunes of more than one State. Under these circumstances, matters concerning the fate of the people and places should be looked at with an open mind, so that the human face of development is not disfigured under the weight of only technological advancement.

2. As is the practice in South India, where irrigation mostly depends upon rain-fed tanks, lakes or ponds, the same approach can be tried elsewhere also. With the help of local men and material, storage tanks can be made in those areas which remain prone to periodic droughts. Instead of the rain water going waste for want of storage facilities, it can be fed into the artificial lakes and then made use of for irrigation purposes whenever such an eventuality arises. Besides, tube-wells in dry areas should be dug on war footing and the availability of electric supply to run these tube-wells should be ensured.

3. The feasibility of constructing the 'National Grid of Rivers', under the control of the Central government, should be considered urgently. All disputes pertaining to the sharing

of river-waters among States should be settled within the stipulated time-frame. How a country like Israel has turned its deserts into green fields, can become an interesting as well as a profitable proposition as far as our own drought-prone States are concerned. Plantation of trees in those areas that have been denuded of their forest cover, should also be given foremost priority.

Term of the Lok Sabha

Q. "Some people feel the term of the Lok Sabha should be reduced to three years from the present five years." Give your views on the above statement. Substantiate your view by giving examples from your experience, reading and knowledge.

Ans. The election results are a barometer that indicates the way the wind is blowing. If today some people feel that 5-year term of the Lok Sabha is too long a period to make both the government and the M.P.s responsive and responsible to the electorate, the alternative of reducing its term to 3 years is not without its flaws or weaknesses. The advocates of the statement may have very genuine feelings and sentiments about the move, but the proposal, if carried out, may prove to become a Pandora's box with merits and demerits coming out with an element of suspense or surprise.

Since no system or institution devised by human ingenuity and intelligence is either infallible or incorrigible, the proposal to reduce the term of the Lok Sabha from the present five years to three years is worth careful consideration. There are no two opinions about the fact that the success of democracy, whether Presidential or Parliament, depends more on the calibre and character of its elected members than on the term of their tenure. If by reducing the term to three years, we hope to make our representatives more susceptible and sensitive to the problems of the people, the move is quite laudable.

By reducing the term of the Lok Sabha to three years the sword of damocles would be kept hanging on the heads of M.P.s and prevent them from becoming creatures above law and accountability. Since they would have to fight elections after every three years, they cannot take the voters for granted and befool them with glib talk or gimmicks, the tricks that have ruled the roost so far because people's memory is thought to be short. Without showing some tangible results of their efforts in improving the socio-economic lot of the people, the M.P.s may find the going tough when they are made to face the electorate after three years.

But the other side of the coin is that a three-year term may prove to be too short to acquaint members with the intricacies, legalities and workings of the Lok Sabha. Before the proposal is carried through, electoral reforms, which are long overdue, will have to be carried out with utmost care and consideration. The role of money, mafia and media in distorting the electoral process and in vitiating the elections, will have to be curbed. Since the holding of elections entails enormous expenditure, large-scale mobilisation of resources for a poor country like India can be difficult.

If/When Postal Services Disappear

Q. "If there is no postal services in the world." Give three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. We are living in an age which can rightly be called the 'Age of Communications' sustained and supported by satellites, electronic gadgets, a highly sophisticated network of transport and an equally efficient and dedicated army of postal and tele-communication employees. If the world has shrunk today and become a happy hunting ground for pelf and pleasure, contacts and collaboration at different levels, the credit for this remarkable revolution largely goes to the services rendered by the postal departments the world over. Without their excellent record of service to the nation-States, most of our socio-economic, emotional and creative needs would have remained unfulfilled and as a result, the most stupendous successes in different walks of life would have been forgotten by now. If by any chance or catastrophe 'there is no postal service left in the world' the peoples inhabiting the globe should be ready to face the music and be prepared to bear the following possible consequences.

1. Millions of men and women seeking employment in postal departments all over the civilised world will find this avenue closed for ever. Those already working in these departments will become surplus over-night and hence they will be asked to quit and face the ugly prospects of joblessness with all its attendant confusion, crisis and conflicts. The problem of unemployment, which is already quite acute and agonising, will become much more malignant in future.

2. Emotional ties that written words and letters buttress between blood relations and friends at home and abroad, will be snapped if the postal services vanish. News, good or bad, will fail to find another channel as effective and efficient as the postal department. Human relations in all their hues would lose their warmth and lustre. The concept of 'Pen friendship' would be dried at its very source. The epithet 'Man of Letters' would go out of use when there is no postal service to back up the creative instincts of those who live by the power of their pen.

3. Trade and business, commerce and industry—rather the entire spectrum of economic activity that gets stimulated through the arrival of letters—will come to a grinding halt. With no postal services available to carry written instructions, orders and a host of other strings attached to the economic life of the people, the very existence of the socio-economic structures will become a 'question mark'. May be, we will be forced to fall back upon the services of couriers/runners or trained pigeons to send urgent written messages, but that too to not very distant destinations.

Divided We Stand

With the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Babri Masjid Action Committee once again heading for a showdown, India seems to be in for another round of communal frenzy. Many have come to say that this is a problem India has to learn to live with, as communalism is inherent in our religio-political history. The proposition for debate is: "Communalism is inherent in the Indian situation."

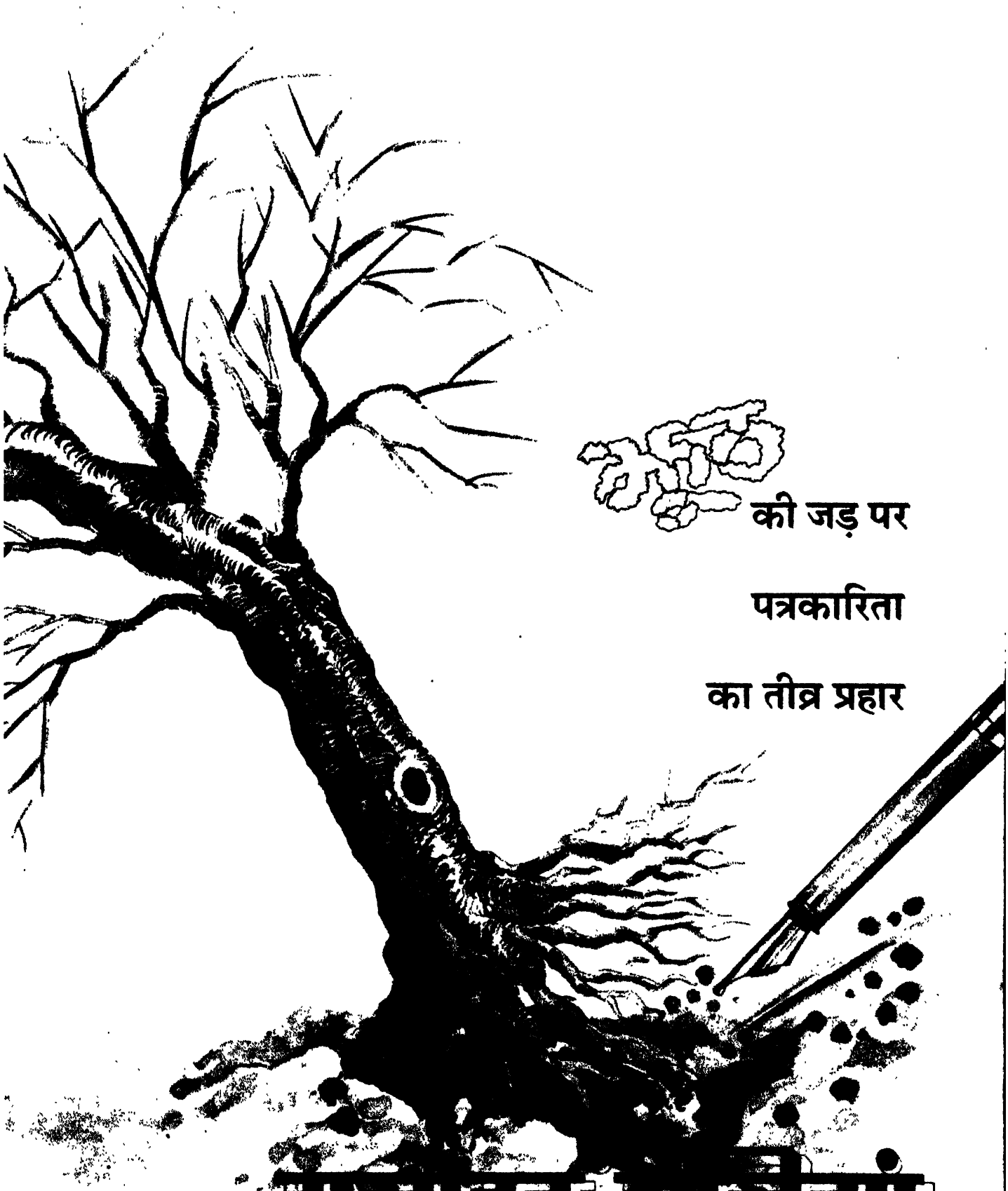
Mr A Hinduism and Islam, the professed religions of the two major communities are internally disjunctive, standing for two distinctive, traditional view-points. Every aspect of a Muslim's life is governed by a system of divine law, which by its very immutability is closed to the process of progressive secularisation. The problem has been made further intractable by historical factors. Islam came to India with the sword in one hand and the Quran in the other. Its five-century (13th-17th C.) domination was characterised by orgies of massacre, plunder and rapine at regular intervals. As a result, a hatred of the Muslims, and a belief that they lack human virtues of compassion and tolerance, became deeply rooted in the Hindu psyche, reinforced by the fact that lower castes in large numbers got converted to Islam. At first there was the innate contempt of the conquerors for the conquered. Later, after conversions of lower castes, it was the inevitable hatred of the inferior for the superior. Then, there was the proverbial zeal of the neophytes to which was added the misconceived attempt of rulers like Aurangzeb to convert India from a 'land of infidels' to the 'land of the faithful'. The rigidity and crusading spirit in Islam, moreover, has always led to the Muslim's social exclusivity. Wherever they have gone—in India, North Africa or the Balkans—they could not or would not assimilate into the native population and always tended to live in an adversial position. During the long Muslim domination, therefore, Hindus and Muslims lived in India as two distinct and mutually exclusive societies rather than as two halves of a whole. Muslims were educated in non-Indian languages like Arabic and Persian and weaned on tales of heroes not from this land but from Arabia and Persia, who exterminated the infidels and idol worshippers in their path. Historical facts cannot be wiped out, especially the horrors of partition. There can be no way by which the two communities can be made to live in cohesion.

Mr B I readily concede that Hindus were despised and discriminated against during the Muslim period of our history. But active persecution, resulting in loss of life, property or religion was actually only spasmodic and restricted in its territorial extent. With the passage of time the two communities learnt to live together and interact. Conversions from Hinduism actually helped in this process because the converts invariably stuck to their old social structure and customs and ceremonies. In rural areas especially, it became difficult to tell a Hindu Jat from a Muslim Jat and a Hindu Rajput from a Muslim Rajput. Sayyid Ghulam Hussain, the Bengali historian, wrote towards the close of the 18th Century that the previous hostility of the two had been more or less forgotten and 'the two nations had come to coalesce together into one whole, like milk and sugar'. The view that memories of past persecution were a factor in the rise of the present communal problem, therefore, is a myth not history. In actuality, the Britishers were the creators of the communal problem in India. During the Revolt of 1857, Sir John Lawrence, the then Lt Governor of Punjab, wrote to the Governor General that he would 'look for differences between the two communities'. The foundation of Divide and Rule were laid when Principal Beck of Aligarh College converted Sir Syed Ahmad Khan from a staunch nationalist to a rabid communalist and it culminated in 1906 when the Muslim League was formed by the efforts of another principal of that college, Mr Archbald. A communal political party and communal electorates were just two of the political tools employed by the British to create a gulf between the two communities. Others were weighted reservation in services *i.e.*, reservation far in access of the population percentage for the Muslims in order to create resentment against them among the Sikhs and Hindus. Deliberate falsification of history to the effect that Hindus and Muslims had always been fighting each other was another. But the worst was the use of language and education as divisive tools. The policy of promotion of English gave way to the promotion of Urdu and other Indian languages so that pupils should use different mediums. The policy of establishing a net-work of government schools gave way to encouraging denominational schools—Islamia Schools for the Muslims, Khalsa Schools for the Sikhs and the S.D. and D.A.V. Schools for the Hindus. Thus the mediaeval academic situation was recreated in order to promote a narrow, communal outlook from the early impressionable years. We are now reaping the bitter harvest sowed by the British. Yet we have to remember that 95% of the Indian Muslims had their roots in the soil

and their life, in all its temporal aspects, had to conform to the environment in which they grew. Therefore, Muslims and Hindus of one region have more in common with one another than with their respective brethren in another region. They even express their thoughts in the same regional language. So natural cohesive pulls are much stronger than any artificially imposed communal divisive forces.

Mr C Do you really think that the fact Hindus and Muslims are living together is of much consequence? After all what else can they do? The question is whether there is something inherent in their socio-religious systems that rules out their living together harmoniously. In case there is some basic incompatibility, it is obvious that they will be always at loggerheads and the communal problem will persist. Now, so far as Muslims are concerned, law has been laid down for them once for all by Prophet Mohammad. It is derived from the Quran which was revealed to the Prophet by God and the Hadis which are the compilations of the Prophet's sayings and doings as reported by his companions. This divine law is eternally valid and therefore, incapable of change. Hence the rigidity of and fundamentalism in Islam. The problem is that unlike in other religions Muslim law is all comprehensive and covers all matters connected with society and an individual's life. Even beliefs are regulated. Muslims are, therefore, left with very little elbow room for adaptation to changed circumstances and for accommodation with other communities. The Partition, which left only 37 million Muslims in India further accentuated their fear complex. Their answer was to revive the *Tabligh* movement (preventing converts from reverting to their original faith), in order to prevent their numbers from being further reduced and to bring about horizontal solidarity by promoting purist conformity with orthodox Islam through discarding Hindu practices and rituals which had been adopted by them earlier. On the political plane, share in political power was sought to be gained through voting en-bloc for either the Congress or the leftists whoever agreed to field a Muslim candidate. The inevitable result was that Muslim communalism became more active and forceful. To my mind, therefore, socially the Muslims will remain a parallel society and there is no chance at all of them indianising themselves and merging with the mainstream. Politically, they will attempt further consolidation in order to become an effective power and protest group. They are, therefore, bound to come into clash with Hindu communalism which has reactivated itself, especially since the 80's. I have no doubt that with us communalism has come to stay.

Mr D My friend speaks in a voice of doom. Granted that Quaranic law permits neither addition nor modification. But there is no bar to its re-interpretation in the light of changing circumstances by the process of *ijtihad* (innovative interpretation) well-recognised by early Muslim jurists. In fact important changes came in the Islamic socio-political system within forty years of the Prophet's death, and during the course of its extensive travels Islam adopted itself to local customs and usages of scores of societies. In India itself Muslim society underwent fundamental changes. It abandoned the strict equality prescribed by Islam and adopted the caste system. The upper ruling classes came to be called *Sharif* (noble) and the Indian converts from lower castes *Razil* (ignoble). In our own times many reforms have been introduced in Indonesia through modern education and in Egypt, though admittedly in the teeth of opposition of the Ulema in the latter case. Communalism, as it is understood today, was not a part of Indian ethos when the British took over. It was deliberately planted by them as pointed out by my friend Mr B, and has been nurtured by us since independence, by default or design. We have deliberately communalised our electoral system in order to create vote-banks. We have permitted political parties that indulge in blatant communal propaganda to fight elections, form government and to pursue communal policies even through legislation. Our communally-oriented religious policy, euphemistically called secularism, has consistently supported the fundamentalist-orthodox sections of Muslim society and legitimised the hold of semi-literate and obscurantist Mullahs. We have systematically ignored the progressive and liberal elements among the Muslims, who could have led their society to modernization and to the progressive secularisation of at least some of their institutions. Even more disastrous has been our failure to develop a national system of education which alone was capable of promoting feeling of oneness among our various castes and communities. Instead we have allowed the quality of our education to deteriorate to such an extent that has ceased to be educative at all. We have consequently failed to develop in our post-independence generation the scientific temper or even the faculty of independent thinking and rational approach to problems. We have reduced a sizeable section of our population to a vegetative mob which is susceptible to rabble-rousing with the greatest ease. In 1947, when there was a complete break-down of law and order and Muslims were on the run, any body could have demolished the Babri Masjid, but didn't. The bases of our socio-religious situation were the same even then. Communalism is certainly not basic to our national ethos.



की जड़ पर

पत्रकारिता

का तीव्र प्रहार

मनोहर कहानियां

बालाजी प्रकाशन 73, शंकर मार्किट, कनॉट सर्कस नई दिल्ली-1

MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

If prosperity bloats the head, adversity deflates the over-inflated ego and brings human beings back to the rigorous realities of life. Adversity, though unpleasant and unsavoury, is a great teacher, who teaches us to differentiate between a friend and a foe. Of all the virtues that visit upon us during the short span of life, adversity is the most rewarding. Seemingly it may mean bitter and baneful but on deep reflection, we find it of great value and vigour. It opens our mental eye to the ground realities and chastens our puerile passions that render us incapable of looking beyond our nose. It is only in adversity that the best features of human character manifest themselves. Just as the purity of gold is tested in fire, the strength of human character is judged in adverse circumstances, when misfortunes seem to have a free run. In the initial stages of adverse times, the reactions may be those of despondency or desperation but before long it dawns upon human wisdom that adversity too brings many sweet uses in its stroke. Challenges turn into chances and odds become opportunities when we go through the lean period of adversity with an open mind and an equanimity of temperament. In fact adversity opens many new vistas and offers the whole world for exploration and exposition.

"The great enemy of truth is often not the lie but the myth."

No doubt the lie has no legs to stand upon but the myth has the whole world at its command to perpetuate it. Anything that is imaginary, fictitious or impossible wears the halo of a myth and often works in opposition to the pursuit of truth. Most of the seekers of truth have suffered at the hands of those who were cunning enough to exploit people's faith in myths and mysteries. It is easy to nail down the fabric of a lie, which is an open enemy of truth, but to defeat the dubious designs of a myth-maker is, indeed, a hard nut to crack. Truth is inspiring but the myth is blinding. Truth is a certainty, the myth a probability. The lie can keep the flock together for a while and when exposed, it falls like a house of cards. But the myth, works on the sly and leaves no opportunity to frustrate the efforts of those who work day and night to get at the bottom of truth. With the help of knowledge, media and other aids, we can fight the forces of falsehood and call their bluff to light. But to pick up cudgels against the tyranny of myths, that has been holding the masses under its thumb for centuries, is a colossal task fraught with many risks and uncertainties.

"Life is full of strange happenings."

Mysterious are the ways of God and strange is the spectacle of life that keeps us on tenterhooks all the time. Undoubtedly, life is a saga of actions and reactions, surprises and shocks. If the suspense were missing from the various stages of human life, it would lose much of its charm and cheer. Thus if things go awry and queer happenings take us by surprise, they should be treated as sauce to sandwiches or spice added to the foodstuff called 'human life'. Meetings and partings, rewards and punishments, hopes and fears—they all reflect the doings of a mysterious power that holds the strings and makes us dance to its tunes. Hitting the jackpot or kicking the bucket when there are no perceptible pointers to their happening, simply shows that human aspirations or apprehensions are not straight like dotted lines. There are always gaps and inexplicable twists and turns in our lives. If nature unfolds itself in many strange ways, so does human nature and its ingenuity. After all with its pitfalls and paths, pains and pleasures, life offers a delicious dishes of expected results and unforeseen eruptions.

"Wealth and happiness do not necessarily go together."

Happiness is a state of mind and as such the latter is not necessarily the Mammon's maid that can be made to play a second fiddle to wealth. There is no denying the fact that money can buy a number of comforts and conveniences but it can seldom bring us mental mellowness or spiritual serenity. When people join the mad race to make quick money and then hoard it in safe coffers, they do so in the vain hope of enjoying happiness. What they really get in return. Such societies or individuals as claim to have mastered the art of minting money are more prone to a restive state of mind than their less fortunate counterparts. It is often said that money makes the mare go and good luck smiles on those who are blessed with pelf and power. But behind the glitter of gold, we seldom fail to discern the web of woes and worries that keeps weaving itself around their world. If wealth could bring harmony and happiness, there should not have been many cases of broken-homes, drug-addiction, violence or suicides among the affluent sections of the civilised societies.

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Historic Act comes into force

ON April 23, 1994 the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, relating to the Panchayati Raj institutions, came into force. The legislation is aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the rural people to involve them in the planning process with respect to their priorities. It would decentralise the execution of all kinds of developmental activities.

(*For details see* **Special Feature II** *on page 874*)

DEFENCE

F-16 offer to Pakistan : Fears of arms race starting afresh

DESPITE a strong opposition, voiced by India, which made it clear that any sale of F-16 fighter aircraft to Pakistan would adversely affect security scenario in the region, US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Strobe Talbott, has defended the Clinton administration's proposal to sell the fighter jets to Pakistan, saying that both India and Pakistan already possessed aircraft of higher potency, and they needed more of them.

USA has offered to sell to Pakistan the long due F-16 aircraft if Pakistan agreed to a verifiable cap on its nuclear programme.

The sale of F-16s to Pakistan was stopped under the Pressler Law which requires the President to certify that Pakistan does not possess nuclear arms capability. USA has offered a one-time waiver in return for the nuclear cap.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao reacted to the proposal by saying that the acquisition of F-16 fighter aircraft by Pakistan would disturb the security environment in the region and escalate tension.

Addressing the conference of Air Force Commanders, Mr Rao noted with concern that Pakistan, in its relentless effort to modernise its armed forces and enhance its air strike power, was going beyond its legitimate requirement.

Mr Rao made it clear that if the US went ahead with the F-16 deal, it would not be possible to promote nuclear non-proliferation in the sub-continent and India would have to take steps to enhance its air strike power accordingly.

Meanwhile the parliamentary standing committee on defence has strongly advocated to the government to urgently upgrade the Indian Air Force strike and interception capability, to meet the threat of Pakistan acquiring additional F-16s from USA.

The committee has strongly supported the urgent clearance of the major IAF projects like the upgradation programme of the ageing MIG fleet and the long pending proposal for acquisition of the advanced jet trainer.

It is learnt that India's old defence supply source, Russia, has given an attractive offer to supply 30 MIG-29 fighter planes on terms which do not strain the resources immediately. Although the earlier MIG-29s were not multi-role aircraft, as F-16s are, the latest version are stated to be multi-role aircraft, suitable both as interceptors and for attacking targets deep in hostile territory.

INDIA-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

Vice-President Narayanan's Visit

VICE President of India, Mr K.R. Narayanan, visited Australia on April 19, 1994 on a nine-day official visit. The nearly half-a-century old Indo-Australian ties received the much needed boost with the visit.

India and Australia reaffirmed to come closer in economic and trade relations, and more so in the context of Asia-Pacific regional cooperation.

During the meeting of Mr Narayanan with the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr P.J. Keating, both sides exchanged views on exploring the potential of the respective countries following economic liberalisation.

Mr Narayanan also inaugurated the 'India today, 1994' festival. The festival is being organised to strengthen the cultural relations of the two countries.

Mr Keating regretted that natural links between the two countries had not developed to the extent as they should have. He hoped that Mr Narayanan's visit would be exploited by the Business Communities in both the countries, for mutual benefit.

INDO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Germany for closer trade ties

IN a significant development, Germany has conveyed that its economic relations with India will not be guided by non-economic issues like human rights and child labour. This was stated by the visiting German minister for economics, Mr Guenter Rexrodt. He made it clear that his country was committed to free and unrestricted trade.

Admitting that some countries had raised such non-

economic and non-tariff issues in the GATT negotiations, he said that Germany was of the firm view that such issues should not be brought in the trade negotiations. He added that Germany was also against 'social dumping', as different countries had different social standards.

However, he emphasised that his country was very much concerned on environmental issues. Mr Rexrodt said that Germany has identified India as a key country for future trade and investment.

INDO-FRENCH TIES

Visit of French Foreign Minister to boost ties

FRENCH Foreign Minister, Mr Alain Juppe, visited India on April 3, 1994 on a three-day official visit. During his visit he made it clear that the commercial disputes between the two countries would not come in the way of expanding their political and economic relations.

The disputes relate to the Dulhasti Hydro-electric project, work on which is suspended due to insurgency in Kashmir, and the HBJ pipeline, in respect of which some claims remain unsettled.

He attributed the slow down in the French economic involvement in India to the lack of interest shown by the French companies, due to the inadequate knowledge about the liberalisation programme. He hoped that his visit would help in the revival of French interest in India.

At one time France was the major aid-giver to India and the eighth largest investor.

Mr Juppe also lent out full political support to India on the Kashmir issue. He said that France opposed the internationalisation of the Kashmir issue. He said that the solution to Kashmir should be found within the framework of the Simla Accord, and hoped dialogue between India and Pakistan would resume soon.

Difference, however, persisted on the issue of signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). France does not want the treaty to be modified and also wants it to be extended indefinitely. India is opposed to the signing of a discriminatory NPT.

It must be noted that France itself had signed the NPT only two years back, after it had completed its weapons programme, including over-ground testing.

Mr Juppe also welcomed the setting-up of a National Human Rights Commission by India as also the greater transparency in Kashmir.

Mr Juppe also assured India that there was no move on part of his government to inclusion of a social protection clause in the GATT accord. But, he said, that certain minimum levels of rules, set by the International Labour Organisation, should be taken into account, if possible, in world trade. He also indicated that France will like to sign a bilateral investment protection treaty withIndia.

INDO-US RELATIONS

Clinton does a somersault on ties with India

IN sharp contrast to the past critical utterances, President Bill Clinton of USA, in a letter to the Federation of India Associates trustee, described the Indo-US relations as "solid", highlighting the potential for further growth between the two countries.

In respect of the human rights he said: "We recognise the important work done by Indian private groups and individuals to address human rights problems." He had earlier criticised India's human rights record in Kashmir and Punjab.

He added that US encouraged India to pursue peaceful solutions to problems at home and abroad, that have posed threats to the security of that "great nation".

He also supported India's economic reforms programme.

LAW POINT

Supreme Court grants right to commit suicide

IN a historic judgement seeking to "humanise" the criminal law, a division bench of the Supreme Court, comprising Mr Justice R.M. Sahai and Mr Justice B.L. Hansari, has held that a person has a "right to die". It has declared unconstitutional Section 309, under the Indian Penal Code, which makes "attempt to suicide" a penal offence.

The apex court held that a person cannot be forced to enjoy right to life to his detriment, disadvantage or disliking. The judges made it clear that an act of suicide could not be said to be against religion, morality or public policy and an act of attempted suicide had no baneful effect on society. Further, suicide or attempt to suicide caused no harm to others and because of this State's interference with the personal liberty of the concerned person was not called for.

The judges, however, rejected the plea that euthanasia (mercy killing) should be permitted by law. The judges said that "we do not propose to refer to the thinking on this subject, principally because the same is beyond the scope of present petitions and also because in euthanasia a third person is either actively or passively involved, about whom it may be said that he aids or abets the killing of another person".

Curbs of private lotteries

ON April 21, 1994 the Supreme Court put some curbs of lotteries thus striking a heavy blow on State-sponsored lotteries. According to some experts, of late lotteries have become a source of black money and an instrument

of exploitation.

By an interim order, the apex court has laid down the rules under which the State governments could continue to run their lotteries, subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

The management of the State-sponsored lotteries has been taken away from the hands of the private parties. The private parties will no longer be entitled to receive unclaimed prize money or print the lotteries on their own and pay mere royalty to the State governments.

The draw for selecting the prize winning tickets will also have to be held by the State government and not the private parties. All sale proceeds will also have to be deposited to the funds of the sponsoring government.

ELECTIONS

Supreme Court puts curbs on CEC's powers

ON April 4, 1994 the Supreme Court restrained the Election Commission from taking *suo moto* action against the State governments in cases where it perceived that there was a violation of the model code of conduct. The court said that in every such case the Election Commission will have to approach the apex court for directions.

The order was passed by a division bench comprising Mr Justice J.S. Verma and Mr Justice S.P. Bharucha, after the Election Commission Counsel admitted before the court that the model code of conduct did not have any legal sanction.

A writ petition had been filed by the Andhra Pradesh government, challenging the CEC's power to enforce the model code of conduct even before the notification calling for elections was issued.

The judges clarified that they were not saying that the model code of conduct had no force. They also said that in the present case also they were not saying that the Election Commission was not right.

The judges further added that it was the responsibility of the State governments to decide whether the implementation of a particular programme was against the model code of conduct. If the government thought it fit to do so and later the court found the action illegal, it would have to face the consequences.

The court made it clear that there is no provision in the Constitution to give absolute power to one person. Since the requirements of the model code of conduct, framed by the Election Commission, were beyond the strict requirements of statutory power, its legal efficacy has to be decided by the court.

On April 26, 1994, the Supreme Court ruled that the Election Commission could take independent decisions against States violating the "model code of conduct" once the commission issues notifications for the elections *Prima facie* the court has thus ruled that the effective date of implementation of the code starts from the issuance of notification and not from whichever date the commission declares the future election programme.

ECONOMY

NCAER predicts double-digit inflation in 1994-95

THE National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has forecast that double digit will bedevil the economy in 1994-95, despite the assertion of the government to the contrary.

The Council contended that despite the problems of inflation, which would call for "careful management", the economy seems to be set for recovery. It noted that, for the first time, both industrial growth and real GDP growth are mainly dependent on the growth in private investment expenditures. In the past the major factor was public investment expenditure.

The external factors for the economy also seem to be "promising", as the economies in North America and Western Europe are reported to be on the path of recovery.

Large budget deficit worries IMF

IN the "World Economic Outlook" survey by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a concern has been voiced over the "large deficit" in India's budget for 1994-95. IMF has urged the Narasimha Rao government to "restore the momentum of fiscal consolidation" in the overall interest of sustainable growth.

The document has specifically listed a weakening of the country's fiscal policy and rekindling of inflationary pressures.

According to the IMF, the key policy requirement for India is to restore the momentum of fiscal consolidation while pressing ahead with further wide-ranging structural reforms, to put India on a sustainable path of dynamic growth and development.

BUDGET, 94-95

Fresh package of concessions

MOVING the Finance Bill 1994-95 for consideration in the Lok Sabha, Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, announced excise cut from 40 per cent to 25 per cent on motor vehicles with a body weight of less than 2,700 kg. Excise duty on bus airconditioners has also been cut to 30 per cent.

A five-year tax holiday for new industrial undertakings in the backward areas not specified in the 8th Schedule of the Income-Tax Act has also been announced.

The list of imported life-saving medical equipment, exempt from customs duty, has also been enlarged. The income tax scheme for truck owners has also been modified.

Besides this some other excise and customs duty concessions have been announced in cement, textile, medical equipment, etc for the small scale units.

Dr Singh said that he had taken the measures to avoid harassment to small scale units under the new tax regime.

STATE FINANCES

Octroi cannot be abolished: Panel

THE Committee of Chief Ministers on Octroi, constituted last year, has suggested that octroi cannot be abolished. It is of the view that octroi is covered by entry 52 of the Constitution of India and therefore it will not be abolished. The committee also said that the suggestions that octroi should be replaced by sales tax or additional sales tax could also not be done because that is another entry in the Constitution.

At present octroi is levied in six States while in West Bengal it is called entry tax and is only collected in Calcutta.

The entire transport sector had gone on strike last year to press for the demand of abolishing of octroi. After negotiations it was decided to form a committee to look into the whole system.

The committee felt that the demand of truck operators for the abolition of octroi is not justified. It said that octroi is not a tax on truck operators but a tax which is borne by the consumers.

The committee is headed by West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu. The other members are Chief Ministers of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Orissa. Dr Raja Chelliah, financial advisor to the Union government is an associate member.

HEALTH

WHO foresees one million AIDS cases in India by 2000

ACCORDING to the World Health Organisation (WHO) India is believed to have crossed the one million mark of HIV infections, as on December 31, 1992, and about 5-7 millions could be infected with HIV, by the turn of the century. About one million will actually suffer from AIDS, by that time.

An economic analysis has shown that for each Indian suffering from AIDS, direct cost (drugs, treatment, hospitalisation) would approximate to Rs 23,000. Indirect costs (income foregone because of morbidity and morality) could add up to a staggering Rs 3,15,000. By the year 2000 India could end up spending Rs 34,500 crore on the 1 million AIDS patients.

However, WHO report is of the opinion that if sufficient funds and political will are there, new/fresh HIV infections can be halved by the year 2000.

PUNJAB

Akali factions unite to form new party

ON May 1, 1994 Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) came into existence with the merger of the six factions of Akali Dal. The unity move was made on behest of the Akal Takht Chief, Prof Manjit Singh.

The Akali leaders took a pledge, at the Golden Temple, to forget their past differences and to work for the prosperity of the community. The leaders also pledged that they will never betray the community at any cost.

The Akal Takht Chief also announced that the Akali leaders would have to visit the Golden Temple on the second Wednesday of every month and perform *sewa* for two hours. He said that this was being done to ensure that the leaders consider themselves *sewadars* of the community and also remain in touch with one another.

Amritsar declaration : After announcing the formation of the Akali Dal (Amritsar) the Akali leaders read out the Amritsar declaration that they claimed set out the goal for the party. The declaration is similar to the controversial Anandpur Sahib resolution of 1973. The following is an abstract of the declaration: "The Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) while professing and staying within the democratic spheres, and based on the principles that the holy Guru Granth Sahib provides direction to the Sikh community and to its rich Punjabi Culture, the Sikh *quam* (community) announces its decision to renew its struggle for the creation and demand of a separate Sikh area wherein the Sikhs can experience the glow of freedom."

"Only with the creation of such a separate area (State) can the desires of the Sikh *quam* and the Punjabis be fulfilled. Before partition, the then Congress Government had promised the creation of such an area, but so far this promise has not been fulfilled".

"Such a separate autonomous area will only safeguard the interests of the minority communities."

"The Shiromani Akali Dal is of the view-point that Hindustan is a sub-continent comprising of diverse cultures, where every culture has its own separate identity and rich cultural heritage."

"There is need for re-organisation of this sub-continent by bringing about changes in the Constitution and making it more broad-based confederal constitution. Only with a strong confederal base can every culture progress and spread its influence world-wide."

"If the Hindustan government does not accept this demand for the creation of a confederation then the Shiromani Akali Dal will be left with no option but to announce their demand for a separate and independent Sikh State. The party will then launch a struggle for this State."

Akali Dal (L) rejects Amritsar declaration: The former Home Minister of Punjab and general secretary of the Akali Dal (Longowal), Capt Kanwaljit Singh, rejected Amritsar declaration of the newly formed Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar), describing it as anti-national and anti-Punjab and not in consonance with the aspirations of the Sikh masses.

He added that not only his party, but all the Punjabis believed that the declaration was an unadulterated attempt to kindle the flames of violence and revive the forces of disruption, to restore terrorism in the State. He said that the declaration exposed the narrow, selfish politics of the leaders and asked the people to reject it outright.

Akali Dal (B) charges Takht Chief of betraying Sikhs: On May 2, 1994 the Akali Dal (Badal) activists virtually challenged the authority of Akal Takht head priest to initiate efforts for Akali unity. They said that the Akal Takht head priest Manjit Singh had promised that the *Khalsa morcha* (march) "would be purely religious and it would have nothing to do with politics but, he had fallen in the trap laid by some "self-styled" and "rejected" Akali leaders and had initiated the unity move". They also charged the Akal Takht head priest of damaging the political image of Mr Prakash Singh Badal.

Government takes serious note: After the Rajya Sabha MPs from all the parties expressed concern about the demand of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) for a separate homeland for Sikhs, Home Minister, Mr S.B. Chavan assured that the government is taking the matter very seriously and will not allow the idea of secessionism to come up again in Punjab.

The Members, belonging to all political parties, condemned the Amritsar resolution. The government was asked to ensure that religion is not allowed to be mixed with politics.

GUJARAT

Mehta retained as Chief Minister

THE Congress Party finally decided on April 21, 1994, to retain Mr Chabildas Mehta as the Chief Minister. Mr Mehta was officiating as the acting Chief Minister following the death of Mr Chimanbhai Patel.

As part of the consensus plan, it was decided to have two Deputy Chief Ministers, one from the faction of the erstwhile Janata Dal-G and the other from the "Old Congress", as it existed before the Janata Dal-G and Congress formally merged.

Gujarat is faced with elections to local bodies in August. The Assembly elections are also likely to be advanced to November, 1994, in which the Congress will have to make a determined fight against the growing influence of the BJP. Under these circumstances it was felt, especially by Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is also President of the Congress Party, Mr Mehta as Chief Minister would best suit the interests of the party.

COMMISSIONS

Pandian to head 5th Pay panel

ON April 10, 1994, the government announced the setting-up of the Fifth Pay Commission, headed by the former Supreme Court Judge, Mr Justice S.R. Pandian. The Commission will comprise of two other members, namely, Prof Suresh Tendulkar as member and Mr M.K. Kaw member-secretary.

The Commission will examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of various categories of Central government employees and suggest changes.

The last Pay Commission was set-up in 1983. It had submitted its report in 1986. No date has been set for the submission of the report of the fifth commission.

The commission will also look into the pension structure of the Central government employees.

ENERGY SCENARIO

2000 MW of alternative energy planned

THE ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (NCES) has drawn up a new "strategy and action plan" to generate 2000 MW of power by the end of the eighth plan.

The coal and oil reserves are not expected to last for very long. The transition to the solar energy economy has already begun all over the world.

In India about 45,000 solar photovoltaic systems have already been installed in unelectrified villages and remote locations. In addition, 95 village-level centralised power plants have been installed in the range of 1-25 kw with a total capacity of 400 kw.

Two large solar photovoltaic power plants are being set up at Kalyanpur and Sarat villages in Uttar Pradesh. The plants are in the final stages of completion.

India is also collaborating with several countries, in the field of renewable energy technologies and is also acting as a coordinator of the solar energy applications projects of G-15 countries.

GATT TREATY

Rajasthan government files writ in SC

ON April 16, 1994, the Rajasthan government filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court, challenging the signing of the GATT treaty by the government of India. It urged the apex court to ensure that the final Act of the treaty is not implemented in respect of any matters in List II and III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, without the consent of the States.

The Rajasthan government has contended that signing the final Act will result in the collapse of the sovereign, democratic and federal structure of the Constitution. It further claimed that the negotiations conducted in respect of the Dunkel draft treaty and the final Act were unconstitutional, because they had been conducted in a clandestine manner, under pressure and disregard for the States' demand for consultation and consent.

The writ petition has been filed following an agreement reached among the Chief Ministers of Orissa, West

Bengal and Rajasthan.

1984 RIOTS

Police directed to file cases

ACCORDING to the Chief Minister of Delhi, Mr Madan Lal Khurana, the Home Secretary has been directed by the Lt. Governor, Mr P.K. Dave, to ensure that Delhi police acts on the 21 cases recommended by the Jain-Aggarwal Committee, one of the many to probe the Delhi riots which followed the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Congress leaders, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat and Mr Sajjan Kumar, who is member of Parliament from Outer Delhi, are among those who find mention in the cases. These cases had been lying pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation for some years.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Fresh bid by ISI to whip up terrorism

THE Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has lately launched a fresh operation to pump money into Kashmir, to step up terrorist violence and scuttle the move of the Central government to restore democracy in Jammu and Kashmir.

The ISI has formed a "Jehad Council", a strategic cartel of all the pro-Pakistan terrorist groups, for this purpose. The council is acting as the spokesman of all the terrorist groups in the valley to the Pakistan government.

Of late the major terrorist groups have been facing leadership crisis because of the arrest or elimination of their top leaders by the security forces.

Labour party of UK blasts Pak role

Britain's opposition Labour Party has said that it is now "fully convinced" about the "well-armed" support to the militants in Jammu and Kashmir, from across the border. It has asked Pakistan to ensure that the support to the militants is stopped in order to facilitate a politcal process in the State.

The statement was made by the Shadow Foreign Secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Jack Cunningham, after he visited Punjab, Jammu and Srinagar in April 1994.

NUCLEAR OPTION

No bowing to US pressure

FOLLOWING a strong protest by the entire Opposition in the Parliament, over the "secret Indo-US talks" in London, on Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) the Congress government assured that it would not succumb to any US pressure on capping India's nuclear and missile capability.

The Indian and US officials had met in London on April 28, 1994. Possibilities of an agreement on nuclear and missile issues, within a multilateral framework were discussed. However, neither side made any official statement on talks.

India's High Commissioner to UK, Dr L.M. Singhvi said that the talks were "part of a preparatory process" to the Prime Minister's visit to the US. He said that though the Indian position on NPT was crystal clear, "it does not mean we should turn a deaf year to what others might have to say".

On May 3, 1994, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao asserted in the Rajya Sabha that India would not accept any discriminatory NPT. He also ruled out capping of the missile programme, under pressure from any quarter.

Mr Rao said that it has always been the policy of India that a universal non-discriminatory and comprehensive test ban treaty, accompanied by a universal cut-off of production of missiles, as part of a time bound programme, would be the correct approach to adopt.

He also made it clear that in the absence of a global approach being accepted, there was no real validity or no meaning in having a regional approach.

Mr Rao expressed happiness that there was a national consensus on this vital issue. He allayed the fears of the opposition, of what they called secret talks in London, were baseless. "If two officials had talks, it did not mean there was a shift in India's policy", he said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICA

Birth of a new nation

MILLIONS of South African Blacks, chanting "free at last, free at last", exploded into jubiliation to celebrate the victory of Mr Nelson Mandela in the first all-race elections that ended three centuries of white domination.

Mr Nelson Mandela has become the first Black President of South Africa. It was indeed a historic event that signalled the end of the policy of Apartheid.

World leaders hailed South Africans for exorcising the demons of racial supremacy. Many governments are now looking beyond the historic balloting to the promise of forging closer ties with the new democracy.

The elections were held for the national Parliament and regional legislatures in the nine provinces, set up under a new, interim Constitution.

The ANC easily won six of the provincial races and grabbed just over 50 per cent majority in another. The outgoing president, Mr F.W. De Klerk's National Party won one province and the Zulu Nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party won its stronghold in Kwazulu-Natal.

(*For more details see* **Special Feature-I** *on page* 870).

WORLD TRADE

Historic WTO pact signed

ON April 15, 1994, trade ministers of more than 120 governments signed the Uruguary Round Final Act, which embodies the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and paves the way for the setting up of the World Trade Organisation, with effect from January 1, 1995. The minister also adopted, what is being described as, the Marrakesh Declaration, which reiterates their commitment to the new multilateral trade framework.

The twenty decisions adopted by the ministers include one on defining the relationship between the IMF and the WTO, one of outlining steps to neutralise the possible negative effects of the reforms programme on least developed and net food-importing developing countries, one on notifying the action to be taken by developed countries on integrating textiles in multilateral framework, one on the proposed understanding on WTO-ISO standards information system and one on discussing the problem of circumventing anti-dumping measures.

Controversial social issues, like labour standards, did not figure in the Marrakesh Declaration. But, they were included as issues which would be debated at the preparatory committee (Prepcom), set-up for creating the WTO.

Other issues to be taken up at the Prepcom level include linkage between trade and immigration policies, competition policies, financial services, etc.

GATT director-general, Mr Peter Sutherland, clarified that all these issues were being taken up for debate only. While some issues are to be discussed at the instance of the developed countries, others are to be debated at the instance of the developing countries.

India is among the developing countries that have been demanding that immigration policies be discussed as part of the trade agenda.

India opposes social clause: India outrightly rejected the US-led attempts to link social clauses like labour standards to the trade policies. It also demanded further changes in the agriculture package in order to protect the interests of farmers.

Commerce Minister Mr Pranab Mukherji, who headed the Indian delegation, said, "I would like to state categorically that, while we are strongly committed to internationally recognised labour standards, we see no merit whatsoever in the attempt to forge linkages where they do not exist."

Some European Union members like UK and Germany also spoke against the introduction of the social clause and endorsed India's views.

India described the move as a "back door entry" of trade barriers.

Reactions in India: The opposition has termed the signing of the GATT, by the Indian government, as a "sell-out to the US" and vowed to fight the next elections on the plank of "economic sovereignty". BJP President Mr L.K. Advani called the day of signing the agreement as a "dark day" in the history of the nation. He said that his party would put up stiff resistance to stall the passage of any bills in the Parliament, for accommodating the provisions of GATT.

WORLD TRADE TREATY

The final act for the formation of the World Trade Organisation in Geneva, to take effect from January 1, 1995, is the longest and most detailed body of rules. It governs the international trade-relations among its members, with a quasi-judicial binding system of dispute settlement, which in some ways goes far beyond the existing state of international law and relations among States.

The treaty covers everything from apples to zinc. The main elements of the Final Act are:

Market access: This is the backbone of the Act. Countries have pledged to cut tariffs on industrial and farm goods by an average of about 37 per cent.

Services: For the first time, rules will govern an estimated $ 4 billion in annual trade in services like banking, insurance, travel, as well as the movement of labour. However the member-countries can demand an exemption from the obligation to offer Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) treatment to service trade partners.

Agriculture: For the first time, agriculture has been folded into the GATT. The blue print is the 1992 Blair House accord between the US and EC that converts all non-tariff barriers like quotas into tariffs, which in turn have been reduced by 36 per cent for industrialised countries and 24 per cent for poor nations. The cuts will be implemented over six years by the rich countries and 10 years by others. The accord also forces the countries with closed farm markets to import at least 3 per cent of domestic consumption, rising to 5 per cent over six years.

The trade-distorting support for the farmers has been cut by 20 per cent, over six years, in rich countries and 13.3 per cent for the developed world.

However, the poorest nations have been exempted from the farm reforms.

Textiles: Import quotas on textiles and clothing, under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), will be phased-out over 10 years.

Anti-dumping: Rules on imports priced below their value in the domestic market have been clarified.

Intellectual property: Protection for patents, copyrights, trade marks, etc have been toughened.

Janata Dal leader, Mr Ramvilas Paswan, said that with the signing of the GATT the country "once again accepted the fetters of bondage".

The Congress, on the other hand, welcomed the agreement and charged the Opposition with carrying out a politically motivated campaign against it. Congress spokesman, Mr V.N. Gadgil said that the treaty, on the contrary, would give a big boost to the textile and agricultural exports of India.

The International Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India also welcomed the successful conclusion of the GATT accord.

GATT to benefit third world, says IMF: According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Uruguay round may put $ 70 billion a year into the pockets of the developing countries, if they rise to the challenges of the world trade.

According to the IMF the benefits for the developing countries include increased efficiency in the use of domestic resources, economies of scale in production and technology transfer.

In addition, higher growth in the world economy and increased access to the markets of the industrial countries will improve the external environment for developing countries.

MIDDLE EAST

Israel, PLO sign self-rule pact

ON May 4, 1994 the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, and the PLO Chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, signed a historic agreement to launch the Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

The agreement gives the Palestinians control of the own affairs after 27 years of Israeli military administration.

As part of the accord Israel began withdrawing troops from Gaza and Jericho, with immediate effect. The release of Palestinians, imprisoned during the struggle against occupation, was also started.

Some 6000 Palestinian police officers will take over the security of the region from the Israeli military forces.

The accord was signed in Cairo, capital of Egypt.

RWANDA

Civil war results in thousands being massacred

FOLLOWING the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, in a suspicious plane crash on April 6, 1994, Rwanda plunged into a bloody civil war that has claimed more than one lakh lives in last one month. Not even little children were spared in the orgy of violence unleashed by the members of the Hutu tribe on the Tutsi. Maximum loss of life was reported in and around the capital city of Kigali.

On April 7, 1994, the rampaging soldiers killed the acting Premier and as many as eleven Belgian UN soldiers. The soldiers are reported to have gone house to house killing the members belonging to the Tutsi tribe.

The hardline Presidential Guard are blamed to have been responsible for most of the killings. The army is mostly dominated by the Hutus.

Meanwhile, the Tutsi rebels, who control most of the north-eastern area of Rwanda have been reported to be trying to capture the capital city of Kigali. Continuous fighting has been reported between the Tutsi rebels and the Hutu-led government, resulting into hundreds of civilian deaths.

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees sources more than two lakh people have fled to the neighbouring Tanzania.

All efforts of the UN to halt the fighting failed. The Tutsi rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front have put forth that they will agree to a ceasefire only after the atrocities by Hutu gangs are ended, the Hutu-dominated presidential guard is disbanded and those responsible for the atrocities are arrested.

Historical background: Rwanda is a small mountainous State in eastern Africa, with a population of about five million, 90 per cent of which is Hutu and nine per cent Tutsies. It was born as a kingdom. In late 1800 it came under the influence of Germany. Tutsies and Hutus existed peacefully until the end of world war I, when a League of Nations mandate united Rwanda and Burundi under the Belgian rule. This resulted in the diminishing of power of the ruling elite. Moreover, the Tutsies were encouraged and given the majority of the jobs in the government and the armed forces. This resulted in tension between the two tribes.

Since becoming independent countries in 1960, both Rwanda and Burundi have been experiencing massacres of people of rival tribes at regular intervals.

The first flashpoint occurred in 1959, when the majority Hutus massacred thousands of Tutsi landlords. Since then the intimidation and killing of members of rival tribes had continued at regular intervals.

On October 5, 1993 the UN Security Council established the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), to ensure the security of the capital city of Kigali and to broker a peace accord between the rival tribes.

ESCAP SUMMIT

Delhi Declaration adopted

THE historic golden jubilee session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) concluded in New Delhi on April 13, 1994, with the adoption of a unanimous Delhi Declaration, calling upon the world community not to misuse social issues for trade purposes.

A significant feature of the Delhi Declaration was its recognition of the growing interdependence between the economies of the region, and of the emergence of a regional identity. It was felt that such closeness could lay the foundation for Asia and Pacific-wide cooperation and the development of a common platform on important issues.

The Declaration said that the ESCAP would intensify further collective efforts for regional cooperation, including inter-subregional cooperation, to ensure that economic growth and social development spread across Asia and Pacific region, for the benefit of all its peoples.

ESCAP will also increase its efforts in support of special attention to the economic and social development of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries of the region, which face severe resource crunch and infrastructure constraints.

The theme topic for the session was "Infrastructure development as key to economic cooperation".

The 51st session of the 59-member ESCAP will be held at Bangkok in 1995. It will have a theme focusing on human resource development.

JAPAN

Prime Minister Hosokawa quits amid corruption charges

JAPANESE Prime Minister, Mr Morihiro Hosokawa resigned on April 3, 1994 after he was unable to come clean on charges of dubious personal financial deals, in the Diet (Parliament).

Earlier the Opposition had boycotted the budget debate, demanding that Mr Hosokawa should first clear up a number of shady deals he had made some years ago.

Prime Minister Hosokawa said that he decided to resign to take the moral responsibility for the political confusion created by the Opposition demands.

Hata is new PM: After two weeks of intense and complex political manoeuvering, the ruling Japanese coalition decided to nominate the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr Tsutomu Hata as the new Prime Minister.

Immediately after taking-over as the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Hata faced a major crisis when the Socialists, the largest group of the ruling coalition, reaffirmed their decision to break away, leaving the new government without a parliamentary majority. The Socialists were disturbed at the move to isolate them within the coalition.

The move can further delay the passing of the budget and can also lead to the calling of fresh general elections.

ARMS RACE

US, Pak agree to capping ballistic missiles

DURING the visit of the US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Strobe Talbott, USA and Pakistan agreed to pursue the goal of "capping, then reducing and finally eliminating" weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles in South Asia.

The two sides agreed to proceed with further consideration of the US initiative, with a view to developing an approach acceptable to both Washington and Islamabad.

The US side re-affirmed its proposal that Pakistan should agree to a "verifiable cap" on the production of fissile materials, in association with enhanced US cooperation with Islamabad, in various fields.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, however, ruled out roll back and "unilateral verifiable capping" of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

Move to deny arms to Third World

THE US and its allies are trying to put together a new organisation, by October 1994, that will seek to deny the Third World countries, including India, "dangerous" modern weapons and technology useful for peaceful and military purposes.

The new organisation will be a successor to COCOM (Coordinating Committee on Multilateral controls), set up in the cold war period, to deny modern technology to the communist countries.

Under the arrangement similar restrictions will apply to the countries whose military power the US and its allies would want to curb.

BOSNIA

The war continues despite NATO air strikes

SHELLING and gunfire continued in Goradze despite two straight days of NATO air strikes on April 11 and 12, 1994. The strikes were meant to quell battles around the Muslim conclave.

A British Harrier jump-jet was shot down by the Serb forces. The aircraft was the first to be brought down by hostile action, since NATO became involved in the two-year-old conflict.

The shelling of Goradze has resulted in the death of more than 100 people. The 60,000 strong Muslim population has lived on the verge of starvation for most of the last two years.

The air strikes were expected to result in forcing the Serbs to stop shelling of Goradze. But in it had the opposite effect. The Serbs actually increased the shelling. According to a UN spokesman, "Shells were exploding at a rate of one every 20 seconds, dropping at random into the city centre."

By their action the Bosnian Serbs seriously undermined the credibility of the United Nations and NATO.

On April 24, 1994 the UN special envoy, Mr Vasushi Akoshi, said that the Bosnian Serbs had agreed to a

ceasefire The message was conveyed only hours after NATO issued an ultimatum to the Serbs

The agreement resulted in repairing the damage done to the relations between UN and Serbs, after the NATO air raids on April 10 and 11 The model used to bring a ceasefire to Sarajevo, in February, 1994, was applied to Goradze

US, Russia to hold summit on Bosnia: The Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, and his US counterpart, Mr Bill Clinton, have agreed to hold an international summit on the Bosnia crisis, possibly in May, 1994 The summit will also include leaders from the UN, European Union and the warring sides in former Yugoslavia

Mr Yeltsin conveyed to Mr Clinton that he favoured a peaceful solution and that Russia did not approve of "any type of bombing" by NATO warplanes He added that "any attempt at an individual, unilateral solution is not constructive"

COLOMBIA

Emergency imposed

TO prevent the release of about 700 detainees, who are on remand, the government of President Cesar Gaviria of Colombia imposed a domestic state of emergency on May 2, 1994

Among the detainees were dozens of figures from Cali and Medellin cartels, accused of drug trafficking, as well as alleged rebels from the CGSB guerilla movement

Under the Colombian law judges would have been forced to let the detainees go because their trials could not be completed within the maximum time laid down by law

Because of over-strain on the court system, the trials could not be completed within the prescribed time

TIBET PROBLEM

Dalai Lama seeks world support

TIBET'S exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, has asked the world community particularly the USA, to send the "right kind of signal" to people in China fighting for democracy and freedom

"The intellectuals thinkers and students are the people who will ultimately bring democracy in China Once their morale and determination is lost, that would be a disaster", he said

He further added that although he had not had any dialogue with the Chinese authorities since August 1993, the Chinese officials continue to say that they had a dialogue with him 'This is a misrepresentation he said

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Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATIONS

ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle

ATO: Air Taxi Operators

WTO: World Trade Organisation

AWARDS

Pulitzer Prizes, 1994

For drama: US dramatist Edward Albee for his play *Three Tall Women.*

For best fiction: Novelist E. Annie Proulx for her novel *The Shipping News.*

For best biography: Historian David L. Lewis for his portrait of the black civil rights leader W.E.B. Du Bois.

For best feature writing: The New York Times.

Best feature photography: The New York Times.

For public service journalism: Akron Beacon Journal for stories on local racial attitudes.

For investigative reporting: The Providence Journal Bulletin in Rhode Island for stories that disclosed pervasive corruption within the court system.

The Pulitzer prize is America's highest award in journalism and arts.

41st National Film awards

Best feature film: *Charachar* directed by Buddhadeb Dasgupta. The film is in Bengali. It is a lyrical presentation of the eternal human longing for liberation and man's alienation from nature.

Best actor: Mammootty for his role in the Malayalam films *Ponthan Mada* and *Vidheyan.*

Best actress: Shobana for her role in Malayalam film *Manichitrathazalu.*

Best supporing actor: Paresh Rawal for his roles in *Woh Chhokri* and *Sir.*

Best supporting actress: Neena Gupta for her role in *Woh Chhokri.*

Special Jury award: Shashi Kapoor and Pallavi Joshi for their roles in *Muhafiz* and *Woh Chhokri,* respectively.

Best director: T.V. Chandran for *Ponthan Mada* in Malayalam.

Best child actor: Tarahankar Misra for his role in Oriya film *Lavanya Preeti.* This film was also adjudged Best Children's film

Best music director: Johnson for his musical score for *Ponthan Mada.*

Best male playback singer: Yesudas for the Malayalam film *Soopanam.*

Best female playback singer: Alka Yagnik for *Hum Hain Rahi Pyar Ke.*

The Indira Gandhi award for best feature film of a director: Ashok Viswanathan for his Bengali film *Sunya Thake Suru.*

Nargis Dutt award for the best feature film on national integration: Ketan Mehta for his historical epic on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Best popular film providing wholesome entertainment: *Manichitrathazalu* in Malayalam and *Darr* in Hindi.

In the regional films category two new languages have been included in regional award category. *Mandira Pilu* has been adjudged the best feature film in Kodava, while *Bangara Patler* in Tulu. Incidentally, these languages are not specified in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

The best films in regional languages were: *Abartan* (Assamese), *Anatreen* (Bengali), *Manoini Bhavai* (Gujarati), *Patang* (Hindi), *Chinnari Mutha* (Kannada), *Vidheyan* (Malayalam), *Sambal Wangma* (Manipuri), *Lapandar* (Marathi), Aranya Rodana (Oriya), *Kachchari* (Punjabi), *Mahanadi* (Tamil), *Mister Pellam* (Telegu) and *Muhafiz* (Urdu).

Best non-feature film: *Maihar raag* directed by Arunabh Bhattacharjee.

Best non-feature film director: Neena Gupta for her documentary *Bazar Sitaram.*

Best critic award for 1993: Pritiman Sarkar.

Third G.D. Birla award for Scientific research

DR. R.A. Malshelkar, Director of National Chemical Laboratory has been given the award. The award is given by the K.K. Birla foundation to the scientists, preferably below the age of 50, living and working in India.

Shankar Puraskar, 1993

WELL-known thinker-writer, Prof Raghuvansh has been given the award by the K.K. Birla foundation for outstanding work in Hindi on Indian philosophy, culture and art.

R.D. Birla national award, 1994

THE 14th R.D. Birla national award for outstanding research in medical or related fields has been given to Dr Bhargava. The award carries a momento, apart from a citation and cash of Rs 1.5 lakhs.

B.D. Goenka award for excellence in journalism, 1993

FORMER editor of the Times of India, Mr Sham Lal and editor of Tughlak, Mr Cho Ramaswamy, have been given the award.

BOOKS

Beyond Peace

BEYOND Peace was written by Mr Richard Nixon, former President of USA. This was his tenth and last

book. In the book he has put his views and experiences. He has blasted the Hollywood, the media and the environmentalists as also the government for the deteriorating law and order and moral values of USA.

ENVIRONMENT

Metro-cities to have lead-free petrol

UNDER a joint action plan of the environment and petroleum ministries, it is being planned to make available lead-free petrol in all four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, by December 1997. The use of lead-free petrol will result in drastic reduction in the automobile exhaust pollution.

The State-owned refineries will be investing a whopping Rs 905 crore to update the technology to make lead-free petrol available.

On an average, the lead content in petrol now being supplied in India ranges from 0.25 to 0.50 grams per litre. The environment ministry has directed the oil companies to bring down the lead limit to 0.15 grams per litre.

There is no natural lead content in petrol. It is blended in petrol as an additive at the end stage of production, in the form of Tetra Ethyle Lead (TEL), which is toxic substance. The purpose is to improve the combustion quality.

The burning combustion quality of petrol in an engine is measured in terms of octane. A higher octane gives better performance of the engine. Reduction in the lead necessitates installation of reformers to ensure that the combustion quality does not suffer with the reduction of lead content.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Nuclear fuel complex to diversify

THE Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), near Hyderabad, which is solely responsible for the supplying of fuel bundles and in-core structural components to India's nuclear power reactors, is embarking on a big expansion and diversification programme. With the commissioning of the new plants, it will be able to produce 32,000 fuel bundles annually against 16,400 being produced now. Fuel bundles are most critical components of reactors.

All the nine nuclear reactors of India—two each at Tarapur, Narora, Kalpakkam and Kota and one at Kakarpara—are being supplied fuel bundles from NFC. Five more reactors—two each at Kaiga and Kota and one at Kakarpara—are being established.

NFC symbolises the strong emphasis on self-reliance in India's nuclear power programme. To cope with the changing times, NFC is now opening its doors to interact with the private industry, for utilisation of its modern facilities. For example, the special materials plant of NFC has developed a process to make artificial (American) diamonds. Already, the Gem Development Corporation has adopted the technology.

NFC now proposes to earn at least ten per cent of its annual revenue budget, of about Rs 150 crore, by supplying sophisticated materials and technology.

PERSONS

Kirloskar, S.L.

MR S.L. Kirloskar, leader of the Rs 1,000 crore Kirloskar group of companies, died on April 24, 1994 at the age of 91.

He was born on May 28, 1903, in Solapur in Maharashtra. He was a mechanical graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA. He was a pioneer in the field of exports. In 1954, he despatched diesel engines abroad, at a time when no industrialist in India had thought of exports.

Nixon, Richard

THE only President of USA to resign from office, Mr Richard Mihous Nixon died on April 23, 1994 at the age of 81. He was the 37th President of USA and belonged to the Republican party. He had resigned in 1974 to avoid impeachment in the Watergate scandal.

Rao, C. Rajeshwara

C Rajeshwara Rao was a veteran communist leader of India. He died on April 9, 1994. He was the guiding spirit behind the communist movement in India. His life epitomised an arduous journey replete with revolutionary zeal, selfless service and sacrifices.

C.R., as he was popularly known, was the chief architect of the Telengana armed struggle against the Nizam of Hyderabad's rule, in 1940s. He was also in the forefront of farm labour and *kisan* movements in the country.

Sparrow, Maj Gen (retd) Rajinder Singh

MAJ Gen (retd) Sparrow, the first member of the Indian armed forces with a double *Mahavir Chakra* decoration, died on April 19, 1994 at the age of 83.

After retiring from the Army he joined politics. He was a former Congress MP and also held the post of minister in the Punjab government.

PLACES

Marrakesh

MINISTERS from about 120 countries gathered in the ancient city of Morocco in the month of April, 1994 to negotiate and sign the Final Act for the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), successor to GATT. The agreement, which is to take effect from January 1, 1995, is expected to pump an additional $ 200-300 billion annually into the world economy.

Marrakesh is one of Morocco's four imperial cities. The city lies in Southern part of Morocco. It was founded in 1602. It is famous for its parks, especially the Menara Olive grove. It is also popular among tourists and winter sports enthusiasts.

RESEARCH

Scientists find genetic link to alcoholism

A team of scientists of New Zealand has identified genes that show Asian and Polynesian people have a built-in protection against alcoholism. The study, published in the New Zealand medical journal, also provides conclusive evidence of genetic links to alcoholism.

The discovery was made using DNA fingerprinting of groups of

Asians, Polynesians and Europeans within the New Zealand population.

Popular belief that drunken fathers had drunken sons is supported by the study showing, for example, that children of alcoholics became alcoholics themselves even when adopted by different parents.

Magnetic fields of promise

MANY metals show slight changes in electrical resistance, when placed in a magnetic field. This phenomenon is called magnetoresistance (MR). The resistance can be amplified if very thin layers of different metals are sandwiched together.

The technology is expected to play a very important role in future. Already the technology is being used in floppy drive heads and anti-lock brakes for vehicles.

The computer researchers are building prototypes, using the MR technology, to increase the storage capacity of hard disk and floppy drives by upto seventeen fold.

The technology is also expected to be a boon for the internal memories of computers. The magnetic memory chips will be able to retain information without power.

SPACE RESEARCH

ASLV-D4 puts Rohini satellite into orbit

ON May 4, 1994, India took a significant step towards becoming a global space power, with the successful launch of the fourth developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) from Sriharikota range.

The ASLV also injected the 113-kg Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2) into an orbit of 437 km perigee and 938 km apogee.

The SROSS-C2 carried two payloads, namely the Gamma-Ray Burst experiment for detecting celestial gamma-ray bursts, and the retarding potential analyser to investigate the characteristics of the equatorial and low latitudes ionosphere and thermosphere.

The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thiruvananthapuram, lead centre for the development of the launch vehicles, was responsible for the design, development, integration and flight testing of the ASLV. The Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre was entrusted with the task of the design and development of all the control power plants.

The ISRO telemetry, tracking and command network (ISTRAC) conducted the operations on the SROSS-C2 satellite from its spacecraft Mission Control Centre, Bangalore.

After repeated failures of launch vehicles, in the past seven years, the successful launch of ASLV-D4 is a small but definite step forward for the rocket designers of India.

The SROSS-C2 satellite is the heaviest satellite to be launched from Indian soil. The record was earlier held by 106-kg SROSS-C1, which was launched on May 20, 1992.

Of the three previous launches of ASLV, designed as a forerunner of PSLV, the first two failed miserably. SROSS-1, launched by ASLV-D1, splashed into the Bay of Bengal on May 24, 1987. SROSS-2, boosted by ASLV-D2, on July 13, 1988, also met the same fate.

Though the third launch put a 106-kg satellite in orbit, the mission was not fully successful. The satellite was not put in the desired orbit, with a result that it could be used only for 55 days, against the designed life of 180 days.

The attempted launch of a heavier and powerful PSLV, weighing 275 tonnes against 44 tonnes of ASLV, made the ASLV programme redundant, because the ASLV was designed to provide expertise for attempting to make more powerful rockets.

However, ISRO decided to attempt one more launch of ASLV, because of criticism that PSLV's failure could have been avoided if ISRO had perfected the technology with few more ASLV launches.

MISCELLANY

Round-the-world air race

A 25-day round-the-world air race was organised in the first week of May as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The race started from Montreal, Canada, on May 1, 1994 and finished on May 25, 1994, after covering 34,000 km long route.

India was represented by the noted flier, Mr Vijaypat Singhania, in a turbo-propeller Cessna Conquest "Tiger".

Ultimate secret code cracked

THE world's ultimate secret code—a 129-digit combination designed by mathematicians to take trillions of years to break—has been cracked in a mere 17 years. But it took 600 people on five continents using 1,600 computers and working for eight months to do it.

The cracking of the code, devised 17 years ago by three mathematicians and computer scientists, Mr Ronald Rivest, Mr Adi Shamir and Mr Leonard Adleman—has implications for business and government security systems around the world, that use long numerical codes to protect secrets held in electronic databases.

Godavari to be National Waterway

GODAVARI, along with its navigable delta canals, will soon be declared a National Waterway. The surface transport ministry has proposed the enactment of a law to declare the Chelra Rajahmundry stretch of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh a national waterway for shipping and navigation by mechanised propelled vessels.

The total development cost for inland water transport on Godavari is estimated to be Rs 60 crore, while Rs 4 crore will be the expected annual cost for its maintenance.

The move follows the government's efforts to develop seven new national waterways. The National Transport Policy Committee (NTPC) has identified potential stretches on Mahanadi, Godavari, Narmada, Sunderban, Krishna, Tapti, Mandovi and the canals Zuari and Combarjua, for this.

The project assumes importance as transportation of coal to super thermal projects is expected to generate high revenues. While the projected cargo traffic will be 1 million tonne by 2000 AD, commuters traffic is expected to touch 4.38 lakh.

SPORTS

BOXING

WBA world heavyweight title

MICHAEL Moorer defeated Evander Holyfield on points to win the World Boxing Association World Heavyweight title. He has become the first left-hander to win the title in the history of the championship.

CHESS

National women's championship

BHAGYASHREE Thipsay has regained the national chess crown by winning the women's National 'A' chess championship, held at Bangalore. With this win Bhagyashree has equalled Rohini Khadilkar's record by winning the national championship five times.

CRICKET

Brian Lara smashes world record

WEST Indian batsman Brian Lara made a world record of highest single innings score by an individual, when he hit 369 against England, in the fifth Test played at St John's, Antigua. He beat the world record of 365, hit by fellow countryman, Sir Gary Sobers, 36 years ago.

Sober's unbeaten 365 runs were made against Pakistan at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1958.

Australasia Cup

PAKISTAN defeated India by 39 runs to win the Australasia Cup. The championship was held at Sharjah. This was Pakistan's 12th victory over India in 15 matches played at Sharjah.

West Indies-England Test series

WEST Indies took the five-Test series 3-1. While the first three Test matches were won by West Indies, the fourth Test was won by England. The loss of the fourth Test, played at Bridgetown, Barbados, was the first loss in Barbados in last 59 years.

The fifth Test ended in a tame draw. However, history was made when Brian Lara hit a world record-breaking 369 runs in the first innings.

South Africa-Australia one-day series

ALLAN Border led Australia to an improbable one-run win over South Africa in the eighth one-day international to draw the eight-match series 4-4.

FOOTBALL

9th Federation cup tournament

MOHUN Bagan defeated Salgaocar Club of Goa 3-0 in penalty shoot-out to win the Federation Cup. The tournament was held at Margoa, Goa.

GOLF

DCM Open title

ALI Sher took the trophy and prize money of Rs 33,320 when he defeated Daniel Chopra in a sudden-death play-off.

HOCKEY

Beighton Cup

ARMY XI lifted the Beighton Cup for the third time in a row when they defeated B.N. Railway 2-1 at the final played at Calcutta.

SNOOKER

World Title

STEPHEN Hendry of Scotland won his fourth World Snooker title when he defeated Jimmy White of England.

TENNIS

Japan Open title

PETE Sampras of USA defeated Michael Chang, also of USA, to win the Japan open title. This was the second straight Japan Open title win for Sampras.

WRESTLING

National Championship

SERVICES emerged champions in the freestyle section and Railways became champions in the Greco-Roman section. The championship was held at Chandigarh.

The 300 runs in one innings club

375 Brian Lara (WI) vs England at Antigua, 1994.
365 n.o. Gary Sobers (WI) vs Pakistan at Kingston, 1957-58.
364 Len Hutton (Eng) vs Australia at the Oval, 1938.
337 Hanif Mohd (Pak) vs West Indies at Bridgetown, 1957-58.
336 n.o. W.R. Hammond (Eng) vs New Zealand at Auckland, 1932-33.
334 Don Bradman (Aus) vs England at Leeds, 1930.
333 Graham Gooch (Eng) vs India at Lord's, 1990.
325 A. Sandham (Eng) vs West Indies at Kingston, 1929-30.
311 R.B. Simpson (Aus) vs England at Manchester, 1964.
310 n.o. J.H. Edrich (Eng) vs New Zealand at Leeds, 1965.
307 R.M. Cowper (Aus) vs England at Melbourne, 1965-66.
304 Don Bradman (Aus) vs England at Leeds, 1934.
302 Lawrence Rowe (WI) vs England at Bridgetown, 1973-74.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Dr Nelson Mandela He has been elected as the first Black President of South Africa

Tuanku Jaafar Abdul Rahman Ruler of the West Malaysian State of Negri Sembilan, he has ascended to the throne as Malaysia's tenth king

Tsutomu Hata He has been elected as the Prime Minister of Japan

Lee Yung Duk He has been appointed as the Prime Minister of South Korea

Mokdad Sifi He has been appointed as the Prime Minister of Algeria

Chhabildas Mehta He has been appointed as the Chief Minister of Gujarat

Rameshwar Thakur Minister of State for Rural Development in the Union Cabinet he has been given additional charge of Parliamentary Affairs

Mallikarjun Minister of State for Railways in the Union Cabinet he has been given the additional charge of Parliamentary Affairs

Mohunlal Goburdhun He is the new High Commissioner of Mauritius to India

Ngu Yen Chi Vu He is the new Ambassador of Vietnam to India

Dr Gauri Shankar Rajhans He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Cambodia

Madhav Mangalmurti He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to South Africa

K P Balakrishnan He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Switzerland

Siddharta Singh He is the new Ambassador of India to Iran

P N Menon He is the new Ambassador of India to UAE

R S Rathore He is the new Ambassador of India to Oman

Maj Gen J S Dhillon He has been appointed as the new Director-General of the Military Intelligence Wing of Indian Army

S H Khan He has been appointed Chairman of the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd (NSE)

RESIGNED

Lee Hoi Chang Prime Minister of South Korea

Radha Malik Prime Minister of Algeria

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Mohammed Salem Basendwa Foreign Affairs Minister of Yemen

Rear Admiral Ali Shamkhani Commander of Iranian Navy

DIED

Richard Nixon Former President of USA

Maj Gen (Retd) R S Sparrow The first member of the Indian armed forces with a double *Mahavir Chakra* decoration

S L Kirloskar Doyen of Indian Industry and Patriarch of the Kirloskar group of companies

J Swaminathan Well known artist writer

Acharya Sushil Kumar Spiritual leader and Jain Muni

EVENTS

APRIL

11—NATO war planes resume air strikes at Bosnian Serb positions around Gorazde

12—The historic Marrakesh ministerial meet to usher in liberalised world trade, starts

13—75th anniversary of the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar is observed

15—World Trade Organisation (WTO) replaced GATT More than 120 nations sign the trade pact

21—Sino Indian border talks on implementing the agreement, signed in September 1993, begin in Beijing

22—Mr Chhabildas Mehta is sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Gujarat

25—A coup attempt in Burundi is foiled

26—South Africa blacks vote in the first all-race elections

30—Fierce battle between rival forces in Yemen leaves more than 200 dead

MAY

2—More than 200 people are killed as a fierce cyclone hits Bangladesh

—African National Congress (ANC) wins the first all-race elections in South Africa

4—ASLV-D4, India's indigenous rocket launcher, successfully places the 113 kg SROSS-IC satellite in orbit

—Labour Party win the elections in Netherlands to form the first Labour-led government since 1977

—Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, sign a historic accord to give Palestinians their first taste of self-rule

5—Strike by bank officers of nationalised Banks hits the banking operations throughout India

9—Dr Nelson Mandela is elected as the first black President of South Africa

10—President's rule is extended in Manipur for six months with effect from June 30 1994

—Dr Mandela is sworn-in as the President of South Africa marking the end of the people's struggle against racism and for justice and equality

MILESTONES

Ayrton Senna: One of the only seven drivers in the world to win the world car racing championship three times He died on May 1, 1994 in a high-speed car crash during the San Marino Grand Prix He belonged to Brazil

Pele: Brazilian soccer great, he has become the first athlete to be named a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador

Nikhil Wagle: Editor of a Marathi eveninger, brought out from Bombay, he was sentenced to four days of civil imprisonment by the Maharashtra legislative assembly, for an article *Aple Mahanagar*, which was considered as breach of the privilege

Michael P. Fay 18-year-old boy of USA, he has been sentenced to six lashes with a rattan cane, by a Singapore Court, for vandalism The US President Bill Clinton had requested for clemency for the boy The request was rejected by the Singapore government

Rattan Watal: An IAS Officer of the 1978 batch, he has been appointed private Secretary to Prime Minister P V. Narasimha Rao, along with Mr Deepak Bhojwan, an IFS Officer.

Rodney King: A US jury has awarded more than $ 3.8 million in damages to him for being beaten by white police officers in Los Angeles.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. What historical event took place on April 13, 1919?

Ans. The tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh took place in Amritsar in Punjab in which hundreds of peaceful demonstrators were butchered by the troops of the British government. Among those killed were a number of children and women. The Troops were ordered to fire by Mr Michael O'Dwyer.

Q. In which country was the "India Today 1994" festival inaugurated in April 1994?

Ans. Australia.

Q. At which place was the World Trade Organisation negotiated and signed in April 1994?

Ans. Marrakesh, Morocco.

Q. What amount of total revenue was collected by way of Income-Tax in the year 1993-94?

Ans. Rs 9,005 crore compared to Rs 7,888 crore in the previous year.

Q. What amount of total traffic revenue was earned by the private Air Taxi Operators (ATOs) in 1993-94?

Ans. Rs 460 crore. Compared to the ATOs the Indian Airlines recorded a loss of Rs 298 crore and Air India a profit of Rs 186 crore.

Q. Name India's first private bank to be set up in last 40 years.

Ans. IndusInd Bank.

Q. In which country was the Festival of India organised in May 1994?

Ans. China. This was first-ever foreign cultural exposition in Beijing. The main theme of the festival was harmony.

Q. "Beyond the Last Blue Mountain" by R.M. Lala is the biography of which Indian personality?

Ans. J.R.D. Tata.

Q. According to the provisional figures, what amount of the Gems and Jewellery were exported by India in 1993-94?

Ans. $ 4.127 billion. The target was set for $ 3.455 billion. This is a 26.1 per cent growth over the actual exports of $ 3.272 billion, achieved during 1992-93. A target of $ 4.630 billion is envisaged for 1994-95.

Q. As per the 1991 census what is the amount of the total urban population of India?

Ans. 217 million.

Q. What amount of total exports were made by India in 1993-94?

Ans. $ 22.17 billion as against $ 18.42 billion in 1992-93. The target set for 1993-94 was for $ 22.14 billion.

Imports during 1993-94 amounted to $ 23.21 billion against $ 21.72 billion in the previous year.

Trade deficit has declined to $ 1.04 billion from a massive $ 3.3 billion in 1992-93.

In rupee terms exports are estimated at Rs 69,546.91 crore and imports were Rs 72,806.01 crore leaving the trade deficit at Rs 3,259.10 crore.

In contrast exports during 1992-93 were Rs 53,350.54 crore and imports were Rs 62,922.80 crore, thus leaving a trade deficit of Rs 9,572.26 crore.

Q. Why was Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd (VSNL) in the news in the first Week of May, 1994?

Ans. The government decided to defer the global equity issue of VSNL, thus putting on hold all expansion plans of the department of telecommunications.

The government refused to accede to the demand of the foreign brokers of placing the issue at a lower price than the original indicative price of Rs 1,400 to Rs 1,600 per Global Depository Receipt (GDR).

Q. What were the total deposits of all the scheduled banks of India as on the last Friday of 1993?

Ans. Rs 3,03,087 crore. The total credit given was to the tune of Rs 1,75,655 crore. The rate of growth of deposits was 15.9 per cent, which was lower than the rate of 19.2 per cent in the previous year.

Nationalised banks as a group contributed 56.3 per cent of the aggregate deposits while the State Bank of India and its associates accounted for another 28.3 per cent. Foreign bank accounted for 7.8 per cent, regional rural banks 2.5 per cent and private sector banks 5.1 per cent.

Q. Who is to head the high-powered committee, set-up by the Union government, to look into the affairs of sick public sector undertakings?

Ans. Finance Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission will be the only other permanent member of the committee.

Q. What was the total crude production of India during April-December, 1993?

Ans. 19.99 million tonnes against the target of 20.34 million tonnes.

Q. Give the name of the first plutonium-producing fast-breeder reactor of Japan?

Ans. Monju.

Q. What price has been fixed by the government of the domestic crude oil for the year 1993-94?

Ans. Rs 1,741 per tonne. The rate of royalty, payable to the oil producing States, has also been increased to Rs 528 per tonne.

I.A.S. Prelims General Studies Paper—1993

Q. 1 to 50 are balance questions of I.A.S. Prelims General Study Paper, 1993. One hundred questions of this paper have already been published in the previous (May '94) issue

1. When there is depletion of ozone in the stratosphere the wavelength of radiation striking the earth's surface will be
   (*a*) 10^{-10} m (*b*) 10^{7} m
   (*c*) 10^{2} m (*d*) 100 m

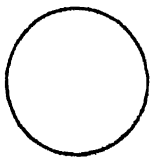
2. The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the Non-Cooperation Movement was:
   (*a*) Hind Kesari (*b*) Kaiser-e-Hind
   (*c*) Rai Bahadur (*d*) Rt Honourable

3 The solar eclipse achieves totality only in limited geographical regions because.
   (*a*) the size of the shadow of the moon on the earth is small compared to the cross section of the earth
   (*b*) the earth is not a smooth flat surface, but has elevations and depressions
   (*c*) the trajectories of the earth around the sun and the moon around the earth are not perfect circles
   (*d*) sun rays can reach most of the peripheral regions of the shadow of the moon due to atmospheric refraction

4. In Jainism 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as:
   (*a*) Jina (*b*) ratna
   (*c*) Kaivalya (*d*) nirvana

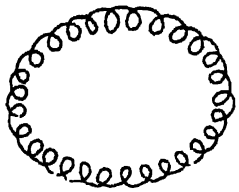
5. Given below is a diary of disasters involving hazardous chemicals. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   (*a*) 1959, Minamata/ Niigata, Japan : Leakage at pesticide plant
   (*b*) 1976, Seveso, Italy : Mercury discharged into waterways
   (*c*) 1984, Bhopal, India : Leakage of dioxin
   (*d*) 1987, Kotka, Finland : Monochlorobenzene spilt in harbour

6. Which one of the diagrams given below represents most closely the path of geostationary satellite in space?
   (*a*)

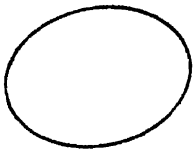


   (*b*)

   (*c*)



   (*d*)



7 As on today, which one of the following countries has the largest external debt?
   (*a*) India (*b*) Brazil
   (*c*) USA (*d*) Mexico

8. Among the four pairs given below which one consists of a correct combination of dignitaries who became Vice-Presidents after having held diplomatic posts like Ambassadors and High Commissioners?
   (*a*) Dr S. Radhakrishnan and G.S. Pathak
   (*b*) Dr S. Radhakrishnan and V.V. Giri
   (*c*) Dr Zakir Hussain and K.R. Narayanan
   (*d*) B D. Jatti and K.R Narayanan

9 Which one of the following statements is correct?
   (*a*) Neither the Finance Commission nor the Planning Commission is a constitutional body
   (*b*) The scope of the Finance Commission is limited to a review of the revenue segment of the budget while the Planning Commission takes an overall review embracing both capital and revenue requirements of the States
   (*c*) No one can be a member of both the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission at the same time
   (*d*) There is no overlapping of work and responsibility of the Finance Commission and those of the Planning Commission

10. Sucrose content in sugarcane decreases:
   (*a*) if high rainfall occurs during the period of growth of the plant

(b) if frost occurs during the period of ripening
(c) if there is fluctuation in temperature during the period of growth of the plant
(d) if there is high temperature during the time of ripening

11. Which one of the following is a "man made" cereal NOT found in nature?
(a) Dwarf wheat (b) Hybrid maize
(c) Triticale (d) Soyabean

12. Sugarcane, sugarbeet, sweetpea, chickpea, pigeonpea and French bean belong to:
(a) two plant families (b) three plant families
(c) four plant families (d) five plant families

13. The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of:
(a) Belgium (b) West Indies
(c) New Zealand (d) Japan

14. When partial convertibility obtains, the exchange rate is:
(a) a weighted average
(b) a simple average
(c) fully floating
(d) fully administered

15. At the present state of our knowledge and resource position, India will remain self-sufficient for the next three decades in:
(a) Tin (b) Coking coal
(c) Copper (d) Petroleum

16. A fertile soil, suitable for growing common crops, is likely to have a pH value of:
(a) three (b) four
(c) six to seven (d) nine to ten

17. The New Population Bomb refers to:
(a) an increase in the population of the aged in the Third World
(b) rapidly growing urban population in the Third World
(c) large scale distress migration in the Third World
(d) deluge of Soviet emigrants

18. The growth rate of which one of the following sectors has very low employment elasticity?
(a) Manufacturing (b) Construction
(c) Financial services (d) Mixed farming

19. When the Couple Protection Rate is going up:
(a) birth rate must *necessarily* fall
(b) birth rate will fall only if couples are of younger age
(c) death rate must necessarily fall
(d) infant mortality rate must be falling

20. The Swaran Singh Committee considered the question of:
(a) more autonomy to Punjab on the model of Jammu and Kashmir
(b) the suitability of the Presidential form of government for India
(c) the precedence of the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights
(d) administrative reforms

21. A zero rate of inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation:
(a) in every week of the year is zero
(b) is falling in every week of the year
(c) is both falling and rising in a year
(d) is constant in every week of the year

22. A lot of details regarding the village administration under the Cholas is provided by the inscriptions at:
(a) Thanjavur (b) Uraiyur
(c) Kanchipuram (d) Uttaramerur

23. The Employment Guarantee Scheme, a rural work programme, was first started in:
(a) West Bengal (b) Punjab
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

24. In Mizoram the settlement pattern is mostly of 'linear type' along the ridges because:
(a) the valleys are cooler than the ridges
(b) accessibility is easier on the ridge tops
(c) the ridges are cooler than the valleys
(d) the valleys are densely forested

25. Which one of the following sets of economists strongly favoured a market economy?
(a) Adam Smith, Keynes, Hicks
(b) Adam Smith, Marx, Strumlin
(c) Adam Smith, Hayek, Friedman
(d) Adam Smith, Ricardo, J.K. Galbraith

26. Which one of the following approaches comes under the category of biotechnology?
(a) Use of living organisms or substances obtained from them in industrial processes
(b) Modernizing the commercial industries to produce products for use in biological research
(c) Use of modern technology to investigate biological disorders
(d) Use of industrial technology to increase the biosphere

27. Which of the following places have their standard times that are the same as GMT?
1. Accra 2. Dublin
3. Madrid 4. Lisbon

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

28. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India?
(a) Balban (b) Iltutmish
(c) Firuz Tughlaq (d) Ala-ud-din Khilji

29. Though a few (gas-based) industries have already been established good reserves of natural gas in India remain unutilised. This vast resource of natural gas can be used in the production of:
(a) fertilizers (b) carbide
(c) graphite (d) synthetic petroleum

30. Haemophilia is a hereditary disease carried by:
(a) females and expressed by females
(b) females and expressed by males
(c) males and expressed by females
(d) males and expressed by males

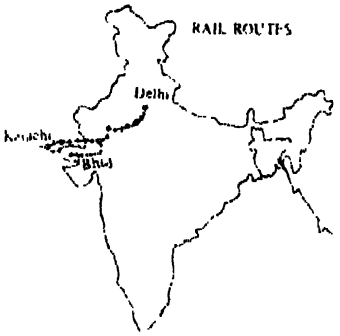
31. Which one of the following is INCORRECT in respect of Parliamentary control over the Budget?
(a) Parliament has no say in the preparation of the budget
(b) Parliament has the power to increase expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund
(c) Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the President's recommendation
(d) Parliament has no power to increase a tax without the President's recommendation

32. Eurodollars are:
(a) a currency issued by European Monetary Union
(b) special currency issued by federal government of U.S.A. to be used only in Europe
(c) U.S. dollars circulating in Europe
(d) European currencies exchanged for the U.S. dollar in U.S.

33. "Indian cotton merchant; banker; Congressman and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi." This description fits
(a) G.D. Birla (b) M.R. Jayakar
(c) Jamnalal Bajaj (d) V.S. Srinivasa Sastri

34. The founder of Boy Scouts and Civil Guides movement was:
(a) Charles Andrews (b) Robert Montgomery
(c) Richard Temple (d) Baden Powell

35. Consider the map given below:



Two tourists travelling from Delhi, one to Karachi and the other to Bhuj wanted to have company. The railway junction up to which they can travel together as shown in the map is:
(a) Phulera (b) Jodhpur
(c) Luni (d) Balotra

36. The foundation of modern educational system in India was laid by:
(a) The Charter Act of 1813
(b) Macaulay's Minutes' of 1835
(c) The Hunter Commission of 1882
(d) Wood's Despatch of 1854

37. The formation of brilliant colours in a thin soap film is a consequence of the phenomena of:
(a) multiple reflection and interference
(b) multiple refraction and dispersion
(c) diffraction and dispersion
(d) polarisation and interference

38. The basic difference between imperative and indicative planning is that:
(a) in the case of the imperative planning the marketmechanism is entirely replaced by a command hierarchy, while in the case of indicative planning, it is looked upon as a way to improve the functioning of the market system
(b) in the case of indicative planning there is no need to nationalise any industry
(c) in the case of imperative planning all economic activities belong to public sector, while in the other type they belong to the private sector
(d) it is easier to achieve targets in imperative type of planning

39. Which one of the following was part of the erstwhile Soviet Union over which Kurdish population is spread?
(a) Armenia (b) Azerbaijan
(c) Georgia (d) Turkmenistan

40. Which one of the following monuments figured in the news recently in connection with a fall of some of its parts and its consequent archaeological conservation?
(a) Jagannath temple, Puri
(b) Sun temple, Konarak
(c) Khandariya Mahadev temple, Khajuraho
(d) Chaunsat Yogini temple, Bheraghat

41. Mahatma Gandhi was referred to as 'the Father of the Nation' first by:
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

42. Next to Hindi, the language spoken by the largest number of people in the Indian sub-continent is:
(a) Urdu (b) Telugu
(c) Bengali (d) Tamil

43. Variable reserve rates and Open Market Operations are instruments of:
(a) Fiscal Policy (b) Monetary Policy
(c) Budgetary Policy (d) Trade Policy

44. The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by the British in the:
(a) Bengal Presidency
(b) Madras Presidency
(c) Bombay Presidency
(d) Madras and Bombay Presidencies

45. In many developing countries, three major causes of death and disease are:
(a) lack of safe drinking water, increasing use of pesticides and thinning of the ozone layer
(b) contaminated food, global warming and industrial chlorofluorocarbons

(c) pulluted air, greenhouse effect and soil erosion
(d) dirty water, contaminated food and polluted air

46. The Neyveli thermal power plant is fed by:
(a) Gondwana coal (b) Tertiary coal
(c) Quarternary coal (d) Cambrian coal

47. Which one of the following modes of privatisation is the most comprehensive and complete?
(a) Introduction of private capital in public sector
(b) Contracting out management of public enterprises to the private sector
(c) Transferring ownership and management to the workers
(d) Transferring ownership and management to the private sector

48. Vinegar is an aqueous solution of:
(a) oxalic acid (b) citric acid
(c) acetic acid (d) hydrochloric acid

49. Which one of the following strongly threatens biodiversity?
(a) Fragile ecosystems such as mangroves and wetlands
(b) Inaccessible habitats in the Himalayas
(c) Destruction of natural habitats and vegetation and shifting cultivation
(d) Creation of biosphere reserves

50. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Hong Kong is to revert to China from British control in a few years.

Reason (R) : The people of Hong Kong have opted for it in a referendum.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is true?
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a) *Hindu World* by Benjamin Walker, Page 495.
5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b)
8. (a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan was Ambassader to the Soviet Union from 1949 to 1952.
G.S. Pathak was Ambassader to the U.S.A. in 1969.
9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c)
17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b)
20. (b) *Competition Master*, May '76, Page 702.
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (a)
29. (d) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (c)
33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (b)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (d)
45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (c)
49. (c) 50. (c)

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History Revision Special

BATTLES AND WARS IN INDIA

Battle of Hydaspes: 326 BC—Alexander the Great had to turn back at the Hydaspes (Beas) as his homesick troops refused to fight against the Nanda empire.

Battle of Kalinga: 261 BC—Ashoka defeated king of Kalinga. This battle killed the soldier in Ashoka and he embraced Buddhism.

1st Battle of Tarain: 1191 AD—Prithvi Raj Chohan defeated Mohammed Ghori.

2nd Battle of Tarain: 1192 AD—Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj Chohan.

1st Battle of Panipat: 1526—Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.

2nd Battle of Panipat: 1556—Bairam Khan (Akbar's General) defeated Hemu.

Battle of Talikota: 1564-65—This battle destroyed the kingdom of Vijayanagar.

Battle of Haldighat: 1576—Akbar's forces defeated Rana Pratap.

Battle of Plassey: 1757—The English under Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah. This battle laid the foundation of British Rule in India.

3rd Battle of Panipat: 1761—Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhattas.

Fourth Mysore War: 1799—British forces defeated Tipu Sultan.

Fourth Marhatta War: 1817-18—British defeated Marhattas and thus extinguished the Marhatta empire.

ANCIENT CULTURE AND CIVILIZATIONS

Indus Valley Civilization: Flourished between 2500 to 1700 BC. Two big cities of the period, to be discovered, are Harappa in the Montgomery district of West Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjodaro in the Larkana district of Sind (Pakistan). In India important sites connected are Ropar in Punjab and Kalibangan in Rajasthan. Later discoveries have traced it as far as Alamgirpur in Uttar Pradesh.

People cultivated barley, wheat, peas, melons, sesame etc. People knew how to spin both cotton and woollen threads. Women put on skirts, and the men wore a band of cloth round their loins. They also sported beards and whiskers. Both men and women wore ornaments. People domesticated bull, buffalo, pig, elephant, horses and dogs.

The cities were well planned with broad streets. The people used burnt bricks with gypsum and mud-plaster. The cities had well laid out drainage system.

Vedic or Aryan Civilization: The original home of Aryans still remains a controversial point. They are supposed to have migrated from Central Asia. The group that came to India first settled in the present Frontier Province and Punjab—then called *Sapta Sindhu*.

The Aryans were skilful farmers. They knew the art of domesticating animals. They were engaged in trade and knew maritime navigation. The religious books were *Vedas*—four in number: (*i*) the *Rig Veda*, the oldest, (*ii*) the *Yajur Veda*, (*iii*) the *Sama Veda*, and (*iv*) the *Atharva Veda; the Upnishads*—Philosophical treatises; the Epics—the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata;* the *Puranas*—18 in number; the *Shastras* or the *Darshanas*—six in number and *Manu Smriti*.

It was in medieval age that the Aryans came to be called Hindus. They were divided in four castes: (*i*) *Brahmanas, (ii) Kshatriyas, (iii) Vaishyas* and (*iv*) *Sudras*.

BUDDHISM AND JAINISM

Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha who was born in 567 B.C. at Lumbini village. He was son of Suddhodana, king of Kapilvastu. The founder of Jainism is unknown. Mahavira, a contemporary of Buddha, was the preceptor of Jainism. He was the last of the Jain teachers called *Tirthankaras*.

The two faiths shared the belief in the transmigration of soul, but rejected the authority of *Vedas* and condemned animal sacrifice.

While Jainism carried the doctrine of non-violence to the extreme and prescribed rigid asceticism for salvation, Buddhism advised the middle path and abhorred the mortification of the flesh as much as indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Buddha laid stress on the Four Noble Truths, the observance of the ten commandments and the pursuit of Noble Eight-fold Path.

Foreign countries to be influenced by Indian Culture in the ancient period: (The ancient Indian names of these countries are given in brackets) Vietnam (*Champa*), Java (*Yavadwipa*), Sumatra (*Suvarnadwipa*), Borneo (*Varunadwipa*), Cambodia (*Kamboja*), Sri Lanka (*Tamraparni*), Burma (*Indradwipa*), Malaya (*Malaya Desha*).

KINGDOMS AND DYNASTIES

Maurya Dynasty (322-185 B.C.): Chandra Gupta Maurya was the founder (322-289 B.C.). This was first historical Empire of India. With the help of his wise and able tutor (later Minister)—Kautilya or *Chanakya*—he drove the Greeks out of Punjab and conquered Magadha. *Ashoka the Great* (273-233 B.C.) was the most famous king and one of the greatest in Indian history.

Kushan Dynasty (120 A.D. to 162 A.D.): War-like tribe driven out of China, they came to India in the 1st century A.D. *Kanishka* was the third and the greatest king. He became a patron of Buddhism and was the only Indian ruler to have his territory beyond Pamirs in Central Asia.

Gupta Dynasty (320-550 A.D.): Chandra Gupta I (320-330 A.D.) started the Gupta Era. The period is termed as golden period of the Hindus. The Guptas freed the country from foreign domination. Chandra Gupta I was followed by Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya).

During Vikramaditya's reign *Fahein*, the Chinese pilgrim visited; art and literature flourished; great

personages who lived during his period include *Kalidas*—poet and dramatist; *Aryabhatt* and *Varahamihira*—greatest mathematicians and astronomers; *Shankaracharya*—great preacher of Hinduism and *Dhanwantri*—great physician.

Vardhana Dynasty (606-647 A.D.): Harsha Vardhana was the greatest king. He nearly conquered whole of Northern India. He was last Hindu king of Northern India. *Hieun Tsang* (630-645) a Chinese pilgrim visited India during his reign.

Chalukya Dynasty (450-1189 A.D.): Founded by Chulik. The greatest king was Pulakesin II, a contemporary of Harsha. He foiled all attempts by Harsha to invade Deccan.

Chola Dynasty: Ancient Tamil kingdom. Reached zenith of their power under Rajaraja I the Great (985-1014 A.D.). The great Siva temple at Tanjore, the masterpiece of Chola architecture, was built by him.

The Rajputs (650-1200 A.D.): After death of Harsha, Rajputs established their rule in the whole of Northern India and formed several petty independent kingdoms which lasted for 500 years and then succumbed to the Muslim invaders. Well known rulers were: *Prithvi Raj Chohan*, the king of Delhi and Ajmer and *Jai Chand Rathor* who was the last and most famous king. He was defeated and killed by Mohammed Ghori in 1194. Bihar was ruled by *Palla* dynasty, Bengal by *Sena* dynasty, Bundelkhand by *Chandel* Rajputs and Mewar by *Sisodia* dynasty. Mewar rose to great power under *Rana Kumbha* The Rana defeated Muslims and erected the *Tower of Victory* at Chittor. *Rana Sangram Singh (Sanga)* and *Rana Pratap* belonged to this dynasty. *Mirabai*, the celebrated devotee of Lord Krishna was daughter-in-law of *Rana Kumbha*.

Bahmani Kingdom (1346-1526): Muslim kingdom established in Deccan, it was founded by Zafar Khan. The most important person was Mahmud Gawan. The kingdom ultimately split into five independent States: (1) Bidar (2) Berar (3) Ahmednagar (4) Bijapur (5) Golkonda. In 1565 the States, except Berar, combined and destroyed the Vijayanagar kingdom at the *Battle of Talikota*.

Vijayanagar Kingdom (1336-1565): Founded by *Hari Har* and *Bukka Raya*, two brothers in order to check the tide of Muslim conquests. Most famous king was Raja Krishna Dev, *the last great Hindu ruler of Southern India* (1509-1529). The last king was Ram Raja.

ADVENT OF MUSLIMS

The Arabs were the first Muslims to come to India. They conquered Sind and Multan in 712 A.D. but could not set up their kingdom. Three hundred years later (997-1030 AD) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni led a series of raids. In 1025 A.D. he plundered Som Nath Temple in Kathiawar. In 1186 Mohd Ghori conquered Lahore. In 1191 he was defeated by Prithvi Raj Chohan at the *Battle of Tarain* but next year he returned and completely defeated the Hindus. Thus commenced the Muslim rule in India

The dynasties which ruled till the coming of Mughals in the 16th century were the Slaves, the Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. This phase is known as the Sultanate period.

In 1526 the foundation of Mughal rule was laid by *Babar*. He was descendant of Chingez Khan and Timur. *Akbar*, the greatest of the Mughals extended his sway over an area stretching from Kandhar in the west to Dhaka in the east and from Srinagar in the north to Ahmednagar in the south.

The Mughal Empire reached the zenith of expansion under Aurangzeb. He thought and acted in terms of an Islamic State and considered it his duty to wage *Jihads* against the unbelievers. He imposed *jazia* and pilgrim tax on Hindus and encouraged large-scale conversions. He contributed, in more than one way, in the downfall of Mughal Empire.

THE MARATHAS

The Marathas rose to power during the second half of the seventeenth century. Under Shivaji (1627-80) they became a great power. Under Peshwas they made a bold bid to build up a Hindu *Padshahi*. Baji Rao was the ablest of the Peshwas. In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali inflicted crushing defeat to the Peshawa's forces at Panipat.

THE SIKHS

The community was founded as a religious sect by Guru Nanak during the religious revival of 15th and 16th centuries. Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1707), the tenth Guru, transformed it into a military brotherhood. Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) was the greatest Indian ruler of his time and was founder of the Sikh rule in the Punjab. The Sikh power was broken by British after the death of Ranjit Singh.

THE COMING OF EUROPEANS

Vasco de Gama discovered the sea route to India and reached Calicut in 1498. His discovery made the Portuguese to be the first among the European nations to trade with India. Following them were the Dutch, the English, the Danes and the French.

The (English) East India Company was incorporated in 1600 by a Charter given by Queen Elizabeth I. In 1615 first factory was built at Surat. Battle of Plassey in 1757 laid the foundation of the Company's power in Bengal. Bengal was the first province to be conquered by the English.

In 1774 Regulating Act gave a legalised working constitution to the East India Company's dominion in India. The Pitt's India Act, 1748 put the East India Company under the control of the British Parliament.

Lord Wellesley (1789-1805) made the East India Company the paramount power in India.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) introduced the *Permanent Settlement of Bengal* which placed the Indian revenue system on scientific basis.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56) introduced the *Doctrine of Lapse* which laid down as a principle that on the death of a ruling prince without direct descendants, the British Government should refuse to sanction the adoption of an heir and declare the dominions of the deceased as "lapsed to the sovereign power by total failure of heirs natural".

The 1857 Revolution: On March 29, 1857 Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the 34th Regiment on parade in Barrackpore, broke the ranks calling upon his fellow Indians to rise in revolt against the British. He shot

dead two British officers. The news of his arrest and being hanged spread to all cantonments and a countrywide revolt broke out. The heroine of the first war of independence was Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi. Other notable figures were: Nana Saheb, the adopted son of last Peshwa and Tantya Tope, the brave commander of Nana Saheb's forces.

Queen's Proclamation of 1858: This was most important sequel to the great revolt of 1857. The proclamation ended the rule of East India Company in India. The Government of India was taken over directly by the Crown. The Governor-General who was henceforth to be a representative of the Crown was redesignated as the Viceroy. *The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning.* The proclamation was described as Magna Carta of India.

The Indian Councils Act, 1861 enabled the Viceroy to associate Indians with legislative business.

Minto-Morley Reforms or the Indian Councils Act of 1909 enlarged the size of the Legislative Councils. The official majority was replaced by a majority of nominated members. The worst feature was institution of separate electorate for the Muslims.

Montague-Chelmsford reforms or Government of India Act, 1919: It replaced the Imperial Legislative Council with a bicameral legislature, that was set-up in New Delhi. A system of direct elections, with limited franchise, was introduced. It introduced dyarchy in the provinces.

THE NATIONAL FREEDOM MOVEMENT

The first sign of political organisation in India was the formation of the *Indian Association* by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was formed. The organisation owed its origin to the inspiration provided by Surendranath Banerjee and A.O. Hume. The first session was held in Bombay in 1885 under the Presidentship of Mr Woomesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

The 1907 *Surat Session* saw the first split in Congress. The extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chander Pal believed that independence could not be achieved by following constitutional methods alone. The moderates decided to have no truck with extremists. In 1916, at the Lucknow Session, the extremists were admitted back into Congress.

This was followed by the *Home Rule Movement* spearheaded by Tilak and Mrs Annie Besant. The finest period of the Indian National Congress was from 1918 to 1947 when Mahatma Gandhi dominated the Indian political scene.

Rowlatt Act: Passed in 1918, it gave the government unbridled power to arrest and imprison suspects without trial and crush civil liberties.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919): A public meeting was announced on April 13, 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Before the meeting could start General Dwyer ordered heavy firing on the crowd. Hundreds of innocents were killed (On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh shot dead Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lt Governor of Punjab at the time of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, in London).

Non-cooperation Movement: The Calcutta session of Congress in September 1920 passed a resolution moved by Gandhiji to launch non-cooperation movement against the British for attainment of Swaraj. The movement envisaged among other things (*i*) surrender of titles and honorary offices; (*ii*) withdrawal of children from government schools; (*iii*) boycott of British courts (*iv*) boycott of foreign goods; and (*v*) adoption of *Swadeshi* in piece-goods on a vast scale.

Chauri Chaura Incident: As Mahatma Gandhi was preparing for his civil disobedience movement in Bardoli, a mob in Gorakhpur clashed with the police and killed 22 policemen. Since Gandhiji was against violence he abruptly called off the agitation.

Swaraj Party: Gandhiji's decision to suspend non-cooperation movement came in for severe criticism by Moti Lal Nehru, C.R. Das and N.C. Kelkar. They formed a new Party—Swaraj Party. They emphasised the need for entering the legislative councils by contesting elections in order to wreck them from within. After the death of C.R. Das in 1925 the party disintegrated.

Simon Commission: The Commission was appointed in 1927 to inquire into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, etc. All political leaders decided to boycott the Commission because it had no Indian member. It was while leading a demonstration against the Commission in Lahore that Lala Lajpat Rai died after a fatal *Lathi*-blow.

Lahore Congress Session, 1929: Under the Presidentship of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru the resolution, declaring complete independence to be the goal of the national movement, was passed.

Dandi March: On March 12, 1930 Gandhiji started the March, from Sabarmati Ashram for the small village Dandi, to break the Salt Law. On reaching the seashore he broke the Salt Law by picking up salt from the seashore. This was the start of another round of civil disobedience.

First Round Table Conference (1930): Held in London on November 12, 1930, it was boycotted by Indian National Congress. The aim was to abridge gulf between the Government and the Congress so that the non-cooperation movement might come to an end.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact and Second Round Table Conference (1931): The pact was signed on March 5, 1931 between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy. In terms of the pact the civil disobedience movement was withdrawn and Gandhiji agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference. The Conference started in September 1931 and closed on December 11, 1931 without achieving anything.

Poona Pact, 1932: The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald gave the Communal Award which conceded separate electorates on communal basis. Gandhiji went on a fast unto death to have the award annulled. The fast ended in the Poona Pact which repudiated the Award.

Government of India Act, 1935: The Simon Commission report formed the basis of this Act. It introduced provincial autonomy and

abolished dyarchy in the provinces.

August Offer: On August 8, 1940, the Viceroy declared that the goal of British Government was to establish Dominion Status in India. It accepted that framing of a new Constitution would be the responsibility of Indians. It also laid down that full weight would be given to minorities views. The Congress President, Maulana Azad, rejected this offer. The Muslim League, however, welcomed it. It declared that the problem of India's future Constitution could be solved only by partition of India.

Cripps Mission, 1942: With the Japanese advance to India's border, during World War II, the Britishers realised that they could not ignore Indians anymore. Sir Stanfford Cripps arrived in India on March 22, 1942 to resolve the deadlock and to unite Indians against the Japanese menace. He proposed that (*i*) India should be given the status of Dominion after the war; (*ii*) during the war except for Defence all other subjects would be transferred to Indians; and (*iii*) after the war a constituent Assembly would be set up to decide the future of India. It was a package deal which was to be accepted as a whole. The Cripps Mission, however, ended in failure as no party agreed to the proposals.

Quit India Movement: On July 14, 1942 the Working Committee of the Congress passed the Quit India resolution which asked the British to transfer the power to Indians or face a non-violent movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. The British government acted swiftly. All leaders were jailed. This resulted in a revolutionary upsurge which was suppressed ruthlessly.

Wavell Plan: It concerned Viceroy's Executive Council. One of the main proposals was that the Executive Council would be constituted giving a balanced representation to the main communities in it, including equal representation to Muslims and Hindus. 22 prominent leaders called at Shimla to consider the plan. They could reach no decision because Mr Jinnah's stand that only those Muslims approved by the Muslim League should be included in the Executive Council.

Cabinet Mission: In 1945-46 two important events—the INA trials and Naval Mutiny—turned the scale against the British. The coming of Labour Party in Power in England finally set the pace for the Freedom for Indians.

The new Prime Minister Mr Atlee appointed the Cabinet Mission to negotiate handling of power with the Indian leaders. The mission consisted of Lord Patheck Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr A.V. Alexander.

The Commission recommended: (*i*) There should be a Union of India comprising British India and the Indian States; (*ii*) The federal centre should have control over defence, foreign affairs and communications; (*iii*) The Provinces should form three groups—(*a*) Group of the Hindu majority provinces, (*b*) Group of the Muslim majority provinces, (*c*) Group of Bengal and Assam; (*iv*) A Constituent Assembly should be set up to draft the Constitution; (*v*) Any Province could withdraw from any Group after the first general elections. The Commission rejected the demand for creation of Pakistan.

Constituent Assembly: Elections to the assembly were held in July 1946. In the Muslim electorate, the Muslim League secured 73 out of 78 seats. The Congress won 199 out of 210 seats. The Muslim League, however, boycotted the Assembly even before its first meeting fixed for December 9, 1946. The Assembly commenced its business with Dr Rajendra Prasad as its Speaker. But non-participation of Muslim League led to failure of Cabinet Mission's plan.

The Mountbatten Plan: The next formula for transfer of sovereignty to Indians was the Mountbatten plan of June 3, 1947. It laid down detailed principles for the partition of India. Its acceptance by all resulted in the birth of Pakistan.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947: The Act laid down detailed measures for partition of India and speedy transfer of the political power to the newly born governments of India and Pakistan. The main provisions were: (1) The Constitution framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly will not apply to Muslim-majority provinces (2) The question of division of Bengal and Punjab will be decided by their respective Assemblies (3) A Boundary Commission will be appointed to decide final line of demarcation between India and Pakistan (4) Power will be transferred by 15th August, 1947 (5) Princely States would be free to join India or Pakistan or proclaim independence.

MISCELLANY

Razia Sultan ruled from 1236-1240 AD. She was the first and the only Muslim lady to sit on the throne of Delhi.

Muhammad Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

Akbar has his kingdom divided into 15 provinces. These provinces were called *Subas*.

Kushans were also known as Kouei-Chonang.

The Political organisation of Rajputs was based on Feudal System.

The Khajuraho temples were built by Chandella rullers.

The mighty gateways found in the temples of South India are called Gopurams.

The Buland Darwaza was built to mark Akbar's conquest of Gujarat.

Shivaji used to be assisted by a council of eight ministers called *Ashtapradhan*.

The tax collected by the Marathas after a victory was called *Chauth*.

Azad Hind Fauj was formed by Netaji Subhash Chander Bose in 1943.

Integration of Princely States in India took place in 1948.

Founder of Ramakrishna Mission was Swami Vivekananda. His original name was Naridranath Datta.

Varahamihira was a distinguished Indian astronomer, mathematician and philosopher. He was one of the nine gems of the court of King Vikramaditya.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the greatest social reformers that India has produced. He was founder of *Brahmo Samaj* and was instrumental in eradicating social evils like *Sati, Purdah* and child marriage.

Acharya Ramanuj, the great Vaishnava teacher of Tamil Nadu; founder of *Bhakti* movement.

Sarvodya and *Bhoodan* movement was founded by Vinoba Bhave. He was follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

Quantitative Aptitude

The questions given below are the balance questions set in N.D.A. Examination held in 1993. Q 1 to 65 were published in the May '94 issue.

1. The solution of the equations:

$\frac{3x-y+1}{3} = \frac{2x+y+2}{5} = \frac{3x+2y+1}{6}$ is given by:

(a) $x = 2, y = 1$ (b) $x = 1, y = 1$

(c) $x = -1, y = -1$ (d) $x = 1, y = 2$

2. The relationship between x and y as shown in the given table is:

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	100	90	70	40	0

(a) $y = 100 - 10x$ (b) $y = 100 - 5x - 5x^2$

(c) $y = 100 - 5x^2$ (d) $y = 20 - x - x^2$

3. A train takes 18 seconds to pass completely through a station 162 metres long and 15 seconds to pass completely through another station 120 metres long. The length of the train (in metres) is:

(a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 90 (d) 100

4. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is 25 cms. The other two sides are such that one is 5 cm longer than the other. Their lengths (in cm) are:

(a) 10, 15 (b) 20, 25 (c) 15, 20 (d) 25, 30

5. Solve the equations:

$\frac{m}{x} + \frac{n}{y} = a$

$\frac{n}{x} + \frac{m}{y} = b$

(a) $x = \frac{n^2+m^2}{am-bn}, \quad y = \frac{m^2-n^2}{bm-an}$

(b) $x = \frac{m^2-n^2}{am-bn}, \quad y = \frac{n^2-m^2}{bm-an}$

(c) $x = \frac{m^2-n^2}{am-bn}, \quad y = \frac{m^2-n^2}{bm-an}$

(d) $x = \frac{n^2-m^2}{am-bn}, \quad y = \frac{n^2-m^2}{bm-an}$

6. E_1 and E_2 are two linear equations in two variables x and y. (0, 1) is a solution of both E_1 and E_2, (2, -1) is a solution of E_1 only and (–2, –1) is a solution of E_2 only. E_1 and E_2 are:

(a) $x = 0, y = 1$ (b) $2x - y = -1, 4x + y = 1$

(c) $x + y = 1, x - y = -1$ (d) $x + 2y = 2, x + y = 1$

7. If the ratio between the roots of the equation $lx^2 + nx + n = 0$ is p : q, then the value of the expression $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}$ is:

(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) –1

8. Vidya and Vandana solved a quadratic equation. In solving it, Vidya made a mistake in the constant term only and got the roots as 6 and 2, while Vandana made a mistake in the coefficient of x and obtained the roots as –7 and – 1. The correct roots of the equation are:

(a) 6, –1 (b) –7, 2 (c) –6, –2 (d) 7, 1

9. If $2^x \times 8^{1/5} = 2^{1/5}$ then x is equal to:

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $-\frac{2}{5}$

10. $\frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n+1} - 2^n}$ is equal to:

(a) $2^{\frac{n-1}{n+1}}$ (b) $2^{\frac{n(n-1)}{n+1}}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) 2^0

11. If A = {1, 2, 3, ...9}, B = {2, 4, 6, 7, 8} and C = {3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10} then (A – B) ∪ C is:

(a) {1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10} (b) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

(c) {2, 4, 6, 7, 8} (d) {1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9}

12. A dinner party is to be fixed for a party consisting of 100 persons. In this party 50 do not prefer fish, 60 prefer chicken and 10 do not prefer either chicken or fish. The number of persons who prefer both fish and chicken is:

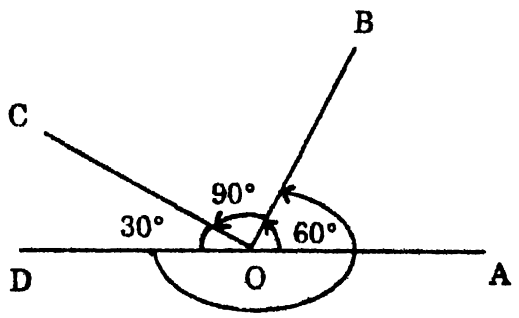
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40

13. If two angles are complements of each other, then each angle is:

(a) obtuse angle (b) right angle

(c) acute angle (d) supplementary angle

14. The ∠DOB as shown in the given figure is equal to:



(a) 120° (b) 150° (c) 230° (d) 240°

15. The sum of the interior angles of a hexagon is:

(a) 360° (b) 540° (c) 720° (d) 900°

16. A, B, C are three arbitrary points. The number of planes passing through these points is:

(a) three (b) two (c) one (d) none

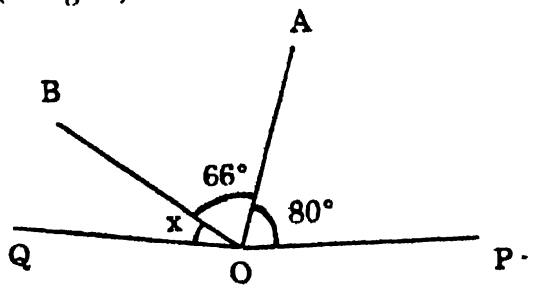
17. The complements of the same angle are:

(a) unequal (b) equal

(c) sometime equal and sometime unequal

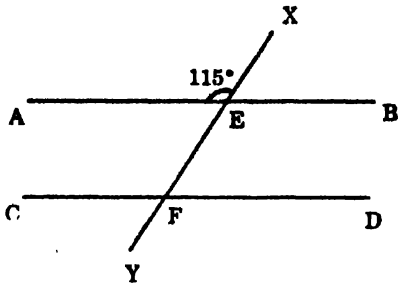
(d) differing by 90°

18. The value of x that would make POQ a straight line is (see figure):



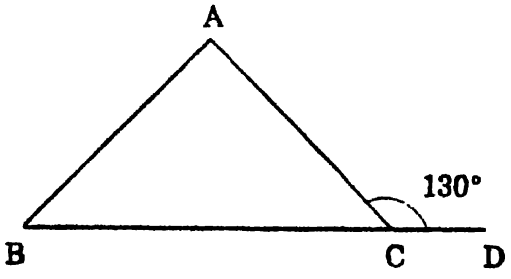
(a) 50° (b) 44° (c) 34° (d) 33°

19. AB, CD are two parallel lines as shown in the figure. A transversal XY intersects them at E and F respectively. If ∠XEA = 115°, then ∠EFD is:



(a) 115° (b) 75° (c) 65° (d) 35°

20. ABC is a triangle in which AB = AC as shown in the figure. The base BC is produced to D and the angle ACD = 130°. The angle A is equal to:



(a) 80° (b) 60° (c) 50° (d) 40°

21. ABC is a triangle such that AB = 10 and AC = 3. The side BC is:

(a) equal to 7 (b) greater than 7

(c) less than 7 (d) none of the above

22. Two triangles are congruent if their:

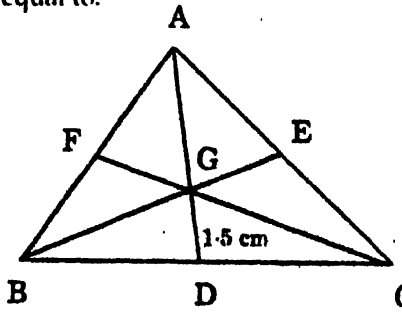
(a) corresponding angles are equal

(b) corresponding sides are equal

(c) base angles are proportional

(d) corresponding base and base angles are proportional

23. In a triangle ABC the medians BE and CF intersect at G. AGD is a line meeting BC in D such that the length of GD = 1.5 cm as shown in the figure. The length of the line AD is equal to:



(a) 2.5 cm (b) 3 cm (c) 4 cm (d) 4.5 cm

24. The incentre of a triangle is determined by the:

(a) altitudes (b) angle bisectors

(c) medians (d) perpendicular bisectors of the sides

25. If ABCD is a parallelogram with two adjacent angles A and B equal to each other, then the parallelogram is a:

(a) rhombus (b) rectangle

(c) square (d) none of the above

26. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then the quadrilateral is a:

(a) square (b) rectangle

(c) parallelogram (d) rhombus

27. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect one another at right angles, then it is a:

(a) trapezium (b) rhombus

(c) square (d) parallelogram

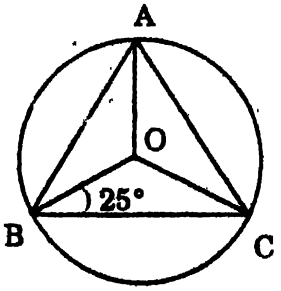
28. If the length of a chord of a circle is 16 cm and is at a distance 15 cm from the centre of the circle, then the radius of the circle (in cm) is:

(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 34

29. The side of a rhombus, whose diagonals are 16 cm and 12 cm in length, is:

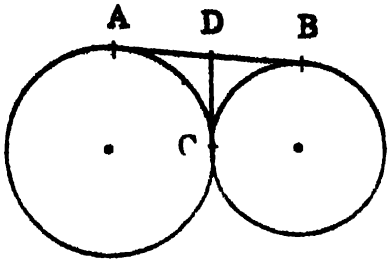
(a) 10 cm (b) 12 cm (c) 9 cm (d) 8 cm

30. In the given figure 'O' is the centre of the circle. If ∠OBC = 25° then ∠BAC is equal to:



(a) 25° (b) 30° (c) 65° (d) 150°

31 In the given figure AB and CD are two common tangents to the two touching circles If DC = 4 cm, then AB is equal to



(a) 4 cm (b) 6 cm (c) 8 cm (d) 12 cm

32 Let C be a circle A point P moves such that the tangents from P to C, include an angle of 60 The locus of P is

(a) a straight line

(b) a circle concentric with C

(c) a circle touching C

(d) a circle intersecting C at two points

33 Among the following the true statement is

(a) $2 \sin 30^\circ - 1 = 0$ (b) $2 \cos 30 + 1 = 0$

(c) $2 \sin 30^\circ + 1 = 0$ (d) $2 \cos 30 + 1 = 0$

34 Among the following, the true statement

(a) $\cos 45 \tan 15$ (b) $\sin 5 \tan 1^\circ$

(c) $\sin 15 \cos 45^\circ$ (d) $\cos 45 + \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

35 The value of $\cos 60$ is

(a) $\frac{}{2}$ (b) $\frac{}{2}$) (c)

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1 (b) $\frac{3x - y + 1}{3} = \frac{2x + y + 2}{5} = \frac{3x - 2y + 1}{6}$

By taking first two we get

$15x - 5y + 5 = 6x + 3y + 6$

or $9x - 8y = 1$ (i)

By taking first and last we get

$6x - 2y + 2 = 3x + 2y + 1$

or $3x - 4y = -1$ (ii)

Solving (i) and (ii) we get

$x = 1$

$y = 1$

2 (b)

3 (c) Let the length of the train be x m

Distance travelled in 18 seconds = $(x + 162)$ m

Distance covered in 15 seconds = $(x + 120)$ m

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{x + 162}{18} = \frac{x + 120}{15} \Rightarrow x = 90 \text{ m}$$

4 (c)

5 (c) Let $\frac{1}{x} = u$ and $\frac{1}{y} = v$

$mu + nv = a$ (i) and $nu + mv = b$. (ii)

Solving (i) and (ii), we get

$$u = \frac{am - bn}{m^2 - n^2} \text{ and } v = \frac{bm - an}{m^2 - n^2}$$

$$x = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{am - bn}, \quad y = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{bm - an}$$

6 (c) (0, 1) and (2, – 1) both are the solutions of E_1

Equation of the line passing through these two pts is given by $y - 1 = \frac{-1-1}{2-0}(x - 0)$

$$[y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$$

$y - 1 = -x$ or $x + y = 1$

Equation of the line passing through (0, 1) and (–2, 1)

$y - 1 = \frac{-1-1}{-2}(x - 0)$ or $x - y = -1$

7 (c) Let α, β be the roots of $lx^2 + nx + n = 0$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \quad \frac{p}{q}, \quad \alpha + \beta = -\frac{n}{l}, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{n}{l}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\sqrt{\alpha\beta}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-n}{l}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}} = 0$$

8 (d) Let the correct equation be $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ (i)

Roots found by Vidya are 6 and 2

$S = 8 \quad P = 12$

Equation is $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

Since she made a mistake in constant term only

$a = -8$

Roots found by Vandana are -7 and -1

$S = -8$ and $P = 7$

Equation is $x^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$

Since she made the mistake in coeff of x $b = 7$

Having found $a = -8$, $b = 7$

The reqd equation is $x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$

Correct roots are 7 and 1

9 (d)

10 (c) $\frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n+1} - 2^n} = \frac{2^{n-1}(2+1)}{2^n(2-1)} = \frac{3}{2}$

11 (a) A – B is the set of all elements which belong to A but do not belong to B

$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A, x \notin B\}$

$A - B = \{1, 3, 5, 9\}$

$(A - B) \cup C = \{1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10\}$

12. (*b*) Let F and C denote the sets of members who prefer fish and chicken resp.

$n(\overline{F}) = 50 \quad n(C) = 60 \quad n(\overline{F} \cap \overline{C}) = 10$

$n(\overline{F}) = n(C \cap \overline{F}) + n(\overline{F} \cap \overline{F})$ or $50 = n(C \cap \overline{F}) + 10$ or $n(C \cap \overline{F}) = 40$

$n(C \cap F) = n(C) - n(C \cap \overline{F}) = 60 - 40 = 20$

13. (*c*) 14. (*d*)

15. (*c*) 16. (*c*)

17. (*c*) 18. (*c*)

19. (*c*)

20. (*a*) In ΔABC, $AB = AC \therefore \angle ABC = \angle ACB$

$\angle ACB = 180° - 130° = 50° \therefore \angle ABC = 50°$

$\therefore \angle A = 80°$ [$\because$ Sum of three $\angle$s of a $\Delta = 180°$]

21. (*b*) In ΔABC, $AB = 10 \quad AC = 3$

For any ΔABC, $AC + BC > AB$

$3 + BC > 10 \quad \therefore BC > 7$

22. (*b*)

23. (*d*) In ΔABC, the medians BE and CF intersect at G. AGD is a line passing through A and G meeting BC in D. $\therefore$ AD is also a median

$\therefore AG : GD = 2 : 1$ or $AD = 3\ GD = 3 \times 1.5 = 4.5$ cm

24. (*b*)

25. (*b*) In a ||gm ABCD, $\angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$

[$\because$ opp. $\angle$s of a ||gm are equal]

But $\angle A = \angle B$ (given) $\therefore \angle A = \angle B = \angle C = \angle D$

$\therefore$ Each angle $= 90°$ [$\because$ Sum of all angles of a ||gm $= 360°$]

$\therefore$ ABCD is a rectangle

26. (*c*) 27. (*b*)

28. (*c*) 29. (*a*)

30. (*c*) $\angle OBC = 25° = \angle OCB$

$\therefore \angle BOC = 180° - 25° - 25° = 130°$

$\angle BOC = 2\angle BAC$ [$\because$ The angle subtended by an arc at the centre of the circle is twice the angle sub tended on the remaining part of the circle]

$130° = 2\angle BAC \quad \therefore \angle BAC = \frac{130^0}{2} = 65°$

31. (*c*) $AB = AD + DB \quad DC = 4$ cm

$= 4 + 4 \quad AD = DB$ [$\because$ The tangents

$= 8$ cm $\quad AD = DC$ drawn from an external pt to a circle are equal]

32. (*b*) 33. (*a*)

34. (*c*) 35. (*a*)

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q. 1-10. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in BOLD to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Morning and afternoon, all the young girls and maidens used to **gather** around the village well with their water pots. There they exchanged pleasantries, chatted and discussed. Lakshmi was the prettiest girl at the well. But, she was an orphan.

One day, a well-built man came to Lakshmi's house. He brought with him the richest clothes and jewels as presents for her. "I am your dead father's brother", he told the astonished girl. "You have not seen me before because I have been staying abroad. You must come and live with me now." Lakshmi believed his sweet words and in a short time, locked up her little house and set out with the man.

But a terrible surprise was in store for poor Lakshmi when she got to her new-found uncle's home. The man locked her in a room. "I am not your uncle, but a robber. And I am going to marry you", he told her. Lakshmi howled and wept when she heard this. Saying he would be back in a day or two after making arrangements for the wedding, the man went away. Lakshmi continued sobbing for a while and then stopped. "I must think of a plan to escape", she told herself. Lakshmi guessed that the robber would try to enter her room. So she kept near her bed a sharp knife which she could find in the room.

One night the robber did enter her room but Lakshmi did not make any sound. She just kept a tight hold of the knife and pretended to be sound asleep. When the robber was near her bed, she stood up suddenly, brandishing the knife. The robber was taken aback and with a loud cry, he ran out. Lakshmi **gave chase** and he climbed up the nearest tall tree. Lakshmi then gathered some dry twigs and sticks around the foot of the tree and set them on fire. On seeing the rising flames, the robber gave a mightly yell and jumped down. But it was such a long way to the ground that he broke a couple of bones and was unable to move away from the place he fell.

In the meantime, the police was informed by someone about the robber. Very soon they reached the spot and arrested the robber. The people who had gathered at the spot were all praise for Lakshmi's courage and presence of mind.

1. Why did Lakshmi go with the man?
   (1) She was convinced that the man was her uncle
   (2) She wanted to accompany him and then get him arrested by the police
   (3) She intended to teach him a good lesson
   (4) She wanted the man to marry her
   (5) She felt it necessary to verify his claim by accompanying him

2. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the phrase, **gave chase** as used in the passage?
   (1) escaped (2) continued
   (3) followed (4) prevented
   (5) raced

3. How was the robber injured?
   (1) Lakshmi stabbed him with the sharp knife
   (2) He fell down accidentally while climbing the tree
   (3) He was beaten by Lakshmi and his bones were broken
   (4) He jumped down from the tree to save his life
   (5) He got burnt in the rising flames

4. The reason given by the man for his inability to meet Lakshmi earlier was that—
   (1) he was not knowing where she lived
   (2) he was not in friendly terms with her father
   (3) he was living in a foreign country
   (4) he was not sure whether she would recognise him
   (5) he was staying in another village, far away from her place

5. "But a terrible surprise was in store_____uncle's home." What is the "terrible surprise" that is being referred to?
   (1) The man told her that her father was dead
   (2) The man refused to marry her
   (3) The man took away her ornaments and locked her in a room
   (4) The man told her that he was her real uncle
   (5) The man turned out to be a robber interested in marrying her

6. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'gather' as used in the passage?
   (1) collect (2) reduce
   (3) distribute (4) break
   (5) disperse

7. Why did the robber run out of the room?
   (1) He was stabbed by Lakshmi
   (2) He got scared of the rising flames
   (3) Lakshmi told him to go out as fast as possible
   (4) He was afraid that Lakshmi would strike him with the knife
   (5) He ran out to catch hold of Lakshmi and bring her back

8. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
   (1) Lakshmi told the robber to climb up the tall tree
   (2) At night, the robber entered Lakshmi's room with a knife
   (3) Lakshmi had no near relatives and she stayed alone
   (4) The robber started running after jumping from the tree
   (5) The people who had gathered at the spot set fire to the tree

9. Where did the robber apparently go after locking up

Lakshmi?

(1) He went to her house to loot all the things
(2) He went out to bring a sharp knife
(3) He went away to bring clothes and jewels for her
(4) He went away to make preparations for his marriage
(5) He went out to bring the priest for performing the wedding ceremony

10. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

(1) The police was summoned by Lakshmi herself
(2) The well-built man was not the real brother of Lakshmi's father
(3) When the robber entered the room at night, Lakshmi was awake
(4) Lakshmi used to go to the village well to collect water
(5) Lakshmi's guess regarding the robber turned out to be correct

Q. 11-15. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

11. In spite of the difficulties (1) on the way, (2) they enjoyed their (3) trip to Gangotri (4). No error (5).

12. Even after requesting (1) him, he did not (2) tell us that how (3) he solved the problem (4). No error (5).

13. No sooner did he (1) got up from bed (2) than he was sent (3) to the dairy (4). No error (5).

14. We decided not tell to (1) the patient about (2) the disease he was (3) suffering from (4). No error (5).

15. We never thought (1) that Mahesh is (2) oldest than the other (3) players in the team (4). No error (5).

Q. 16-20. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete:

16. The lights_____just as we sat down to watch the movie on television.

(1) went off (2) shut out
(3) put out (4) blew down
(5) gave off

17. Since the priest did not arrive in time, the ceremony was_____late.

(1) begins (2) begun
(3) began (4) beginning
(5) begin

18. Since Vivek stays far away from our place, we do not meet each other_____.

(1) rarely (2) shortly
(3) timely (4) frequently
(5) momentarily

19. He succeeded in getting possession_____his land after a long court case.

(1) to (2) against
(3) of (4) with
(5) for

20. The villagers have not_____over the shock of losing everything in the earthquake.

(1) got (2) made
(3) forgotten (4) freed
(5) felt

Q. 21-25. In each of the following questions, six words are given which are denoted by A, B, C, D, E and F. By using all the six words, each only once, you have to frame a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. The correct order of the words is your answer. Choose from the five alternatives the one having the correct order of words and mark it as your answer on the answersheet.

21. (A) there (B) while (C) he (D) sick (E) fell (F) staying

(1) CFABED (2) BFACED
(3) CAEBFD (4) BCFAED
(5) AFBCED

22. (A) seen (B) to (C) talking (D) he (E) somebody (F) was

(1) EFADCB (2) DFCBEA
(3) DAFCBE (4) DFACBE
(5) EFACBD

23. (A) the (B) near (C) theatre (D) met (E) they (F) him

(1) EDAFBC (2) BACFED
(3) FBACED (4) BEACDF
(5) EDFBAC

24. (A) on (B) keep (C) table (D) the (E) things (F) those

(1) AFCBDE (2) BDEAFC
(3) DCBAFE (4) BFADC
(5) DFBAFC

25. (A) playing (B) students (C) many (D) seen (E) were (F) football

(1) CEBDAF (2) BFDACE
(3) CBEDAF (4) BAFEDC
(5) BEADCF

Q. 26-30. Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E and F in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

(A) A taxi was summoned and Venu was taken to Lifeline Hospital.
(B) While hurrying home from school, Venu was hit by a car.
(C) Since they did not succeed, they decided to take him to a hospital.
(D) When Venu opened his eyes, he found himself surrounded by doctors and nurses.
(E) Some people rushed towards him and tried to bring him to his senses.
(F) He was thrown a couple of feet away and lost consciousness.

26. Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?

(1) E (2) A (3) D
(4) C (5) F

27. Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?

(1) C (2) E (3) F
(4) B (5) A

28. Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?

(1) D (2) F (3) B
(4) E (5) C

29. Which sentence should come LAST (*i.e.* SIXTH) in the paragraph?

(1) B (2) C (3) A
(4) D (5) E

30. Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?

(1) F (2) B (3) E
(4) A (5) D

ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (3)	3. (4)
4. (3)	5. (5)	6. (5)
7. (4)	8. (3)	9. (4)
10. (1)		
11. (5) No error.		
12. (3) 'tell us how'		
13. (2) 'get up from bed'		
14. (1) 'we decided not to tell'		
15. (3) 'older than the other'		
16. (1)	17. (2)	18. (4)
19. (3)	20. (1)	21. (2)
22. (4)	23. (5)	24. (4)
25. (3)	26. (5)	27. (1)
28. (3)	29. (4)	30. (3)

TEST OF REASONING—I

The questions given in this Test were set in the L.I.C. Examination held on the 20th March '94.

1. Which of the following words would appear in the middle if they are arranged as in a dictionary?
(a) delude (b) delirium (c) defer
(d) demean (e) delete

2. Manoj left home for the bus stop 15 minutes earlier than usual. It takes 10 minutes to reach the stop. He reached the stop at 8.40 a.m. What time does he usually leave home for the bus stop?
(a) 8.30 a.m. (b) 8.55 a.m. (c) 8.45 p.m.
(d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these

3. In an open ground Maithili starts walking towards East and stops after 35 metres and turns right and walks another 15 metres and again turns right and walks 15 metres and then stops. What is the minimum distance she has to walk to reach the starting point?
(a) 25 metres (b) 20 metres (c) 30 metres
(d) 35 metres (e) None of these

4. Jagan was to either get one seventh of a milk chocolate or one fourteenth of a bigger fruit chocolate. Which chocolate would give him the larger piece if the fruit chocolate is three times as large as the milk chocolate?
(a) Milk chocolate
(b) Fruit chocolate
(c) The pieces will be of the same size
(d) Information inadequate
(e) None of these

5. How many 7s are there in the following series which are not immediately followed by 3 but immediately preceded by 8?
8 9 8 7 6 2 2 6 3 2 6 9 7 3 2 8 7 2 7 7 8 7 3 7 7 9 4
(a) 10 (b) 2 (c) 3
(d) 0 (e) None of these

6. If in a code language 2 = T; 4 = S; 8 = U; 9 = D; 7 = E; 1 = C and 3 = M then what is the code for "MUTED" in that language?
(a) 38297 (b) 83279 (c) 38729
(d) 38279 (e) 38972

7. In a code language "mu kay cit" means "very lucky person" and "dis hu mu" means "fortunate and lucky". Which is the word in that language for "lucky"?
(a) mu (b) kay (c) cit
(d) dis (e) hu

8. Which alphabet comes immediately before the sixth alphabet from the left extreme of the following alphabets?
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
(a) G (b) U (c) E (d) F (e) V

9. Which of the given letter sequence would replace the question mark in the given series?
BF CH ? HO LT
(a) EM (b) DN (c) FJ (d) EL (e) EK

10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) tapioca (b) ginger (c) potato
(d) tomato (e) turmeric

11. Nitin was counting down from 32. Shasank was counting upwards the numbers starting from 1 and he was calling out only the odd numbers. What common number will they call out at the same time if they were calling out at the same speed?
(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 19
(d) They will not call out the same number
(e) None of these

12. 'Librarians' are related to 'books' in the same way as 'bankers' are to ____.
(a) creditors (b) money (c) banks
(d) customers (e) government

13. Vikram is taller than Rajan but shorter than Annie. Jamal is taller than Annie. Sita is taller than Vikram. Rajan is shorter than Sita. Who is the shortest of all in the group?
(a) Sita (b) Rajan (c) Vikram
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

14. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) ML (b) TS (c) FG (d) PO (e) XW

15. From the word "LAPAROSCOPY", how many independent meaningful English words can be made without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
(e) More than 4

16. If in the word "DISTURBANCE" the first letter is interchanged with the last letter, the second letter is interchanged with the tenth letter and so on, what letter would come after the letter "T" in the newly formed word?
(a) I (b) U (c) N (d) S (e) T

17. "Novelist" is related to "poet" in the same way as a "milkman" is related to ____.
(a) cow (b) cobbler (c) dairy
(d) children (e) cowshed

18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

(a) badminton (b) tennis (c) billiards
(d) volleyball (e) table tennis

19. Pointing to someone I said "she is my father's sister and she is an only daughter." How many children did my paternal grandparents have in all?
(a) two sons (b) one daughter
(c) one son and one daughter
(d) cannot be determined
(e) None of these

20. If "+" means "×", "+" means "−", "×" means "+" and "−" means "+" what will be the value of the following expression?
4 + 11 + 5 − 55 = ?
(a) 79 (b) −11 (c) 91
(d) −48.5 (e) None of these

21. If yellow means red, white means green, red means orange, blue means white and green means blue then what colour is a plant leaf?
(a) white (b) green (c) blue
(d) yellow (e) red

22. If P = 6, J = 4, L = 8, M = 24 then which of the given values can replace the question mark (?) in the following?
M × J + L + J = ?
(a) 8 (b) 36 (c) 52 (d) 0 (e) 16

23. If it is possible to make a meaningful word out of the second, the fourth, the fifth and the eighth letters of the word "ILLOGICAL" then which of the following will be the third letter of the so formed word? If more than one word can be formed then give "X" as the answer. If no meaningful word can be formed then give "Z" as the answer.
(a) O (b) A (c) G (d) X (e) Z

24. Aparna cut a cake into two halves and cuts one half into smaller pieces of equal size. Each of the small pieces is twenty grams in weight. If she has seven pieces of the cake in all with her, how heavy was the original cake?
(a) 140 grams (b) 280 grams (c) 240 grams
(d) 120 grams (e) None of these

25. If Rahul finds that he is 12th from the right in a line of boys and 4th from the left, how many boys should be added to the line such that there are 28 boys in the line?
(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 20
(d) 13 (e) None of these

26-30. Read the following information and answer the questions given below:

(i) A B C D E F and G are sitting on a wall and all of them are facing East.

(ii) C is on the immediate right of D.

(iii) B is at an extreme end and has E as his neighbour.

(iv) G is between E and F.

(v) D is sitting third from the south end.

26. Which of the following pairs of people are sitting at the extreme ends?
(a) AE (b) AB (c) FB
(d) CD (e) Cannot be determined

27. Which of the conditions given above is not required to find out the place in which A is sitting?
(a) i (b) ii (c) iii
(d) All statements are required
(e) None of these

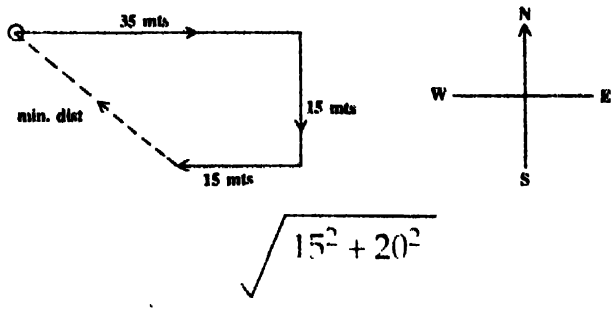
28. Immediately between which of the following pairs of people is D sitting?
(a) CE (b) AC (c) CF
(d) AF (e) None of these

29. Who is the person who should change places with C such that he gets the third place from the north end?
(a) G (b) F (c) E
(d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

30. Who is sitting to the right of E?
(a) F (b) D (c) C
(d) A (e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) The order would be defer, delete, delirium, delude, demean.
2. (c) The answer would be 8.45 a.m.
3. (a)



$\sqrt{15^2 + 20^2}$

4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (e) The gap among letters goes on increasing by one.
10. (d) All the others grow at roots.
11. (d) 12. (b)
13. (b) The order would be Jamal, Annie, Sita, Vikram and Rajan.
14. (c) The letters are not in reverse order.
15. (c) The words are LA, PAR and copy.
16. (d)
17. (b) Just as novelist and poet are different persons related to literature, these two belong to working class.
18. (a) All the others are played with balls.
19. (d) The number of sons cannot be determined.
20. (c) The answer would be: 4 × 11 − 5 + 55 = 94.
21. (a)
22. (c) The answer would be 24 ×4 + 8 + 4 = 16.
23. (d) The words are GOAL and GAOL.
24. (c) One piece is 120 grams and 6 small pieces 120 grams.
25. (d)
26 to 30. Imagine you are standing facing the west and the persons mentioned are sitting in front of you facing the east. They would be sitting in the following order:
A C D F G E B → N
R ↔ L

26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (e)

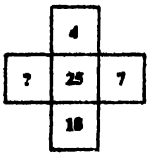
TEST OF REASONING—II

Q. 1 to 10. Find out the missing numbers:

1. 73; 76; 81; 88; ...; 108
   (a) 93 (b) 101 (c) 103
   (d) 97 (e) 99
2. 3; 6; 15; ...; 123; 366
   (a) 48 (b) 30 (c) 39
   (d) 42 (e) 49
3. 4; 7; 21; ...; 72; 75; 225
   (a) 24 (b) 63 (c) 42
   (d) 36 (e) 28
4. 8; 21; 16; 14; ...; 7
   (a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 24
   (d) 33 (e) 26
5. 3; 9; 27; 4; 16; ...
   (a) 24 (b) 32 (c) 5
   (d) 48 (e) 64
6. 4; 1; ...; 2; 16; 3
   (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9
   (d) 10 (e) 5
7. 5; 19; 6; 30; 7; ...
   (a) 21 (b) 14 (c) 37
   (d) 43 (e) 23
8. 3; ...; 7; 42; 6; 24; 4
   (a) 21 (b) 10 (c) 24
   (d) 14 (e) 19
9. 15 7 3
   6 2 ?
   4 16 5
   (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 17
   (d) 19 (e) 11
10. 11 9 10
    12 13 5
    ? 8 15
    (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 7
    (d) 14 (e) 8

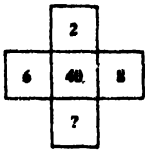
Q. 11 to 13 have a definite pattern of arrangement of numbers. Find out the missing ones:

11.



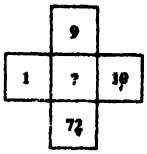
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 9
(d) 2 (e) 3

12.



(a) 16 (b) 32 (c) 12
(d) 20 (e) 24

13.



(a) 64 (b) 80 (c) 76
(d) 92 (e) 82

Find out the missing letters and numbers:

14.

JB	KE	LH
MC	NF	OI
PD	?	RJ

(a) QG (b) QS (c) SQ
(d) SG (e) TC

15.

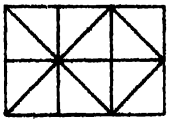
B_2	C_3	E_5
H_8	L_{12}	Q_{17}
W_{23}	D_4	?

(a) L_{14} (b) F_6 (c) K_{11}
(d) L_{12} (e) M_{13}

Find the odd-man out:

16. (a) FDH (b) TRV (c) PNS
    (d) JHL (e) CAE
17. (a) MLQP (b) UTYX (c) SRWV
    (d) BAFE (e) HGNM
18. (a) JILH (b) CBFA (c) NMPL
    (d) XZWV (e) SRUQ
19. (a) EDA (b) NMJ (c) UTQ
    (d) CEH (e) KJG
20. (a) KJLM (b) QPSR (c) EDGF
    (d) VUXW (e) IHKJ

Q. 21 to 23 are based on the figure given below:



21. How many squares are there in the figure?
(a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 8
(d) 7 (e) 10

22. Count the number of triangles in the figure:
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 17
(d) 23 (e) 22

23. How many straight lines are needed to draw the figure?
(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 9
(d) 10 (e) 14

Tick-mark the right option for letters missing in the series.

24. ac-bc-bbacb-cab-a-bb
(a) bbabc (b) ababc (c) babcb
(d) abacb (e) babbc

25. b-acbc-cbca-b-ac-cac
(a) acccb (b) abcbc (c) cabcc
(d) caacb (e) caccb

26. -baab-cccba-bac-c-aa
(a) baabc (b) caacb (c) cabcb
(d) ababa (e) baacb

In each of the following questions you have to find out the two marks, which ought to be interchanged to arrive at the right result.

27. $(12 + 6) \times (13 - 8) + 5 = 18$
(a) −; + (b) +; × (c) +; +
(d) ×; − (e) +; ×

28. $(18 + 3) + (2 \times 3) - 9 = 9$
(a) +; × (b) +; + (c) −; +
(d) ×; − (e) +; ×

29. $(3 \times 7) + (18 + 6) - 3 = 25$
(a) +; × (b) −; × (c) +; ×
(d) +; + (e) −; +

30. $(14 + 7) \times (4 - 2) + 6 = 7$
(a) −; + (b) ×; + (c) +; +
(d) −; × (e) ×; +

If letters from A to M were written alphabetically leaving a gap for one letter between each two letters and the remaining letters were inserted serially ending the series with 'Z'

31. 'F' would be between:
(a) QR (b) ST (c) TU
(d) PQ (e) RS

32. Which letter would be third to the right of 'V'?
(a) P (b) D (c) X
(d) K (e) M

33. Which letter would be exactly in the middle of 11th letter from left and 12th letter from right?
(a) F (b) R (c) T
(d) G (e) S

In each of the following questions, four words are related to the lead-word in a similar way but one is different. Find the odd-man out:

34. NATURAL
(a) NATURE (b) LEARN (c) TRIAL
(d) TURN (e) TRAIN

35. PRACTICE
(a) RATE (b) PRICE (c) TRACE
(d) RICE (e) PACT

36. SUPERB
(a) PUB (b) BUS (c) SOUP
(d) PURSE (e) PURE

37. BRIGHT
(a) RIGHT (b) BRING (c) HURT
(d) RICH (d) THIRD

Each letter written against a, b, c, d, e and f is a code letter for letters used in the word. Find the code letters for letters enclosed in box:

38. B U S T [L] E
(a) f (b) m (c) x
(d) d (e) w (f) k

39. L [A] M E N T
(a) x (b) y (c) w
(d) q (e) z (f) d

40. P U B L I [C]
(a) d (b) v (c) g
(d) j (e) f (f) m

41. [B] R I G H T
(a) w (b) l (c) f
(d) o (e) p (f) v

42. S T A [R] C H
(a) z (b) k (c) o
(d) w (e) g (f) p

43. [S] H R I N E
(a) p (b) x (c) k
(d) y (e) v (f) o

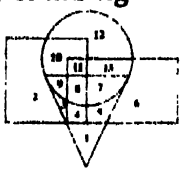
44. R A N [G] E S
(a) y (b) k (c) x
(d) p (e) z (f) l

45. If 'RESCUE' is coded as 'SDTBVD' then EROSION would be:

(a) FSPRJMO (b) FQPRJNO

(c) DSRPHPM (d) FQPRJPM (e) FQPTJNO

In the figure given below, women are represented by a circle, teachers by a square, rich persons by a triangle and married persons by a rectangle. Each part of the figure is numbered. Answer questions 46 to 49 on the basis of the study of this figure.



46. Which number depicts those married women who are neither teachers nor rich?

(a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 12

(d) 11 (e) None of these

47. Which number represents unmarried women teachers who are rich?

(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 8

(d) 11 (e) None of these

48. Number '4' represents:

(a) Men teachers who are unmarried and rich.

(b) Women teachers who are married and rich.

(c) Married men teachers who are rich as well.

(d) Married men teachers who are not well off.

49. Which number represents unmarried men teachers who are not rich?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1

(d) 5 (e) None of these

Six friends, Arun, Brij, Chandar, Dinesh, Narendra and Rajat are sitting around a round table.

Chandar is facing Brij.

Narendra is to the right of Rajat.

Dinesh is between Brij and Arun.

Chandar is not near Narendra.

50. Who is facing Rajat?

(a) Arun (b) Brij (c) Chandar

(d) Dinesh (e) Narendra

51. Chandar is between:

(a) Arun and Rajat (b) Arun and Dinesh

(c) Rajat and Dinesh (d) Brij and Dinesh

(e) None of these

52. Ajit and his nephew Surjit started from a point. Ajit's two steps are equal to Surjit's three steps. If they both started by putting forward their left foot together, after how many steps of Ajit would they put their right foot together?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 2 (e) Never

Q. 53 to 55. In a dark-room, a box contains 10 red, 12 blue and 14 black pencils. How many pencils should be taken out (minimum number) to have at least:

53. three pencils of any one of the colours?

(a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 7

(d) 12 (e) None of these

54. one of each colour?

(a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 23

(d) 27 (e) None of these

55. two pencils of any one of the colours?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 23

(d) 27 (e) None of these

A team of four has to be selected from A, B, C, D, E, F and G according to following rules:

A and B should not be together.

E and F must be together.

D and G must be together.

B and G should not be together.

C and E should not be together.

F should not be with D.

56. The team would consist of:

(a) BCEF (b) ACDG (c) ACDF

(d) ACFG (e) None of these

Q. 57 and 58. The total number of cups, plates, glasses and jugs in a kitchen is 84. The number of glasses is half of the total number of cups, plates and jugs. The number of plates is 3 less than the number of cups. The total number of cups and plates is the square of the number of jugs.

57. How many glasses are there?

(a) 36 (b) 27 (c) 24

(d) 28 (e) None of these

58. How many plates are there?

(a) 23 (b) 32 (c) 19

(d) 26 (e) None of these

Q. 59 to 63. Five friends Mukesh, Abhay, Praveen, Yogesh and Vinod play foot-ball, volley-ball, cricket, basket-ball and hockey but not in the same order. Each player plays one game only.

Mukesh and Vinod do not play hockey or foot-ball.

Praveen and Yogesh do not play cricket or basket-ball.

Foot-ball is not played by Abhay or Praveen.

Vinod and Abhay do not play cricket.

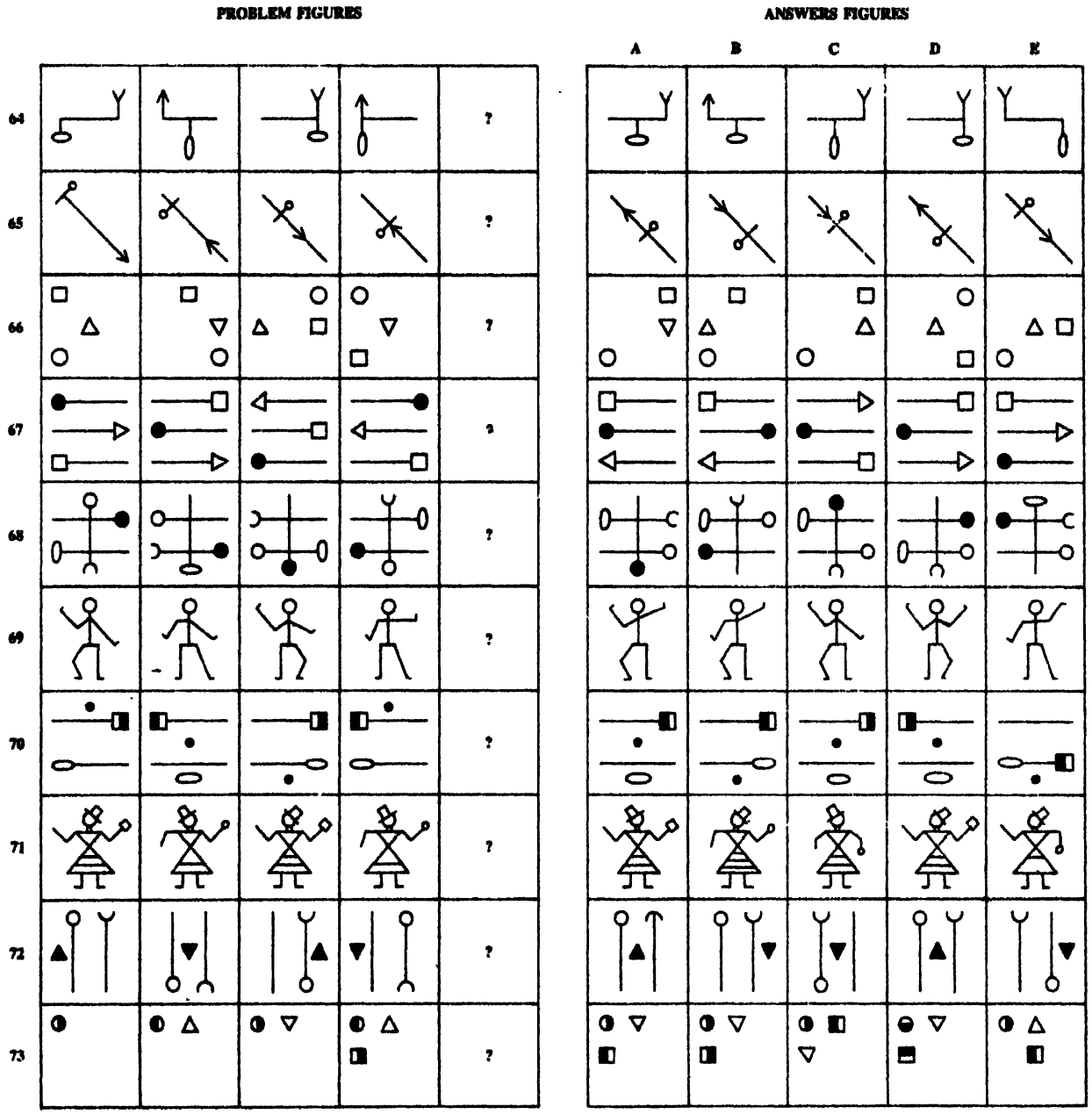
Praveen does not play hockey.

Now match the persons with the games they play:

59. Mukesh	(a) foot-ball
60. Abhay	(b) volley-ball
61. Praveen	(c) cricket
62. Yogesh	(d) basket-ball
63. Vinod	(e) hockey

NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures A, B, C, D and E. You have to say which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question mark in the Problem Figures.



SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions given below, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(*a*) necessarily follows from the statements.

(*b*) is only a long drawn one.

(*c*) definitely does not follow from the statements.

(*d*) is doubtful as the information is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given.*

Statements:

74. 1. Peacocks have fine feathers.
    2. Peacocks dance beautifully.
    3. Parrots have fine feathers.

Conclusion: Parrots also perform attractive dance.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

75. 1. The Bombay-Delhi Janta Express is running late.
    2. The Frontier Mail was late by two hours.
    3. The Delhi-Calcutta Superfast arrived late.

Conclusion: Trains are always late.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

76. 1. Mr Joshi purchased some cheap articles but has constantly to take the items for repairs.
    2. Mr Rawat purchased some expensive items and is perfectly satisfied with their performance.

Conclusion: In the long run, it is an economy to buy quality goods.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

77. 1. Millions of homeless people spend their life on pavements.
    2. The government proposes to provide home to everyone by the turn of the century.

Conclusion: All the pavements would be converted into homes.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

78. 1. Many cases of atrocities against women are never reported to the police.
    2. A young bride is constantly being harassed by her in-laws for not bringing sufficient dowry.
    3. The neighbours know about this harassment.

Conclusion: They have reported the case to the police.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

79. 1. The Press wanted an interview with an Army official who returned after an official visit to a neighbouring country.
    2. He refused the Press politely.

Conclusion: The official felt that the disclosure was not in favour of security of the State.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

80. 1. Mr X has been winning the local chess-championship for ten years.
    2. He is playing this year too.
    3. The players are more or less the same.

Conclusion: Mr X would again emerge as victor

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

Statements:

81. 1. The World Bank lends money to build war-torn areas as well as under-developed areas.
    2. India has a project to join all remote places by roads.

Conclusion: The money for the project will come through the World Bank.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑

TYPE II

In questions given below, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true, although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

(a) only I follows.
(b) only II follows.
(c) Both I and II follow.
(d) Either I or II follows.
(e) Neither I nor II follows.

Statements:

82. 1. All teachers are doctors.
    2. Some doctors are poets.

Conclusions:

I. Some teachers are poets.
II. No teacher is a poet.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑ *(e)* ❑

Statements:

83. 1. Some drinks are red.
    2. Some drinks are sweet.

Conclusions:

I. Some red drinks are sweet.
II. Every drink is either red or sweet.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑ *(e)* ❑

Statements:

84. 1. All dogs are cats.
    2. All cats are rabbits.

Conclusions:

I. Some rabbits are dogs.
II. All rabbits are dogs.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑ *(e)* ❑

Statements:

85. 1. Some trees are creepers.
    2. All creepers are blue.

Conclusions:

I. All trees are blue.
II. Some trees are blue.

(a) ❑ *(b)* ❑ *(c)* ❑ *(d)* ❑ *(e)* ❑

Statements:

86. 1. Only those books are red which are not yellow.
    2. All those books are thick which are not yellow.

Conclusions:

I. Red books are thick.

II. Some yellow books are thick.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

87. 1. Some bottles are spoons.

2. Some spoons are dishes.

Conclusions:

I. Some bottles are dishes.

II. No dish is a bottle.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

88. 1. All Communists believe in social equality.

2. All Socialists believe in social equality.

Conclusions:

I. All Communists are Socialists.

II. All the principles of Communism and Socialism are the same.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

89. 1. Blood is thicker than water but is not as thick as milk is.

2. Water is thicker than tea.

Conclusions:

I. Milk is thicker than tea.

II. Blood is thicker than tea.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE III

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. Imply I and II to the statement and tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is implicit.

(*b*) Only II is implicit.

(*c*) Both I and II are implicit.

(*d*) Either I or II is implicit.

(*e*) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

90. It is said about physical exercises that the more they hurt the more they heal.

Implications:

I. Physical exercises are rather painful and straining.

II. Proper physical exercise can cure some of the ailments.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

91. All big cities have crime-dens.

Implications:

I. The police knows nothing about these dens.

II. Small places are devoid of criminal activities.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

92. Students learning foreign languages often commit same type of mistakes in sentence patterns.

Implications:

I. The sentence patterns of their mother tongue are different from the patterns of foreign languages.

II. These students are not very intelligent.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

93. According to a recent report, mankind has surpassed the carrying capacity of our planet.

Implications:

I. The outer crust of the earth will soon crack and collapse under the weight of human beings.

II. The natural resources and food supplies available on the earth will not be able to cope with the increasing population.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

94. All national and international games and sports events have dance performances at the inaugural function.

Implications:

I. Dance is a physical activity hence a part and parcel of games.

II. Dance items are a part of cultural heritage of a country and provide artistic colours and beauty to a function.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

95. 'It is better to call the Green Revolution an Evolution', a comment.

Implications:

I. The changes have been step by step, almost like an evolution process.

II. Revolutions are always associated with blood and deaths.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

96. The Press has always been a powerful media but in recent years its power has been shrinking.

Implications:

I. Constant restrictions on freedom of Press have affected its power adversely.

II. Other more powerful rival news agencies have come into existence.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statement:

97. The responsibility of major ports of our country vests in the Central Government.

Implications:

I. The minor ports are within the executive responsibility of the State Government concerned.

II. The members of the staff who take care of major ports are Central employees.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE IV

In making decisions about important questions, it is advisible to be able to distinguish between strong arguments and weak arguments so far as they are related to the questions. A weak argument may be of minor importance, may not be directly related to the question or may be related to some trivial aspect of the question. In questions given below, each question is followed by arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is weak, then tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only argument I is strong.

(*b*) Only II is strong.

(*c*) Both I and II are strong.

(*d*) Either I is strong or II.

(*e*) Neither I nor II is strong.

98. Can the Third World really remain non-aligned?

I. Yes, the big powers are not much interested in them.

II. No, they all need a big nation as a God Father.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

99. Will Pak stop her terrorist activities if American aid was totally denied to the country?

I. Yes, with a staggering economy and lack of arms, it will be forced to stop these nefarious activities.

II. No, the terrorists have become rather overpowering and beyond control, hence can't be stopped even if the country wants to.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

100. Is new pop-music killing the beautiful Indian music.

I. Yes, it has become very popular with the Indian audience ?

II. No, classical arts have an ever-lasting eternal quality while other waves rise high for sometime and soon subside.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

101. Will test-tube babies get as much recognition and respect from the society as others get?

I. Yes, they are just like any other human being.

II. No, the society would always look at them as some sort of 'scientific miracle' and would question their parenthood.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

102. Should the unemployed youth be given special allowance from the State?

I. Yes, it is the responsibility of the State to provide means of living to all and save these young persons from going astray.

II. No, any allowance without work makes young persons inactive or frustrated.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

103. Should communal political parties be banned in India?

I. Yes, they spread communalism and poison people's mind which causes threat to our secularism.

II. No, they enhance and help in continuing the heritage of the community concerned.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

104. "Muslim women are not satisfied with their law as it does not grant them equal justice like men." Should the law be changed or amended?

I. Yes, law should protect every citizen's human rights equally irrespective of sex.

II. No, law can't please everyone.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

105. Is modern education depriving children of their natural childhood activities?

I. Yes, the heavy bags, home assignments and aspirations of parents hardly give any time to children to enjoy their childhood.

II. No, howsoever busy children may remain, they find time for their natural playful activities and pranks.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE V

In questions given below, Assumption A is followed by Reasons RI and RII. Apply Reasons to the Assumption and tick-mark (√) your answers as under:

(*a*) Only RI is the reason for A.

(*b*) Only RII is the reason for A.

(*c*) Both RI and RII are reasons for A.

(*d*) Either RI or RII is the reason for A.

(*e*) Neither RI nor RII is the reason for A.

106. A. Most of the biological experiments are carried on monkeys.

RI. Monkeys are simple harmless creatures hence do not attack the scientists.

RII. There is a great similarity in the anatomy of monkeys and human beings.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

107. A. Educated people can express their thoughts more convincingly in comparison to those who are not educated.

RI. They have more knowledge, more words and more expressions at their command.

RII. They know the psychology of listeners better and know how they can convince them.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

108. A. Religions should never be cause of conflict among followers.

RI. Religion is a faith and trust between MAN and GOD so why should it cause differences among followers.

RII. No religion teaches violence.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

109. A. All parents want to send their children to schools that have English medium.

RI. English medium schools are cheaper.

RII. They have better qualified teachers.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

110. A. Since time immemorial, there has been a gap between the rich and the poor.

RI. It is God's will that all people will not be born equal.

RII. Some persons are always lazy so remain poor.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

111. A. Forbidden fruit always seems sweet.

RI. All pleasure giving things are forbidden to us.

RII. There is a natural human tendency to break the restrictions and do what one is not allowed to do.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

112. A. All students have to learn history.

RI. We are always curious to know about incidents of the past and relive that excitement.

RII. We must learn lessons from history and not commit the mistakes that brought disasters.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

113. A. More and more girls are going for courses in fashion designing.

RI. The new fashion consciousness seems to make the profession full of prospects.

RII. The course is very cheap.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

114. A. The extreme exposure and violence in modern films is violating Indian ethical norms.

RI. The film-makers are following western pattern.

RII. The Film Censor Board has become too liberal.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*d*) Go on adding 3, 5, 7, 9... to numbers.
2. (*d*) Each next number is x3; –3 of the preceding number.
3. (*a*) 3 is added to a number and then the next one is x3.
4. (*c*) There are two series, 8, 16, 24... and 21, 14, 7...
5. (*e*) The series is 3; 3^2; 3^3; 4; 4^2; 4^3...
6. (*c*) Again there are two series, 2^2; 3^2; 4^2... and 1, 2, 3...
7. (*d*) The series is 5; 5^2–6; 6; 6^2–6; 7; 7^2–6...
8. (*a*) Each alternate number is the product of numbers on its left and right.
9. (*c*) The linewise and columnwise total is 25.
10. (*c*) Here the linewise and columnwise total is 30.

11. to 13. Example (11). $3^2 + 4^2 = 25$; $3 + 4 = 7$; $25 - 7 = 18$

11. (*e*) 12. (*b*) 13. (*e*)
14. (*a*) Letters from J to R are arranged linewise and second one columnwise.
15. (*d*) The gap among letters goes on increasing by 1.
16. (*c*) 17. (*e*) 18. (*b*) 19. (*d*)
20. (*a*) 21. (*b*) 22. (*d*) 23. (*a*)
24. (*c*) The series is acbb/cabb/acbb/cabb...
25. (*e*) The series is bcac/bcac...
26. (*b*) The series is cbaa/bacc/cbaa...
27. (*c*) 28. (*c*) 29. (*b*) 30. (*c*)
31. (*e*) 32. (*d*) 33. (*d*)
34. (*d*) In all the others, one letter is an outsider.
35. (*c*) The letters borrowed from the main word have been used without any change in their order.
36. (*c*) In all the others, all the letters are from the main word. 'This one has an extra 'P'.'
37. (*a*) As in 34.

38. to 44. For answering these questions, sort out common letters in words and common letters in codes and match them.

38. (*d*) 39. (*e*) 40. (*c*) 41. (*c*)
42. (*f*) 43. (*c*) 44. (*f*)
45. (*b*) First, third, fifth...letters are next ones and the remaining preceding ones in the alphabets.
46. (*b*) 47. (*a*) 48. (*c*) 49. (*a*)
50. (*d*) 51. (*a*)
52. (*e*) At every step taken together, it would be Ajit's left foot.
53. (*c*) 54. (*d*) 55. (*b*) 56. (*b*)
57. (*d*) 58. (*a*) 59. (*c*) 60. (*e*)
61. (*b*) 62. (*a*) 63. (*d*)

64. to 73. For answering these questions, observe the movement and shape of every figure and its relationship with other figures as well. An individual figure in the set may go round clockwise or anti-clockwise at a regular speed or increasing or decreasing its speed; it may move along certain points or may slide right and left, up and down, diagonally or in a curve. Something may be added or the size may increase or decrease. The figure can remain

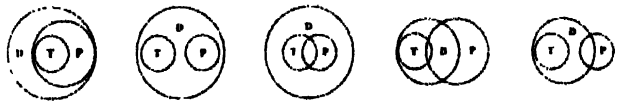
the same or tilt or may turn upside down.

64. A 65. C 66. C 67. B
68. E 69. A 70. C 71. D
72. D 73. A

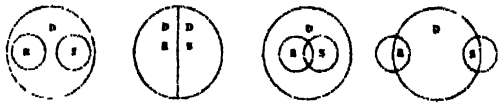
74. (*c*) Conclusion is based on one aspect only.
75. (*b*) Generalisation on the basis of a few examples is long drawn.
76. (*a*) The difference is obvious hence the conclusion necessarily follows.
77. (*c*) The statements do not point to such conclusion.
78. (*d*) The information is not sufficient.
79. (*a*) The conclusion is convincing.
80. (*b*) Basing a conclusion on previous records is rather an assumption.
81. (*d*) Sufficient information is lacking.

The questions of next type are best answered by drawing diagrams of each possible situation. Let each circle represent one item and place them according to all the possible relationships:

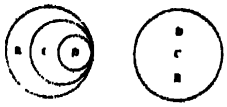
82. (*d*)



83. (*e*)



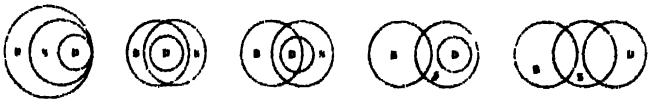
84. (*a*)



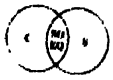
85. (*b*)

86. (*a*)

87. (*d*)



88. (*c*)



89. (*c*) The order of thickness would be: M B W T

90. (*c*) 91. (*e*) 92. (*a*) 93. (*b*)
94. (*b*) 95. (*a*) 96. (*a*) 97. (*c*)
98. (*e*) 99. (*d*) 100. (*b*) 101. (*b*)
102. (*c*) 103. (*a*) 104. (*a*) 105. (*c*)
106. (*b*) 107. (*c*) 108. (*a*) 109. (*e*)
110. (*e*) 111. (*b*) 112. (*c*) 113. (*a*)
114. (*b*)

CURRENT AFFAIRS AND BACKGROUNDERS

Comprehensive Notes on Current Affairs with Exhaustive Backgrounders

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Facts about Science

Medical terms

Acoustic: is a machine developed by scientists at the Stanford Research Institute, U.S.A. It allows doctors to have a look at their patients' bones, blood-vessels and tendons. It is many times more sensitive than an X-ray machine and can usefully supplement it. The machine uses sound waves too high for the ear to hear. It sends the waves through the body and they are picked up by six transducers set to the right frequency.

Adrenal glands: these glands are situated over the kidneys and secrete ductless juice.

Allergy: an abnormal sensitivity to any substance by which normal persons are not affected. Cure is possible when the particular substance to which a patient is over-sensitive, is discovered. Allergic diseases are also often due to fear, anxiety, grief as these are related to emotional upsets.

Anaemia: bloodlessness, lack of red blood corpuscles or a haemoglobin-condition marked by pallor and debility.

Anaesthetics: drugs used by surgeons to remove pain during an operation. Chloroform is a prominent anaesthetic.

Anopheles: A genus of germ-carrying mosquitoes.

Antibiotics: These are drugs or medicines (derived from moulds) used for killing micro-organisms carrying disease in the body *e.g.*, chloromycetin, tetracyclin and streptomycin.

Antibody: a defensive substance produced in an organism in response to the action of a foreign body such as the toxin of a parasite. Antibodies are important in resistance against disease, in allergy and in blood transfusions.

Antidote: medicine given to counteract poison or disease.

Antiseptic: is a drug which destroys germs.

Aorta: is the chief blood vessel carrying pure blood to various organs of the body.

Aqueous Humour: is a liquid in the interior chamber of the eye and it refracts light rays towards the pupil of the eye.

Arsenic: is metal-like element whose compounds are poisonous. They are used to kill weeds and vermin and to preserve anatomical specimens.

Arthritis: It is a disease of the inflammation of a joint or joints The infection may enter through an injury or be carried to the joint in the blood.

Artificial respiration: is an artificial method to restore respiration in cases of suspended breathing.

Aspirin: a sedative drug used for relieving rheumatic pains, neuralgia.

Astigmatism: An eye suffering from this defect can only see objects clearly in one plain at a time, for example, a man suffering from this defect may be able to see the vertical wires of a wire-gauge clearly, but the horizontal will be indistinct at that time.

Autopsy: a post-mortem examination of the body.

Bacteria: are minute living organisms, appearing under a microscope as group of tiny rods, spheres or spinals. Some are essential to man, for making soil fertile or are necessary in bread-baking, cheese-making etc; certain bacteria are parasites multiplying rapidly in bodies of animals or plants and causing human diseases such as typhoid, cholera, influenza etc.

B.C.G.: Bacillus Calmette Guerin—is a vaccine against tuberculosis. Proper and timely treatment with B.C.G. vaccine can control the disease.

Beri-Beri: A vitamin B deficiency disease marked by muscular atrophy and neuralgic pains.

Bile: It emulsifies fats, prevents food from decomposing and forming gas. It helps the digested food to pass smoothly along the digestive canal. It is ultimately partly absorbed by the intestines, gets into the blood and helps to keep up the heat of the body.

Bile fluid: is secreted by the gall bladder. It acts as a laxative and removes poison from the food.

Blood Group: Blood was classified by Dr Costello and later by Dr Moss into various groups, *viz.*, AB, A, B, and O according to the viscosity of blood. The underlying idea is to transfuse blood to the patients of their own group.

Blood Pressure: is found as a symptom in several different diseases. It is of two kinds—high blood-pressure and low blood-pressure.

Blood Transfusion: the process of transfusing the blood of one person into the vascular system of another person.

Bronchitis: a disease which attacks the wind pipe and causes an acute inflammation. It can be cured by taking light and easily digestible food. Resting helps a lot.

Calcium: It is an essential constituent of bones and teeth. Calcium *compounds* are essential to life.

Cancer: is a group of more than 300 diseases which manifest themselves in the form of malignant tumours consisting of cells multiplying lawlessly. The chief varieties are *sarcoma* growing from connective tissue and *carcinoma* growing from skin or mucous membrane.

Cataract: an eye disease due to opacity in the crystalline lens of the eye; a common cause of blindness.

Chilblains: In cold weather, persons with poor circulation generally suffer from chilblains which may occur in the toes and fingers but may also appear on the nose and ears. The affected parts get swollen and sometimes ulcerated. Protecting the body from cold is said to be the only effec-

tive prevention.

Cholera Vaccine: is made from heat killed cultures. The protection afforded by it, usually lasts for at least three months.

Claustrophobia: is a type of neurosis. A person suffering from claustrophobia has a dread of enclosed or crowded places.

Colour Blindness: an inborn condition in which, while ordinary vision remains normal, the individual is unable to distinguish between particular colours of red and green.

Congenital: existing at or before birth. This disease is transmitted by heredity or may be acquired in infancy.

Contagion: spread of disease by contact with the patient *e.g.*, trachoma, ringworm.

Corpuscle: a minute body or particle like the red and white cells of the blood.

Cortisone: It is a hormone, or potent chemical substance produced by the suprarenal glands situated above the kidneys. Cortisone is one of the several hormones produced by these glands. It is used to cure certain mental illnesses, allergy and leukemia.

Deficiency Diseases: are diseases which are caused due to deficiencies of vitamins B, C and D, such as Beri Beri, Scurvy, Rickets.

Diathermy: generation of heat within the tissues of the body by forcing a special kind of electric current through them.

Diphtheria: It is an infectious disease in which a false membrane forms on a mucous surface, usually in the throat.

Disinfectant: substance that cleans rooms, clothes, etc. of infection *e.g.*, phenyle, D.D.T.

Distilled Water: water is freed from its salts and other impurities by boiling in specially made boilers and collecting the steam in separate condensers, where it forms water on cooling. Water thus obtained is called distilled water.

Duct: a passage or tube for passing excretions or secretions.

Dysentery: It is the name for a group of disorders causing diarrhoea produced by irritation of the bowls.

Elephantiasis: tropical disease in which lymph vessels are blocked by a parasite, leading to a great swelling of the tissues, particularly in the lower part of the body.

Endemic: a disease which becomes prevalent in a particular area on account of its surrounding conditions such as Leprosy, Malaria.

Epidemic: a disease that attacks many people in one region at one time and spreads quickly from place to place.

Enzymes: These are organic catalysts which bring about a process of slow organic decomposition like fermentation of sugars and starches to alcohol. Digestion of food is brought about by enzymes in stomach.

Fermentation: It is the action of chemical ferments and enzymes in bringing about chemical changes in the materials of living animals and plants. These enzymes are organic compounds contained in plants of a simple type Of these plants the unicellular organism called yeast is very important. It multiplies by giving out little bud-like growths. It contains an enzyme called *sucrose*, capable of splitting sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide thus bringing about fermentation. It is why yeast is added to barley for the manufacture of beer. Grapes contain their own yeast in the bloom on the skins which bring about fermentation converting to grape wines.

Filariasis: is a disease caused by a tiny parasitic worm injected into the body by mosquitoes. The worm enters the lymphatic channels and causes a blockade which results in swelling of the legs and the lower parts of the body.

Germicide: a germ-killing substance *e.g.*, carbolic acid, iodine, etc.

Gastric juice: is secreted by gastric glands situated in the walls of the stomach.

Haemoglobin: It is the red pigment present in the blood of man and other vertebrate animals which contains iron and protein. It plays an important part in taking up oxygen from air in the lungs and carries it to various parts of the body where oxygen is required.

Hormones: These are the internal secretions of the ductless glands like pituitary, pancreas, suprarenal and thyroid which are passed directly into the blood inside vessels within the gland itself. These hormones exert a great influence upon health and development of the body. Pancreas manufacture a hormone called *Insulin* which assists in the assimilation of sugar, thus preventing a disease called *diabetes*. Adrenalin, a secretion of suprarenal glands controls blood pressure and tones the nerves. Thyroxine produced by thyroid gland controls the growth as a whole whereas the secretion of the pituitary glands exerts a powerful influence on the development of skeletal structures.

Hydrophobia: It is a disease caused by biting of a rabid dog. It gives rise to very severe mental symptoms with a great fear of water.

Hypothermia: It is loss of body heat. Normal body temperature is 37°C. Hypothermia can set in when the core body temperature drops below 31.7°C.

Immunity: not liable to danger of infection or a disease. One who is rendered immune from a disease by injecting disease germs, or their poisons.

Immunotherapy: or harnessing the patients' immunisation defence against a disease is the technique being lately tried in the treatment of diseases so far considered incurable *e.g.*, cancer.

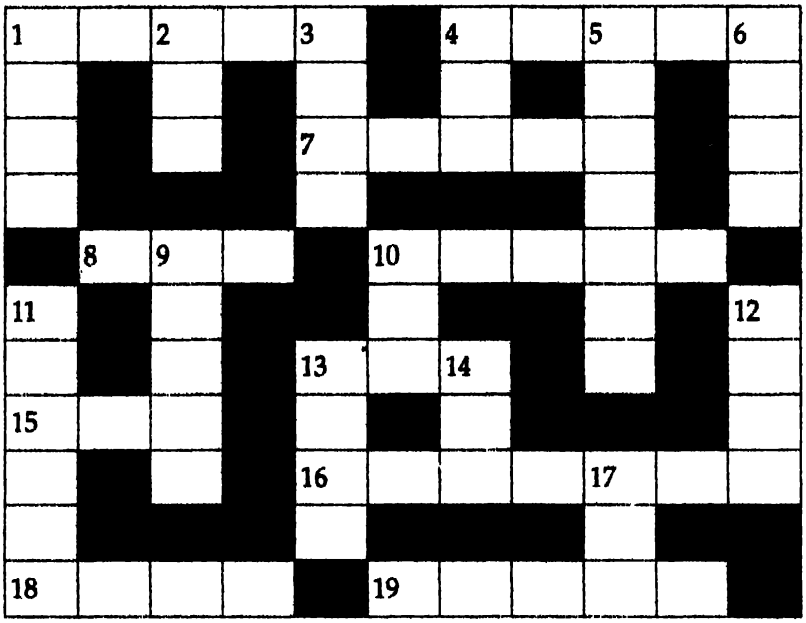
Infectious disease: caused by entrance of some disease germ into the body *e.g.*, cholera, smallpox, plague etc.

Injection: forcing a fluid into a vessel or cavity or under the skin.

Inoculation: either a very weak strain of the germ or a solution of dead germs is injected and the body produces its own immunity against them.

Insulin: a clear colourless liquid, an extract of the active principle of the internal secretion of the pancreas of slaughtered animals, used in the treatment of diabetes.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CROSSWORD NO. 14



ACROSS

1. Points of zero displacement in a system of standing waves (5).
4. The glowing mass of gas produced during combustion (5).
7. In data processing, the systematic scheme that defines the interactions of the physical entities representing data (5).
8. A silvery-white metal that is soft, malleable and ductile (3).
10. A heavenly body, moving under the attraction of sun in an eccentric orbit (5).
13. The characteristic of a colour that is determined by its wavelength (3).
15. Various dark viscous organic materials (3).
16. A brownish-black natural deposit resembling coal (7).
18. Prefix denoting a thousand million (4).
19. This gas is formed when oxygen or air is subjected to a silent electric discharge. It is also used for purifying air and water (5).

DOWN

1. A star that ejects a small part of its material in the form of a gas cloud (4).
2. Abbreviated name of long thread-like molecules found in chromosomes (1, 1, 1).
3. A chemical compound formed when the hydrogen of an acid has been replaced by a metal (4).
4. The effect caused by the condensation of water vapour upon particles of dust (3).
5. The predecessor of scientific chemistry (7).
6. The effect produced when sound or other radiation is reflected on meeting a solid obstacle (4).
9. Helium, neon, argon, xenon are known as ____ gases (5).
10. Abbreviation of the heart of any computer that processes input information and produces output information (1, 1, 1).
11. The determination of the age of mineral, fossil or wooden objects by measuring their radioactivity (6).
12. The basic SI unit of amount of substance (4).
13. A luminous ring sometimes observed surrounding the Sun or the Moon (4).
14. A unit of work or energy in c.g.s. system of units (3).
17. An electrically charged atom or group of atoms.

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 14 will appear in July '94 issue)

Answers to Crossword No. 13

Across: 1. Marco 5. K-2 6. Abul 7. Roots 8. Zen 9. Iron 11. Iris 15. Indore 16. Amman 18. Opera 21. Tin 22. C.F.C. 23. Andes.

Down: 1. Marx 2. Rio 3. Oasis 4. Judo 5. Kiev 10. Nadir 12. Ramanuj 13. Leo 14. Baltic 17. Nomad 19. Etna 20. Acid.

Guilt : Auto-Toxication

GUILT is a state of having done wrong. It is also linked with what one may consider "sin" or "sinfulness". In a purely mundane form, it is associated with breaking law and hence liable for punishment. Freedom from guilt implies innocence.

Absence of innocence tinges the feeling with some shade of wickedness and the person feels burdened with an unworthy feeling which lowers him in his own estimation.

Guilt is usually connected with the past. Hence, it is useless because the past can neither be undone nor brooding about it can erase it. It serves only one purpose: it keeps you emotionally and mentally immobilized because a host of ghostly thoughts haunt you. Guilt grooms grief.

There are two basic ways in which guilt gets a hold on your emotional make-up. First, it is a left-over of responses learned in childhood. Second, it is self-imposed in adult life for breaking a code of conduct the person professes to follow.

The second is more troublesome. The person is immobilized by his actions done in recent times. It converts him into an auto-toxicity producing mechanism. He "kills" himself from inside, at worst. At best, he becomes emotionally paralysed. He thinks it is "good" to feel "bad".

It is common but useless because it is the greatest waster of emotional energy. You drain yourself and reduce yourself to an empty cone.

The man who plays a generous host to emotional scorpions—guilt, pays a heavy price. He has poisonous stings inside him. What he does not realize is that guilt upon the conscience is like rust upon iron, and consumes it.

He subjects himself to the tyranny of guilt feelings. As a consequence, he converts himself into a guilt machine. He "manufactures" guilt, falls in love with it, and produces more lest the supply should run short.

Guilt is the very marrow of melancholy. A depressed and melancholy person is shrunken, half a human being. He can't face the world with confidence. Failure is writ large all over him.

This is how it happens. You are told of some "happening" in the past which puts you to shame. Or someone with a malicious mind reminds you of some unsavoury event. You think you are bad because you had done evil act.

Your guilt machine swings into action. The result? Your past clouds your present. You waste your emotional energy over something which is dead and should remain buried, without spoiling your present. Imaginary on real guilt makes a person perpetually shrinking and dodging from public observation.

Here are some basic reasons for your feeling guilty about things that you did or failed to do in the past.

By absorbing your present feeling guilty about something that has already taken place, you don't have to use that now moment in any kind of effective, self-enhancing way.

Very simply, like so many self-defeating behaviours, guilt is an avoidance technique for working on yourself in the present.

Thus you shift responsibility for what you are or are not now to what you were or were not in the past.

By shifting responsibility backward you not only avoid the hard work of changing yourself now but the attendant risks that go with change.

It is easier to immobilize yourself with guilt about the past than to take the hazardous path of growing in the present.

There is a tendency to believe that if you feel guilty enough, you will eventually be exonerated for having been bad.

Guilt can be a means of returning to the safety of childhood, a secure period when others made decisions for you and took care of you.

Rather than taking yourself in hand in the present, you rely on the values of others from your past. And once again the payoff is in being protected from having to take charge of your own life.

Guilt is a useful for transferring responsibility for your behaviour from yourself to others. It is easy to get infuriated at how you are being manipulated and to shift the focus for your guilt off yourself.

Often you can win the approval of others even when those others don't approve of your behaviour by feeling guilt for that behaviour.

You may have done something out of line, but by feeling guilt you are showing that you know the proper way to behave, and are making an attempt to fit in.

Guilt is a way to win pity from others. No matter that the desire for the pity is a clear indication of low self-esteem.

There are situations which demand a careful, objective study and then formulations for the future.

Regret, for example. We regret, at times, some conduct, some actions and then vow not to repeat them. This simply means we have learnt to distinguish regret from guilt. In other words, we have turned regrets into rewards.

The difference between regret and guilt is that the latter prevents you from taking action in the present. While cashing in on your past mistakes is healthy and mark of a positive personality.

Wallowing in the cesspool of morbidity, guilt and neurosis is the

sign of a disintegrated personality. Guilt is self-generating. It is largely a spillover from the past, near or distant. It stems from rigid moral, social, ethical standards imposed on one. As we grow, we break some of these impositions. We are scolded, reprimanded and even "tormented" for our unbecoming conduct. This leaves a scar on our personality.

Guilt surfaces from time to time, making one feel miserable and inadequate. It is imposed by the individual mostly for an action which society or he disapproves, according to the dictates of the conscience.

It is auto-toxication. You can spend all your life nursing your guilt feelings but nothing ever comes out of it except depression. It is a futile attempt to hug onto the dead past, to chase the moribund.

Ours is essentially a sex suppressed, "puritanical" society of which the greatest hall-mark is double standards and hypocrisy. Anything full of "fun", is at once suspect. You are dubbed "immoral".

The area where guilt flourishes best in our society is in the realm of sex. We have already seen how parents engender guilt in children for sexual acts or thoughts. Adults feel no less guilt about matters of sex. People sneak into porno films so that others won't know how bad they've been. Some people can't admit to enjoying sex and often feel guilty for even thinking about it.

Sexual fantasies are also effective guilt producers. Many feel bad about having such thoughts and deny their existence even in private.

This is only a brief listing of the cultural influences that conspire to help you choose guilt. Now let's take a look at the psychological payoffs for feeling guilt. Keep in mind that whatever the dividend, it is bound to be self-defeating.

In other words, do not be swayed by such thinking. Clean, healthy fun which does not injure others, need not create a guilt-complex in you. It is your right to please yourself provided you do not cross the limits of decency. Or voilate social and moral norms.

Such a conduct requires discipline which you have to impart to your own self. You can train yourself to relish certain pleasures without sinking into the pool of guilt feelings.

A responsible person does something which neatly fits into the value system without breaching the moral and social value system. This does not result in guilt feelings.

If, on the other hand, you act in a way which is repugnant to your own conscience, you are free to eliminate such action from your conduct. Be straight and act fast.

Harish was given to lying and consequent remorse. He gave up the habit saying, "It is foolish trying to hide in a fog".

Lying comes basically from a feeling of cowardice. To give up the habit, you need moral courage which raises you in your estimation.

You need not take yourself on a kind of neurotic safari through the terrain of your own inner being.

Neurotic trips into the terrain of your mind will not help. The more you journey into this terrain, the more depressed you find yourself. You adopt an attitude in which guilt nursing becomes its own reward.

Feel genuinely sorry for the wrong done and be done with it. If you put yourself in a mental prison, you become the warden as well as the inmate.

Guilt is a self-defeating emotion. If you want to free yourself from its toxic effects, here are some suggestions.

Forget the past. You never change it by brooding. Instead learn from your past aberrations. Our wisdom comes from our experience but our experience comes from our follies. Hence follies lead to practical wisdom. Let this sink in your mind.

Pin-point what pricks your conscience. Pushing it under the carpet does not solve your problem. Face it.

Self-approval is of utmost importance. Accept yourself, including your minus points. Even then you are a unique person.

Adopt your own value systems. They are your anchors. Live by them. You will find the need to feel guilty less and less. Be true to your own self.

Approval of others should be incidental, not the substance on which your life should depend.

Do not let vague feelings of guilt haunt you unnecessarily. Have a clear picture of the actions that result in guilt.

Do not take refuge in: I am very sentimental. Sentimentalism is emotional sloppiness. Be rational.

Being to accept certain things about yourself that you've chosen but which others may dislike. Thus, if your parents, boss or even spouse, take a stand against some of your behaviour, you can see that as natural.

Keep a diary and write down any guilty moments, noting precisely when, why, and with whom it occurs, and what you are avoiding in the present with this agonizing over the past. It will provide insights into your particular guilt.

Assess the real consequences of your behaviour. Rather than looking for a mystical feeling to determine yes's and no's in your life, determine whether the results of your actions are pleasing and productive for you.

Teach those in your life who attempt to manipulate you with guilt that you are perfectly capable of handling the disappointments. Once you de-fuse the guilt, the emotional control over you and the possibility of manipulation are reduced.

List all the phony values and resolve to live up to a code of ethics that is self-determined, not one that has been imposed by others.

Straighten your spiritual, emotional and mental life. It is like setting your own accounts. Guilt lurks in the shadows of your own mind.

Look into a pool of water. You see yourself. This is neurotics way you can also see the sky reflected in it. It depends on you. Widen your vision. Step out of the narrow prison of the self.

This toxicity fouls your emotional stream. It is not a trait of a healthy, positive personality. Examine the gamut of your emotions. Identify the guilt zones in your personality. Spring-clean your mind. A guilty person is his own "hangman".

Improve Your Word Power

1. **appraise:** (*a*) punish (*b*) assess (*c*) reward (*d*) ignore.

2. **buttress:** (*a*) condemn (*b*) condone (*c*) support (*d*) condole.

3. **cynosure:** (*a*) focus (*b*) bottom (*c*) height (*d*) desire.

4. **deracination:** (*a*) discussion (*b*) corruption (*c*) bitterness (*d*) destruction.

5. **eugenics:** (*a*) improving (human population) (*b*) preventing (pollution) (*c*) planting (trees) (*d*) widening (roads).

6. **foil:** (*a*) improve (*b*) spoil (*c*) frustrate (*d*) glorify.

7. **gaffe:** (*a*) laughter (*b*) blunder (*c*) appreciation (*d*) virtue.

8. **hunky-dory:** (*a*) poor (*b*) excellent (*c*) ugly (*d*) disorderly.

9. **imperious:** (*a*) royal (*b*) popular (*c*) proud (*d*) humble.

10. **jolt (N):** (*a*) success (*b*) influence (*c*) shock (*d*) inspiration.

11. **lackey:** (*a*) servant (*b*) master (*c*) pioneer (*d*) guide.

12. **nullify:** (*a*) cancel (*b*) bury (*c*) burn (*d*) drown.

13. **officious:** (*a*) indifferent (*b*) passionate (*c*) romantic (*d*) bossy.

14. **paean:** (*a*) procession (victory) (*b*) song (ptaise) (*c*) depression (economic) (*d*) trial (murder).

15. **quern:** (*a*) hand-pump (*b*) tube-well (*c*) hand-mill (*d*) spinning-wheel.

16. **rescind:** (*a*) cancel (*b*) injure (*c*) operate (*d*) perform.

17. **sybaritic:** (*a*) complex (*b*) simple (*c*) natural (*d*) luxurious.

18. **tenacious:** (*a*) thin (*b*) thick (*c*) resolute (*d*) unreliable.

19. **uncouth:** (*a*) polite (*b*) rough (*c*) cultured (*d*) timely.

20. **whiz-kid:** (*a*) successful (quickly) (*b*) angry (suddenly) (*c*) helpful (always) (*d*) gifted (naturally).

ANSWERS

1. **appraise:** (*b*) assess, evaluate.

—There is still no fool-proof mechanism to *appraise* a student's performance in the examination.

2. **buttress:** (*c*) support, strengthen.

—More subsidies/grants are needed to *buttress* the cottage and hand-loom industries in India.

3. **cynosure:** (*a*) focus, centre.

—In the reception (party), the newly-wed couple was the cynosure of cameras as well as the guests.

4. **deracination:** (*d*) destruction, removal, obliteration.

—The former British Prime Minister proved that reformism did not inevitably lead to *deracination* of established values/systems.

5. **eugenics:** (*a*) improving (human population).

—Chinese new law for birth control is being described by its critics a throwback to the Nazi *eugenics* adopted by Hitler.

6. **foil:** (*c*) frustrate, thwart.

—Timely action by the security forces *foiled* the attempts of subversives to create riots in the city.

7. **gaffe:** (*b*) blunder, indiscreet (remark/act).

—Under the influence of liquor, he did not realise what a *gaffe* he had made.

8. **hunky-dory:** (*b*) excellent.

—In the very first attempt, the amateur artist gave a *hunky-dory* performance on the stage.

9. **imperious:** (*c*) proud, arrogant, domineering.

—Kings and despots under monarchy were known more for their *imperious* looks than for their gentle outlook.

10. **jolt (N):** (*c*) surprise, shock.

—The news of the accident gave her an unpleasant *jolt* or quite a jolt.

11. **lackey:** (*a*) servant, fool-man.

—The singer was surrounded by the usual crowd of *lackeys* and hangers-on.

12. **nullify:** (*a*) cancel, counteract.

—Government has taken a number of steps to *nullify* the mischievous propaganda unleashed by Pakistan on Kashmir.

13. **officious:** (*d*) bossy, interfering.

—To our great annoyance, we were tired of being pushed around by *officious* civil servants.

14. **paean:** (*b*) song (praise).

—Quite naturally we tend to sing *paeans* of praise of those who become successful in life.

15. **quern:** (*c*) hand-mill (for grinding corn).

—His poetry has a distinct native flavour of maize fields, bare cots, hearths, *querns* and mud-plastered walls.

16. **rescind:** (*a*) cancel, annul.

—Despite his best efforts/contacts, he failed to get his transfer orders *rescinded*.

17. **sybaritic:** (*d*) luxurious, comfortable.

—In developing countries golf grounds are viewed as symbols of *sybaritic* splendour detrimental to bio-diversity and ethnic pride.

18. **tenacious:** (*c*) resolute, determined.

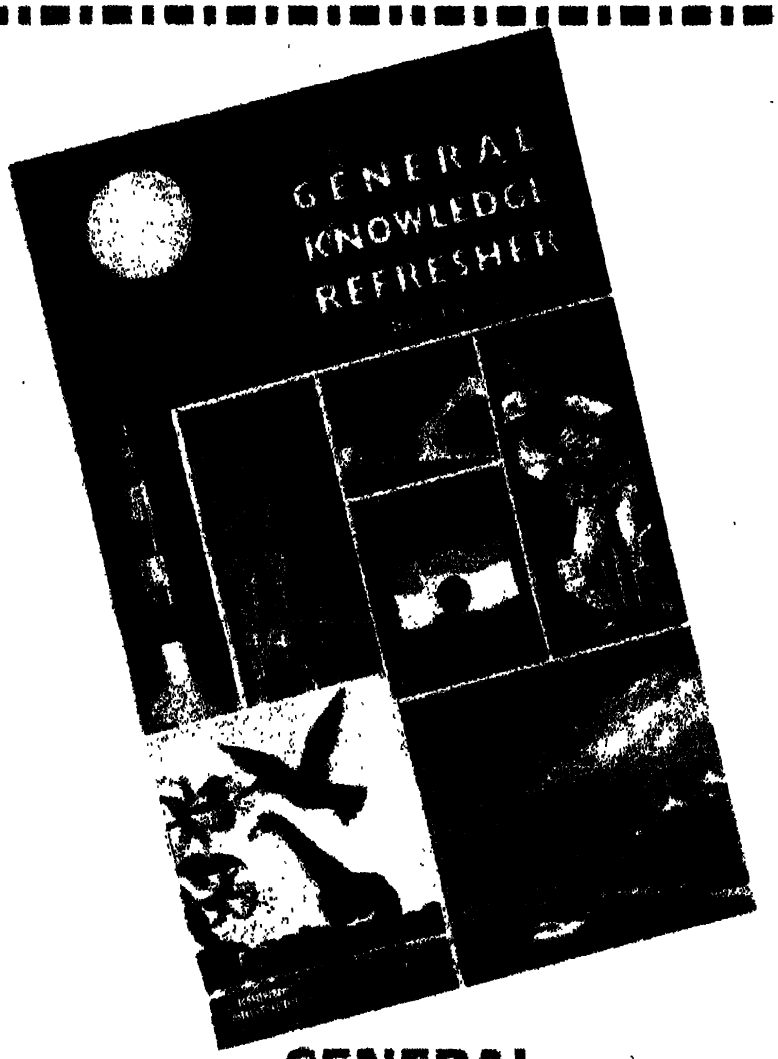
—As one people, India is *tenacious* enough to face the challenges created by her immediate neighbour.

19. **uncouth:** (*b*) rough, awkward, ill-mannered.

—For his *uncouth* behaviour in the party, my friend was asked to leave the scene.

20. **whiz-kid:** (*a*) successful (quickly).

—The present-day professionals are a fine example of those who are *whiz-kids* in the real sense.



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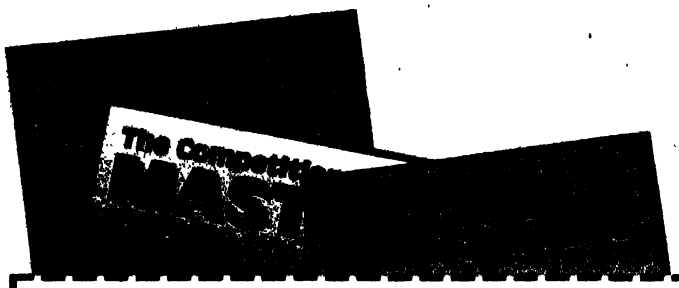

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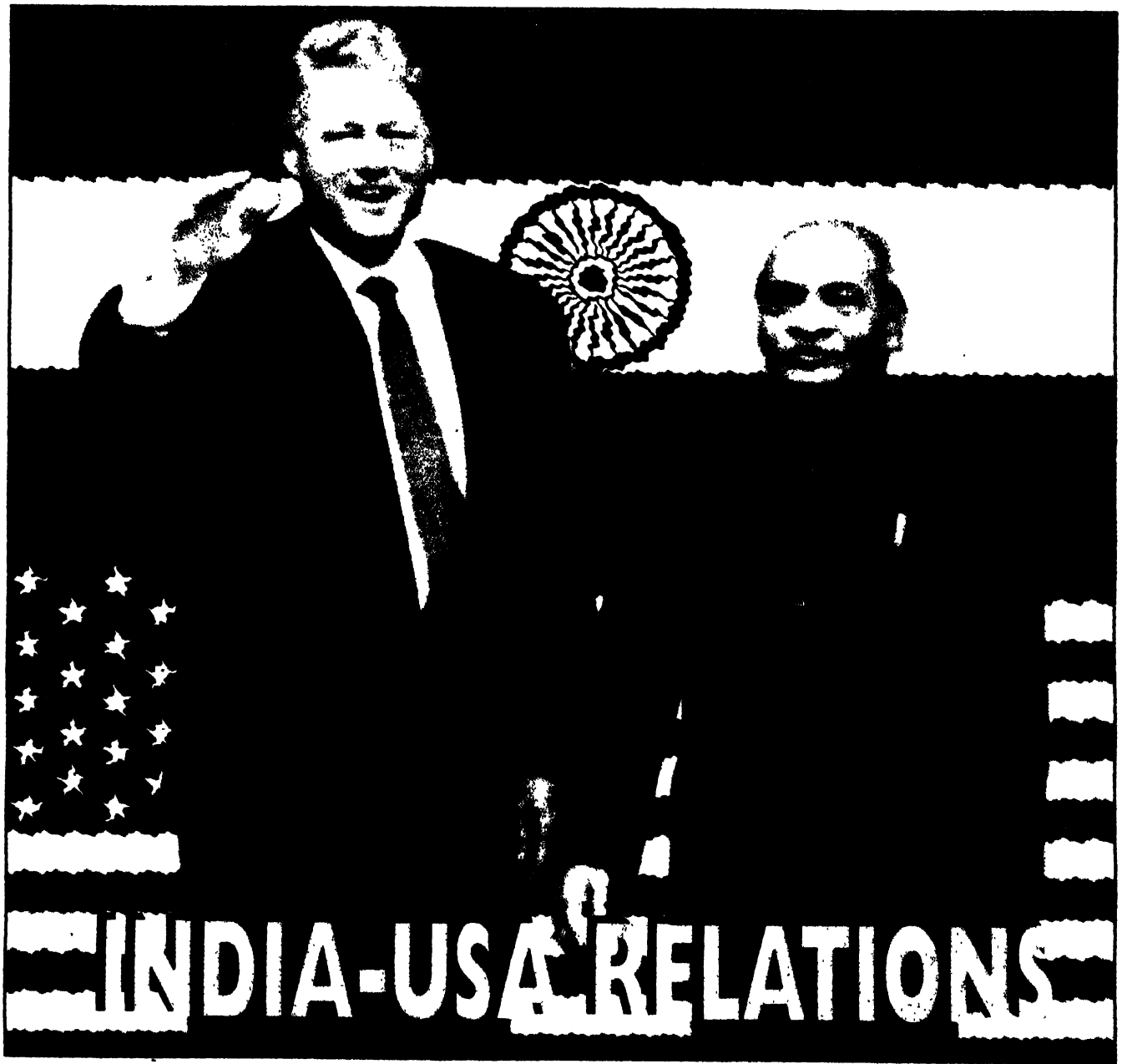

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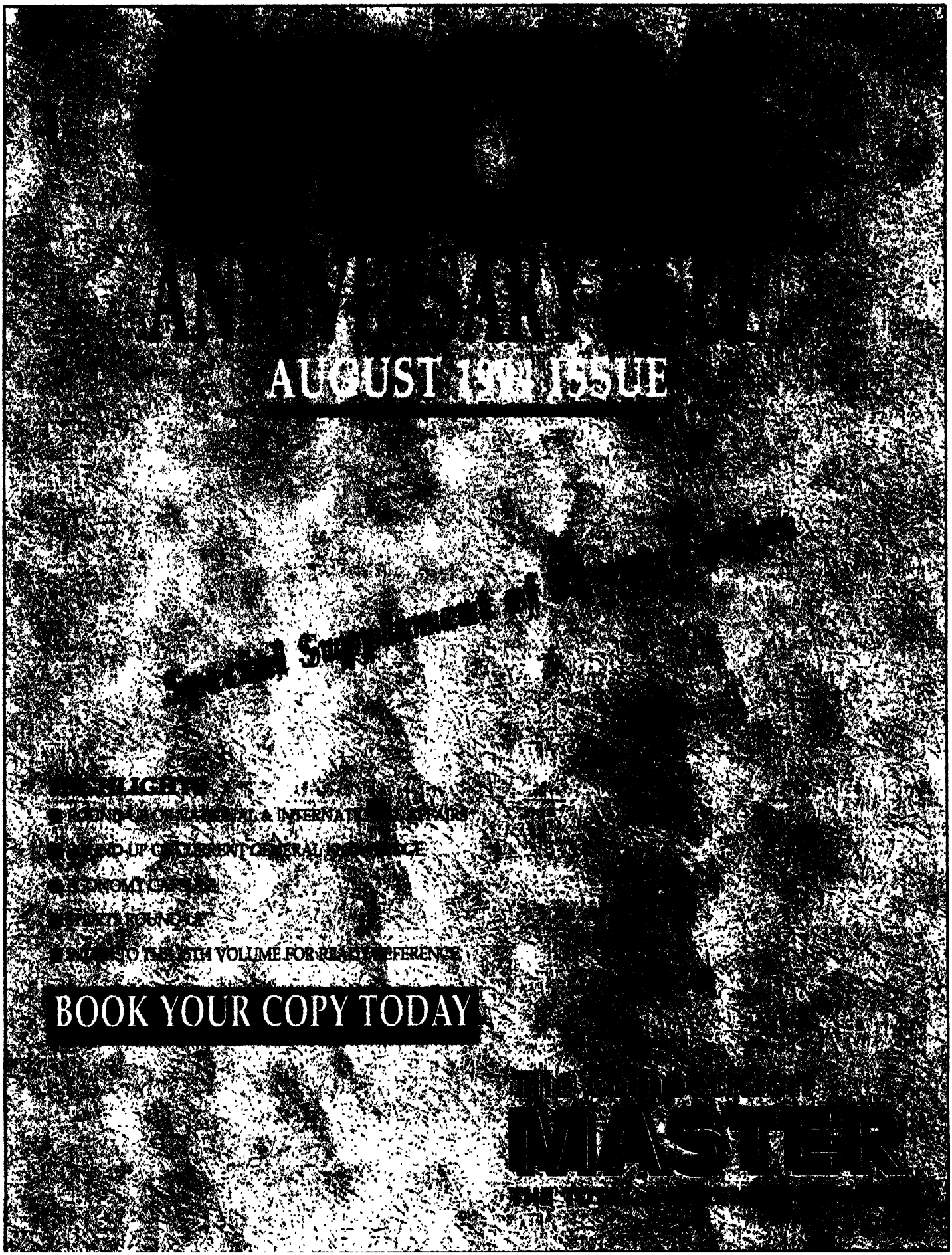
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[redacted]

[redacted] allied in [redacted] activity was unwarranted, not [redacted] leaders of the [redacted] action as the latter took a position whatever the intensity of his feelings about a [redacted] decision. Joining a "dharna" against the administration, even though formally and for a few [redacted] does involve the question of dignity and propriety. As some critics have said, the protest could have been extended to take the shape of other demonstrations against official policies. These could create awkward situations which are best avoided.

The second unusual event was reported from Patna where the Director of the Institute of Law asked the law examinees on May 13 to collect question papers and answer-sheets from his office and submit them at their convenience—at any time they chose. The swelling crowd and the utter chaos that prevailed made a mockery of the examination systems. Since there was a shortage of the question papers, the candidates jostled with one another to snatch them.

No official statement was issued to explain the situation and, so far as is known, no alternate arrangements were made to cancel the paper and hold the test in a regular manner. All this speaks poorly of the entire examination branch of the concerned department. Surely, it is necessary to avoid repetition of such unfortunate events.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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READERS' FORUM

SOUTH AFRICA

While South Africa has been able to say goodbye to the policy of Apartheid, this does not mean that all its problems have been solved. The fear of a showdown between the Xhosa and the Zulu communities as well as between the Indians and blacks and blacks and whites still haunt the infant democracy.

History is witness to the fact that when the struggle for a cause is over, the selfish interests of leaders start asserting themselves. There can be no guarantee to the fact that this will not happen in South Africa. However, as long as Mr Mandela is there to guide South Africa, one can expect a peaceful march towards progress and development.

Saumitra Mohan
Patna

Indeed a new era has begun in South Africa! But, re-building the new South Africa will be even more difficult than rooting out the system of Apartheid. The centuries old wounds and animosities have not been wiped-out. The situation has to be handled very delicately and with lots of perseverance. Otherwise we might see in South Africa what we are seeing today in Rwanda, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

S.N. Basu
Shillong

CASTE, RELIGION AND POLITICS

It is high time the people realise that for a nation to survive in today's competitive world, it must be economically well off. And, economic prosperity is possible only if peace prevails. Peace would be possible if there are not communal feelings. The majority community should respect the feelings of minorities and minority communities should ensure that they do nothing outside the purview of the Indian Constitution, to get their demands fulfilled. Religion should be made a stage for development and not a grave of development.

Qamar Javed
New Delhi

There has been lots of talk going on to amend the electoral laws and the Constitution to separate religion from politics. I would like to say that no law can solve this problem. Our polity and politicians will have to become sincere and ensure that they do not use religion and caste. The electorate, on its part, should reject all those who use caste and religion for their own selfish motives. The political parties also have a very big role to play. They should expell all those leaders who use caste and religion in politics. Only these actions and not laws can prevent use of caste and religion in politics and save India from the horrors of polarisation of the society and communal riots.

A. Raman
Coimbatore

Unless the quality of politicians changes, much can't be expected. India today needs Tilaks, Gandhis, Subhash Chander Boses to save her from the dirty politics of caste and religion. But, since none are to be found in today's polity, the youth of India has to awaken from its slumber and launch a frontal attack on casteism and religious fundamentalism.

J.N. Mishra
Lucknow

INDIA AND NPT

All Indians should unitedly support the government's decision, not to sign the NPT till it is applicable to all the countries, developed as well as developing.

India's capacity to produce nuclear weapons has forced the developed world, particularly USA, to debate on the issue of producing nuclear weapons. India can effectively use this position to force USA and other developed nations to strive to achieve total elimination of nuclear weapons—from the face of the earth.

Biswajit Roy
Birbhum, West Bengal

CRIME-POLITICS NEXUS

The mixture of crime with politics had created hell in many Latin American countries like Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, etc. India should learn a lesson from this. The nexus between crime and politics in India is still at a very infant stage. If it is not controlled now there is no doubt that India will also find itself in similar position as that of the Latin American countries—and very soon.

C.R. Ramchandran
Madras

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The recent moves by the government to give teeth to the Panchayati Raj system are welcome. It is hoped that this would help to make democracy stronger and also keep in the better development at the village/city level.

Manish Ahuja
Jamshedpur

The Panchayati Raj system should have been implemented in its true spirit long time ago. Anyway, though late, the steps taken by the government to give Constitutional backing to the Panchayati Raj system are welcome. These will go a long way to strengthen our democracy at the grassroots level.

Pankaj Garg
Ahmedabad

CM FEATURES

I feel proud to say that I have been a regular reader of CM since 1979. My suggestion is to start a new feature in which the readers can get answers to their queries.

Bikash Roy
Farakka

I am glad to inform you that CM has helped me to succeed in becoming a Bank Officer. Many thanks for providing so much valuable material.

Kedarnath Bauri
Adoni, Andhra Pradesh

CM is indeed a complete a comprehensive magazine to help students prepare for competitive examinations. Please publish some material of career in Indian Navy.

Shilpi Sood
Ludhiana

Thank you for your History Revision Special feature in June '94 issue. All the important historical events have indeed been covered very precisely.

Babu Das
Dutlapukur, West Bengal

Thank you for a complete background on South Africa and Panchayati Raj system. CM is the only magazine that presents all the relevant material on current affairs in a very comprehensive yet detailed manner.

Rajiv Kapoor
New Delhi

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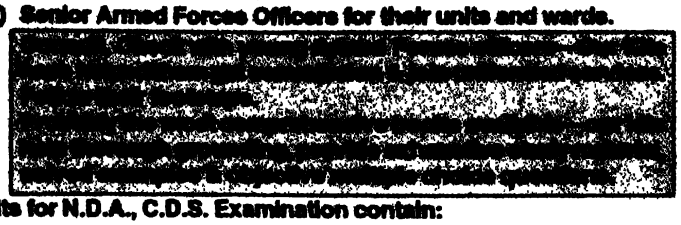

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Point Counterpoint

Through the successful firing of the 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile on June 4 and 5 as part of user trials prior to its induction into the armed forces, India has displayed courage as well as tell-tale technical capacity. The launch has shown that the country is not prepared to be cowed down to abandon its vital missile programme under any external pressure. The series of missile tests are to continue regardless of the stiff opposition by the US administration and Pakistan which has joined its mentor in this regard and also on several other issues.

It may be recalled that a few days ago the American ambassador-designate, Mr Frank Wisner, cautioned the Indian authorities that the proposed 'Prithvi' test might have serious consequences and set off adverse reactions, including a spin-off in other countries. Pakistan President Farooq Leghari, in an interview on June 2, echoing the Washington line, stated that "India's clandestine weapons programme" would threaten peace in the Asian continent, specially in the Central Asian republics, and trigger an arms race "on an unprecedented scale". The threats were of course baseless and unwarranted.

India has every justification for holding the missile and other tests because of the provocations by Washington and Islamabad both of which, along which some other countries, are squarely guilty of starting an arms tussle. India has only reacted to the dangerous moves made by these external sources which, in the pursuance of their selfish interests, have endangered our security and stability.

The stark reality has always to be kept in mind so far as this country's security is concerned. The USA has been crying wolf in respect of 'Prithvi', which has done India proud and given us a much-needed shield for protection, but the Washington leaders calmly bypass the fact that their country possesses thousands of missiles, leaving others way behind.

As long as India was militarily weak and lacked impressive missiles, none of the western powers respected it or showed it much consideration. Now that this country has recorded some notable achievements in respect of modern weapons, which provide evidence of some battlefield strength, these powers have started issuing warnings of counter-measures. Dr Abdul Kalam, to whom goes full credit as the brain behind India's missile programme, said recently that respect in the international arena in today's world has to be earned through acquisition of military strength.

'Agni' and 'Prithvi' are achievements of Indian experts who have happily been given due encouragement at a crucial time despite the financial crunch in the acquisition of military hardware. The Prime Minister (who also holds the defence portfolio) has displayed adequate awareness of the armed forces' urgent requirements and has assured the necessary funds for meeting all contingencies, whatever the odds. So the country is getting well set for countering the multi-faceted challenges from hostile forces stationed dangerously close to its borders. As for the new missile 'Prithvi's' feat, the small-scale weapon is being inducted into the Indian army since it has convincingly established its utility.

It is some relief that with its range of 150 to 250 km, 'Prithvi' does not attract the embargoes imposed by the multilateral missile technology regime (MTCR). To describe it as "a weapon of terror", as some Americans have done, is absurd. 'Prithvi' is more accurate than 'Patriot' and 'Scud' which turned out to be costly failures for the West in the Gulf War. Since 'Prithvi' costs much less than its western counterparts and is also economical, it suits India from many points of view. It is indigenous and does not rely on foreign spares and experts. The 'Prithvi'-'Agni' series can counter USA's F-16; so Benazir Bhutto envisages another counter-weapon in the near future besides the Pakistani Hatf series which have Amritsar, Jullundur and several other towns within their range. It is bound to be more expensive and more sophisticated. How long will this point-counterpoint game continue and at what cost? This is a highly disconcerting thought for peace-lovers in this sensitive sub-continent.

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Supreme Court : People's Saviour

Through several trail-blazing verdicts the Supreme Court has benefited and ensured relief to countless people who had been hit hard and were continually suffering as a result of excesses and gross misuse of authority by greedy or power-obsessed person. In this process of judicial activism the country's highest tribunal has not hesitated to adopt a broad, enlightened outlook and taken to task the guilty officials. The Supreme Court has undeniably acted as the people's saviour. India's apex tribunal has even exceeded the range of subjects dealt with by the U.S. Supreme Court whose authority remains unquestioned.

LORD Bryce, the famous British jurist and author, aptly observed that there is no better test of the excellence of a government than the efficiency of its judicial system. The judiciary, especially its highest rung (the Supreme Court in India and its counterpart in the U.S.A.) is a special type of judicial tribunal and a dependable guardian of the basic rights of men, women and children. Constituted under Article 124 of the Indian Constitution, it protects these rights, enumerated in detail in the Constitution, against all types of encroachments by individuals and organisations, notably the State which acts through the Government and its functionaries at various levels, high and low. "If the law be dishonestly administered, Bryce wrote, the salt loses its flavour; if it is weakly and fitfully enforced, the guarantees of order fail .... if the lamp of justice goes out in darkness, how great is that darkness!"

A highly deplorable feature of post-independence India is the increasing number of injustices being done in many spheres—social, economic and political. It is the capricious interpretation of law that poses a serious danger. Maladministration leads to unrest and worse. The consequent frustration, cruelty and denial of fair play are indeed disconcerting. The Supreme Court redresses some of the grave injustices, but it cannot intervene in every arena of activity. Many injustices remain unredressed; what is more, countless perpetrators of wrongs go unpunished. Of course the Court has to be completely impartial and independent.

Social Justice: An assessment of the role of the judiciary in India as an instrument of social and economic justice should be preceded by an examination of the nature of judicial functions and their potential for ushering in socio-economic justice. Apart from resolving disputes, the courts today have a much larger role to play in a capitalist or socialist, western or eastern, developed or developing society.

The courts determine the validity of laws, the legitimacy of the exercise of executive powers and the balance of interests to be maintained amidst conflicting factors.

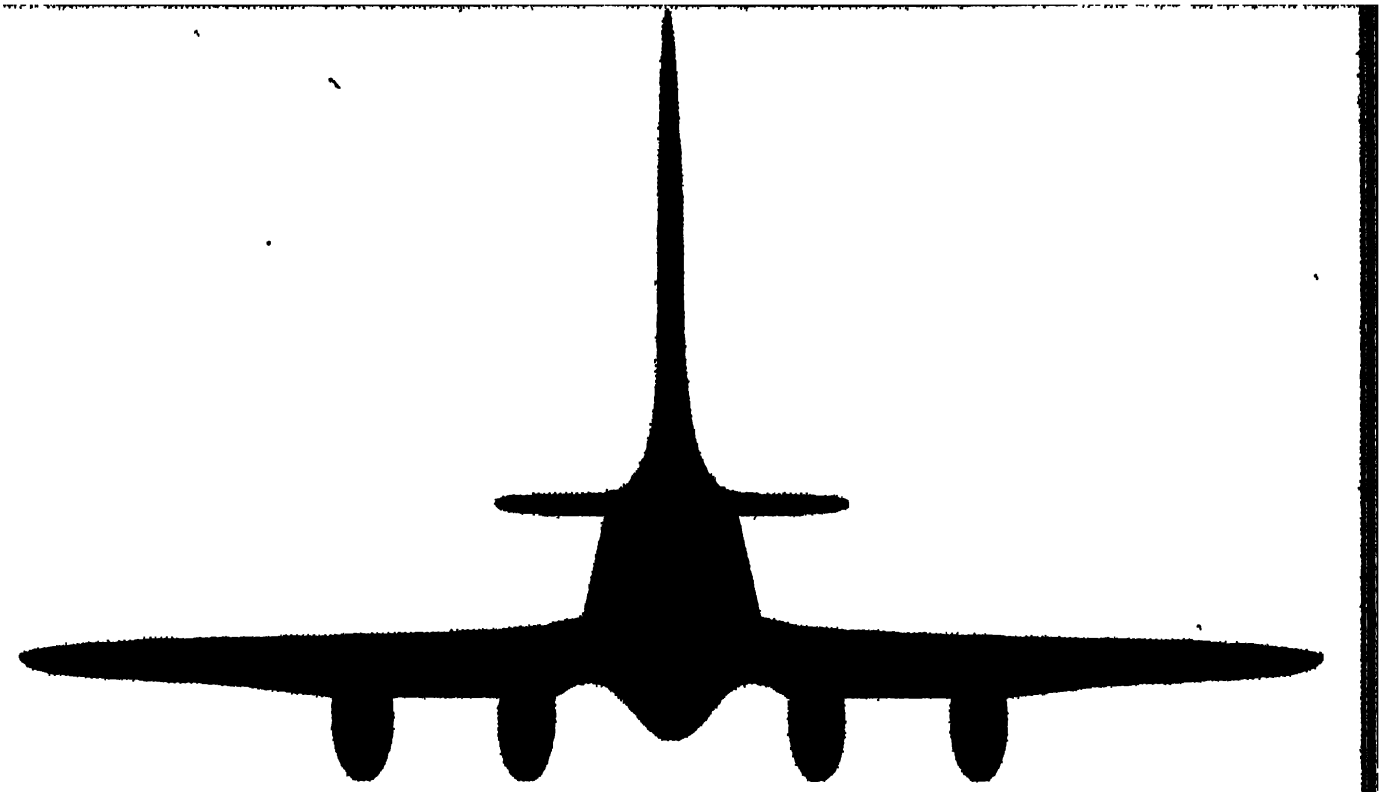
The notions that the courts only interpret the existing laws and that they do not create laws are no longer accepted. After assessing the various aspects of judicial functioning, it is not difficult to accept the truth that the judiciary can be an important factor. Right-thinking people and those belonging to the legal profession are obliged to think afresh and act differently for ensuring social justice expeditiously and efficiently. Combination of judicial awareness, judicial activism, judicial creativity and judicial commitment with socialist principles can help the cause of socio-economic justice.

In fact an important aspect of the working of the Indian judicial system is the sustained effort to promote social justice. The Preamble to the Constitution recognises it and a series of judgements fully reflected it. Mr Krishna Iyer, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, said recently that the judges who did not think of social justice lacked the right approach.

Judicial Activism: In recent years, public interest litigation has broadened the sphere of judicial activity. Many happy precedents have been set. Anyone can bring a disputed issue, a public grievance or any other such matter, direct to the notice of the Supreme Court, merely by writing a post-card. The wide variety of problems tackled by the Supreme Court and the High Courts through public interest litigation in recent times is impressive. Bonded labour, displacement of tribals, child adoption and ecological threats are among these. This spurt in judicial activism has raised the question how far the court can lay down guidelines and direct the executive to act in a particular way. There is no doubt that the judiciary at times enters fields which belong to the executive and the legislature.

In an interesting and instructive case the Supreme Court asserted that the tribals had the right to roads for communication and denial of that right would be denial of the life as understood in its richness and fullness by the ambit of the Constitution. So society had a constitutional obligation to provide roads to such needy people.

The Supreme Court has toned down the harsh features of the Anti-terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act; it has brought Article 356 under partial judicial scrutiny; it



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has ensured the right place for secularism in the State policy and restricted the police's power to arrest people indiscriminately. The court has brought relief in many other cases and earned the confidence and goodwill of the people. The courts' verdicts in public interest litigation touched upon the limits of judicial activism in one case. A railway commuter asked the Supreme Court to appoint a committee to enquire into train accidents. The court rejected the request, observing that it was not prudent to pass orders "where availability of resources had a material bearing on policy regarding priorities and expertise was very much in issue".

In the well-known bonded labour case, Justice Pathak observed that though the division of powers among the three wings of the State is not precisely demarcated, there is general acknowledgement of its limits and these should be observed. The cases broadly laid down how far judicial activism can go

The Supreme Court has stepped in several times in recent months to prevent fraudulent practices and decisions and has thus saved thousands of people from injustices and hardships. Disregard of merit and gross nepotism in appointments to various posts have reached scandalous proportions in certain States, especially Bihar and U.P. On May 12 this year the Court set aside the appointment of 96 inspectors in the Haryana Excise and Taxation Department, six years after they were appointed in the posts after a Central Bureau of Investigation probe ordered by the court in 1991 held members of the selection board, including the then Public Works Department Minister, Mr Anand Singh Dangi, and a former Minister of the O.P. Chautala ministry of irregularities and fraud.

In a significant 20-page judgement, a Division Bench of the court directed the State government to launch necessary prosecutions against all concerned, however high or low they may be in the hierarchy, of officialdom. The State government would also do well to grant the necessary sanctions without undue delay, the judges said. The court also imposed a fine of Rs 10,000 on each of the four respondents, including Mr Dangi, making it clear that each member of the selection board shall pay out of his person and the same shall not be debited to the account of the State. Mr Dangi was chairman of the selection board but resigned later After the appointment of the new chairman on the next day a selection list for the posts in question was finalised. The court, which considered the CBI report, held that having regard to the conclusions of grave irregularities including fake and ghost interviews, fabrication of records, forgery, action at the behest of higher-ups, ministerial interference and favouritism, the "irresistible conclusion was that fraud had reached its crescendo".

The court said the story did not end there. Out of the "selection list", secret communications had been sent to the candidates. Selections were made without medical test or verification of antecedents. All answer-sheets and tabulation sheets had been destroyed; the allegations of the petitioners could not be ascertained. Referring to the CBI report, the court said the then State Minister had interfered with the appointments

Scores of appointments and selections for various posts in the various States have been quashed by the Supreme Court during the past few years because of the alleged irregularities, including downright corruption. If the court had not applied the requisite correctives, the injustices would have remained unredressed.

Snub to Seshan: There have been cases of individuals occupying high and responsible positions who have become arrogant, autocratic, ruthless and even obnoxious in their behaviour even while seeking to promote the national interest and trying to eliminate corrupt practices. Possession of power and wide authority have gone to their heads. They urgently need corrective action by the higher authorities but somehow managed to escape deterrent action and continued to behave in an unpleasant manner. A notable example was Mr T.N. Seshan, the Chief Election Commissioner who, in his zeal to reform the country's faulty electoral system, exceeded the limits of dignified behaviour and virtually made a nuisance of himself.

While criticising almost everybody, Mr Seshan did not spare even the judiciary. That was indeed the limit and he was appropriately taken to task by the Supreme Court. The court chastised him for his efforts to usurp all powers of constitutional functionaries. As a commentator put it, Mr Seshan felt secure in the knowledge that he was irremovable except by impeachment (a complicated process for which the requisite majority was lacking in Parliament). It was the Supreme Court that ended the confrontationist course which the CEC had adopted.

While most people have implicit confidence in the judiciary and regard the Supreme Court as a true and unfailing guardian of their rights, there is a section, comprising lawyers and a few others who feel that since the judiciary is wholly nominated not elected, it is not representative as the legislature It is not representative of the various sections of the people and is hence not accountable to them. The courts, they feel, have taken up too much—and extensive work—covering fields that are, strictly speaking, not theirs They have usurped some of the legislature's powers too.

We should not, they argue, leave everything to the courts; judges are not trained to legislate In a way, judicial activism has been forced on the courts because of the motivated and ethically (and even legally) unfair actions. In this process the courts' own work has suffered (the thousands of pending cases at various levels are proof of this fact).

Education Sphere: The Supreme Court has also come to the rescue of the people whenever they are found to be facing difficulties in the arena of education—for instance, in getting

admissions to various professional colleges as a result of corrupt and other unfair practices, favouritism by the management, and other adverse factors.

Important Supreme Court verdicts have sometimes compelled the Central and State governments to issue orders designed to redress the wrongs done and introduce long overdue reforms. These have of course been welcomed by the people in general, except those groups which have misused their authority and have sought to make money by exploiting their positions. The latest instance in this field is the Central Administration's directive regarding capitation fee and admissions to colleges issued by the Union Human Resources Development Ministry on May 21, 1994. The obnoxious capitation fee has finally been abolished with the Centre framing new guidelines for admission to private professional colleges. A merit-based admission policy and a two-tier fee structure are the highlights of the new guidelines. The guidelines were proposed by the HRD ministry in pursuance of the Supreme Court's judgement on complaints made by the affected people on the basis of the malpractices followed by managements of private colleges.

Landmark Verdicts: Under the Constitution, Parliament is all-powerful and has wide powers to pass laws on numerous matters affecting the entire country. It has virtually unlimited powers to amend the Constitution. But the Supreme Court has effectively intervened on several occasions to ensure due observance of the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

The notorious, unforgettable Emergency of the Seventies showed that a popularly elected Parliament with a majority-backed powerful Prime Minister such as Mrs Indira Gandhi, can virtually take over the government and as an authority on legal matters (Mr Setalvad) put it, "convert a democracy into an autocracy". All that was necessary for this purpose was a pliant, obedient Parliament. Fortunately, the Supreme Court established itself as an independent authority with power to strike down ill-conceived, illegal measures taken by the misguided executive and the legislature at the instance of the party then in power. Decisions taken by Parliament to restore the then disqualified Prime Minister to her former position were deemed illegal. The apex court judges displayed exemplary courage and nullified the actions of the politicians taken after 1977.

Several opposition-run States were removed from office—an action that was ultimately challenged in the Supreme Court, which also pronounced on the validity of the Anti-defection enactment the provisions of which had been variously interpreted by the Speakers and other presiding officers of legislative chambers—Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and some State Assemblies.

In a notable judgement delivered on March 11, 1994, the Supreme Court dealt with substantive issues concerning the Constitution and Indian democracy. It stated that secularism is part of the basic structure of the Constitution, which cannot be altered by Parliament, but a parliamentary majority can define or clarify it at any time. This puts secularism on a par with representative democracy, Fundamental Rights and division of powers between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Earlier, in 1973 the Court's Constitution Bench gave a practical shape to the concept of secularism as a basic feature of the framework.

Prosecution of Chief Minister: Events early in April this year showed that even the Chief Minister of a State can be proceeded against judicially when he is believed to be guilty of a serious offence and that the Supreme Court is truly independent and makes no distinction of States. The latest instance was provided by the move for prosecution of the then Sikkim Chief Minister, Mr Nar Bahadur Bhandari on charges of corruption. The court held that withdrawal by the State Government of the sanction granted earlier for the purpose was not valid. The court's ruling on the validity of the impugned withdrawal of sanction was given in a significant judgement delivered by a Division Bench on March 29 (copies were made available several days later).

By the verdict the court allowed a public interest petition filed by a former Sikkim Chief Minister, Kazi Lhendup Dorji, under Article 32 of the Constitution.

On May 26, 1984, the CBI registered a case against him alleging that he, as a public servant, had acquired assets disproportionate to his known sources of income under the Prevention of Corruption Act (this is a familiar charge in this country). The CBI registered another case against Mr Bhandari and others in August 1984 under the same Act and the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged that by corrupt means, acting in league with others, they caused pecuniary advantage to certain private parties and corresponding loss to the State Government. There was also a charge of criminal conspiracy in awarding huge contracts to private parties. The court held that the truth should be judicially determined.

On May 13, 1994, two senior judicial officers from U.P. involved in circumventing the Supreme Court order to benefit a litigant were given an exceptional dressing down by the Chief Justice of India who indicated their prosecution following a vigilance enquiry into their conduct. As a result of their neglect of duty, a landowner had been running from pillar to post in order to get his house vacated. The court made a tell-tale observation which is applicable to many other cases of this type.

"I have no doubt", the judge said, "that some unmentionable things had happened in this case." The court did not accept the apologies offered by the judicial officers who had been directed to file their replies to the charge of disobedience of the apex court's order.

In some cases the Supreme Court also entertains complaints regarding encroachments on the States' powers

by the Central Government in the name of an international treaty. A really serious challenge to GATT (the controversial General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed by over 120 countries) is the suit filed by the three States—Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan—in the Supreme Court, thus raising a Constitutional issue permissible under the law. Two of the States alleged whitewashing by the ruling party at the Centre while repeatedly lauding the benefits of GATT. This effort was foiled by the petitioners who attached extracts from press reports which, as one party put it, "gave a bitter taste of the Dunkel pill". The reports removed the sugar coating put by the government on the proposals.

Privilege Issue: Cases relating to breach of privilege were also taken to the courts; some of them are still pending. The range of issues taken to the Supreme Court is indeed wide; what is more, this range is getting wider and wider as the days pass, thanks to the malafide actions by politicians and others.

Some new examples, which interest large sections of the people, are: whether foreign-owned newspapers can commence publication in India; whether Doordarshan has the power to block a private foreign TV company from transmitting the coverage of a sports event watched by large crowds of people. Actually, the Supreme Court judges have in several cases voiced and protected the sentiments and wishes of the people, thus breaking fresh ground and emerging as their champion. Some of these activities were never envisaged by the framers of the Constitution of India. But then, as has been rightly said, the founding fathers of the Republic never imagined that the Ministers at the Centre and in the States, not to mention the lawmarkers (whose number runs into hundreds) would misuse their powers, betray the trust put in them and make a terrible mess of things. The apex Court would have much less work to do if the Executive and the legislature do their duty faithfully. Besides, it has necessarily to march with the times and not remain chain bound.

Human Rights: Another eminently useful, and often vital, function performed by the Supreme Court is that of preventing violation of laws and basic human rights. Originally the higher courts in England and the U.S.A. did not have such functions, but gradually the courts felt that it was not necessary for private parties to wait until their rights are actually violated before they could appeal to the appropriate court for protection. If such persons had sufficient grounds to believe that attempts would be, or were likely to be, made to violate their rights, they could approach the courts which could thereupon issue orders prohibiting such attempts or at least restrain their commission until the rights of the parties were determined. That is very much like forestalling the "mischief". If the authority to which such orders are issued disobeys them, the courts have the power to punish such defaulters, high or low, for contempt. Such cases of punishment for contempt have not been uncommon. In fact legislation defining the powers of the courts to issue injunctions and award punishment for contempt has been enacted in many countries. In India cases of contempt occur every now and then; the possibility of getting punished by the Supreme Court for committing contempt is one of the guarantees that the judicial verdicts will be implemented by the officials and others concerned. Had this not been so, the probability would be that the court decisions would remain on record and the aggrieved persons would continue to suffer.

S.C. and Constitution: The Supreme Court is also the guardian of the Constitution, which is regarded as supreme and defines the jurisdiction of the various branches of government. Neither the Central Government nor the States—the constituent units of the federation—can pass legislation which is contrary to the prescriptions of the Constitution. So an agency is necessary for deciding whether a legislature has transgressed the provisions of the Constitution. Many such cases occur in a large country such as India.

The Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution and decide all cases of dispute and differences between the Government of India and one or more of the States on one side and any State or States on the other, or between two or more States. The US Supreme Court has also acquired such vast powers and now is the final arbiter in such disputes.

Then there is the allied question of civil liberties. With the establishment and expansion of the Welfare State the role of the Supreme Court—in fact of the judiciary as a whole—has become larger and more arduous. Now human rights have to be defined in the context of public purpose, social utility and personal and social development. A law may be ill-conceived, become out of date and a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has upheld and accepted several petitions on this ground.

A former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Gajendragadkar, while delivering the Feroze Gandhi Memorial lecture in New Delhi some time ago, observed: "If the judicature is the custodian of the fundamental rights of the citizens, it is also the interpreter of the socio-economic philosophy underlying the welfare laws."

After all, the Constitution is a living document meant to guarantee and promote the welfare of human beings. It must not be interpreted in a static manner or in a strictly dictionary sense—if the Constitution is to endure long, which indeed it must. It is clear that in the interpretation of laws and the Constitution the Supreme Court should have and exercise unfettered discretion. Happily, while deciding cases and interpreting the laws and the Constitution, the present Supreme Court judges have acted in a liberal, and generous spirit, keeping the people's cause and interests uppermost in mind.

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Rao-Clinton Summit: Policies Unchanged

No change was expected as a result of the Rao-Clinton summit in Washington, and none materialised. Proof of this assessment came on May 25 when the US administration urged India not to deploy the "Prithvi" missile and to consider what are described by the Americans as its "dangerous consequences". Mr Clinton's new diplomat, Mr Wisner, has gone to the extent of sounding a warning that the intended progress with the medium-range missile would lead to similar developments in other parts of the world.

FOR nearly an hour on May 19 India's Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and U.S. President Bill Clinton formally conferred in Washington, reviewed Indo-U.S. relations, reiterating their known positions without making any change in policies and postures. No pressures, subtle or overt, were exerted during Mr Rao's six-day sojourn to the U.S. which passed off without a hitch. None of the currently controversial issues were raised.

The basic problems affecting the Asian region remain unresolved. There was no surrender to, or compliance with, U.S. wishes on the vital nuclear issue, for instance, as was feared by certain sections of the people in this country. In fact, Mr Narasimha Rao had silenced the many vocal critics by making it clear that he would not make any change in India's policies on nuclear and other questions.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and helped to promote goodwill and understanding, particularly in the economic arena. In fact, the summit transacted more economic business and virtually skirted political hurdles.

The U.S. has recognised what has been evident for quite some time: India is one of the world's top emerging markets for goods. India is expected to gain substantially through larger American investment in industry and business. Mr Narasimha Rao rejected President Clinton's statement at the joint press conference on May 19 that Pakistan has reduced its support to terrorists in Kashmir. Mr Rao remarked dryly: "India knows better what is happening next door than the United States."

Mr Rao said his discussions with Mr Clinton were "extremely cordial and fruitful". "As mature democracies, we might differ on this or that issue but such differences are subsumed in the overall understanding that characterises our relationship." Mr Rao said he was "fully satisfied" with the visit and expressed confidence that the two countries are positioned for even greater mutually beneficial interaction in the years to come. One of the spectacular results of the visit was the U.S. acceptance, for the first time, of the Indian point of view that non-proliferation must eventually lead to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Hitherto the US has placed the permanent members of the Security Council, who are also the acknowledged nuclear powers, on a separate pedestal to whom elimination of weapons did not apply. Earlier, non-proliferation for the US meant only that none outside the permanent five members of the Security Council should possess weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The US is still thinking of regional non-proliferation as a step towards the eventual goal. However, the joint communique reduces the acerbities between the two countries on the issue. The communique praised India's courageous economic reforms and noted the enthusiastic response of the business communities in both countries.

The two leaders agreed to cooperate in search for solutions to global challenges posed by international terrorism and narcotics trafficking. They also agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan to resolve outstanding issues.

Call for New Partnership

CALLING for a new partnership between the two countries, the two leaders decided to expand the pace and scope of high-level exchanges on the full range of political, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues.

The U.S. and India have begun negotiations on a new extradition treaty and an agreement on renewable energy sources, which they hope to complete in the near future. They are also exploring a treaty on protecting bilateral investment.

The main points of the joint statement issued after the Rao-Clinton summit are: 1. The two leaders called for a new partnership between India and the U.S. 2. They agreed that democracy, respect for human rights, and economic liberalisation provide the best foundation for global stability and prosperity in the post-Cold War era. They promised to cooperate in the search for solutions

to global challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction. 3. The President and the Prime Minister agreed to expand the pace and scope of high-level exchanges on the full range of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues. 4. Both leaders noted with satisfaction their cooperation in support of UN peace-keeping operations, in particular in countries where forces of both countries have served. The leaders agreed to seek ways to expand their cooperation at the UN. They welcomed the progress in the West Asia peace process and hailed the recent elections in South Africa. 5. The two leaders agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan to resolve outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged in the Shimla agreement. 6. Mr Clinton and Mr Rao offered their strong support for efforts towards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and towards their progressive reduction, with the goal of elimination of such weapons, which are among the most pressing challenges to the security of States in the post-Cold War era. They discussed these challenges in both the global and regional contexts. 7. They pledged that their two governments would intensify their efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty and a verifiable ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons. 8. The two leaders welcomed the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round and pledged their governments would work to help the new World Trade Organisations (WTO) continue the process of expanding trade.

India and the U.S. signed six Memorandums of Understanding (MoU), relating to cooperation on a variety of issues including trade and commerce, technology transfer, and defence.

The two countries decided to revive the Indo-US Joint Commission of 1974, beginning with the revival of the sub-commission on trade and economy, establish regular foreign office consultations at various levels, review and update the MoU on technology, 1984 enhance and broaden cooperation at civil and services levels in defence, examine the possibility of setting up an Eminent Persons Group, and encourage the setting up of an Indo-US Business Partnership Initiative. The agreement to establish regular Foreign Office consultations at various levels is on the pattern of the working relationship that India has already established with Japan, Germany, U.K. and France, among other countries. India has accepted, in principle, the U.S. suggestion for a military-to-military cooperation to build mutual confidence, according to official U.S. sources. The cooperation in defence will be in the form of holding joint seminars, workshops, training facilities, observing military exercises and exchanging visits.

The US defence secretary made the suggestion during his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister on May 18 and the latter said that a timetable should be prepared to discuss its details.

However, it is not clear what type of military cooperation the two countries had in mind. There is already in existence the "Kickleighter proposals" for cooperative work in selected areas. The main objective of the proposal is to buttress the evolving defence relationship through high-level visits and joint policy reviews. In 1992, the US and Indian units had joint exercises designated as "Malabar-1992" in the Indian Ocean.

Apparently the new proposal is intended to enhance the cooperative work in selected areas.

Outlawing of N.-arms

ON May 18, Mr Narasimha Rao called for a "nuclear no-first-use" agreement to outlaw nuclear weapons and simultaneous launching of multilateral negotiations for nuclear disarmament. "I firmly believe the answer to ridding the world of weapons of mass destruction lies in creating a world order based on universal principles of equity and non-discrimination as a means of enhancing security", he told the joint session of the US Congress.

The answer the nations ultimately choose to this issue would shape the destiny of the world in the coming century. "Progress has been made in establishing an international consensus for banning nuclear weapons testing and halting the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapon purposes."

Pointing out that India and the US have worked closely together in helping to forge this international consensus, the Prime Minister said, "to consolidate these gains, further meaningful steps should be taken towards denuclearisation which the international situation now allows".

The task that confronts democratic governments today is to maintain protection of human rights in the face of the most dangerous threat to the violation of human rights, namely, the bullets of terrorists. Mr Rao reaffirmed India's commitment to protection of its citizens from terrorism and said no government worth its name can shirk this responsibility. "We are taking scrupulous care to protect the rights of individuals under due process of law and punish human rights violations whenever they occur. In this difficult and delicate task, we are doing all that is humanly possible", he told the US lawmakers.

Stating that Indo-US relations are on the threshold of a "bold new era", the Prime Minister said "We have seen unprecedented cooperation in a number of areas. Most recently, Indian forces patrolled alongside the US and the UN forces in Somalia."

As for the economic reforms India recently undertook, Mr Rao said their momentum would carry India into the next century as the largest free market in the world. These have had a profound effect on Indo-American relations. American firms have been in the forefront of forging a new economic relationship. India's vast domestic market, huge, educated, skilled and semi-skilled workforce and time-tested

democratic and financial institutions offer tremendous investment opportunities for forward thinking companies. As a result, India is becoming globally competitive "and the standard of living of our citizens is gradually on the rise". Stressing the importance of greater trade between the nations, the Prime Minister said the most impressive aspect of India's ambitious economic reform programme is the smoothness with which the transition from a closed, protected economy to an open, export oriented economy has occurred.

The needs of the day were those of new technology and new methodology. "Industrialisation is one of the most important needs today", he said, adding that this would be brought about with the ongoing reforms. While the reforms would not be brought to a grinding halt, the pace would be determined according to the situation at hand.

Stress on Economic Ties

U.S. businessmen as well as industrialists showed keen interest in investments in India where there were now opportunities galore. India has in fact become a favourite of American investors, thus marking a welcome shift in attitudes, policies and perceptions. The questions frequently raised are not of stability but of specific projects. There is an increasing appreciation of India's vast potential market. A pointer in this direction is the formation of the India Interest Group which currently includes leading American companies.

Some U.S. capitalists feel that India is more reliable than China. A high-powered 21-member Indian business delegation accompanying the Prime Minister has urged the Clinton Administration to liberalise the US export regime to facilitate the transfer of high technology to India required for its rapid economic growth. It also asked for withdrawing restrictions on imports from India, particularly on textiles, to give a boost to India's exports.

Indian newspapers, especially those which are pro-Establishment and seek to win the goodwill of the Congress Party, have given considerable, at times disproportionate, publicity to Mr Narasimha Rao's U.S. tour. Oddly enough, major U.S. newspapers blacked out reports about Rao's visit.

The Background

THE Indo-U.S. negotiations have been in progress since 1992. The third round of the bilateral dialogue took place in September, 1993. During that round India told the US that it would be willing to participate in the talks providing there was prior agreement on the "geographic participation" *i.e.* the countries that could sit together.

There is also the wider issue of global non-proliferation and how India and the US could align themselves closer to each other's position. These measures include the proposed treaty to cut off the production of fissile material.

As the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal S.K. Kaul, said in March this year, if Pakistan acquired four squadrons of F-16s, it would certainly affect the balance of power. India would have to re-position its strategic alliances and review its defence requirements. The recent happenings cannot be ignored in view of the increasing political complexities across the globe.

Describing the F-16s as frontline high-technology fighters, the Air Chief did not rule out the possibility of the US administration finding ways to bypass the Pressler Amendment to supply Pakistan with these aircraft. Mr Narasimha Rao, who is also the Defence Minister, in an address to Air Force Commanders, stated that India would feel compelled to take measures to redress the military imbalance in South Asia resulting from the supply of F-16 aircraft and other military equipment to Islamabad, regardless of the larger issues put forward by the Clinton administration as justification for its action.

During the past 30 years or so, arms salesmen from the U.S. have come several times to South Asia and have found a willing customer in Pakistan (except when President Zia refused an offer from President Carter calling it "peanuts"). Yet another salesman has come when the U.S. arms industry is in the grip of a recession and is adjusting to the imperatives of the post-Cold War market. Mr Strobe Talbott has shown an ingenious marketing strategy. For every F-16 the U.S. sells to Pakistan, he reassured India, it can sell one to India as well. In 1961 the U.S. assumed that if it sold F-104s to Pakistan, India would buy MIGs from USSR. Today it offers F-16s to both sides.

It is interesting to note the changing strategic interests of the U.S. in the post-Cold War world. It is a manifestation of the crisis gripping the American armaments industry, particularly that of aerospace. The global arms industry has been forced to cut production and employment, accumulate inventories and accept rationalisation, acquisitions and mergers. As the world's biggest arms suppliers, the U.S. companies have naturally been affected by declining domestic and global demand.

The pride of place in U.S. arms exports is occupied by fighter aircraft. Seven of the 10 largest arms producing companies in the world are aircraft manufactures, mostly U.S. companies. The U.S. Government heavily subsidises its tactical aircraft industry, like much of its defence production industry. Naturally, American officials have come to South Asia again in search of the arms market.

U.S. Policy Aims

IN the midst of the Narasimha Rao's Washington visit, it would be wrong to ignore or bypass the real U.S. aims of talks with India. The U.S. is trying in subtle ways to manipulate events because it wants India to be a part of the American sphere of influence and to

keep its involvement as a growing power in the regional and world affairs at a minimum. It would be a difficult exercise to outmanoeuvre the Americans on issues like Kashmir, NPT and MTCR which are a part of the U.S. policy.

India could, if it so wanted, demand substantial U.S. aid, gain access to sensitive high technology, secure lucrative satellite launching contracts on priority, and perhaps more. In pushing for this objective, the Clinton administration, like its predecessors, gives the impression that this is being done largely out of concern for the South Asian people. The other part of their concern relates to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in short, the spread of ballistic missiles and nuclear bombs.

Again and again, the words of the CIA's high priest, Mr James Woolsey, are repeated by scholars and U.S. administration officials: that South Asia, by virtue of the India-Pakistan animosity, is on the brink of a nuclear exchange. This view has been popularised by the CIA itself.

Washington suggests that it is seeking to convert New Delhi into one of its close allies. The U.S. would, more or less, conveniently forget human rights and Kashmir and unveil a new era in Indo-US relations if only India agreed on the issue of nuclear weapons programme. Washington also has an answer to India's security concerns about the communist giant to the north-east. As in the case of South Korea or even Japan, the US could provide a security umbrella to India against its formidable neighbour, China. Thus many lollypops were offered but Indian leaders were unwilling—and rightly—to be lured into the American trap.

India has consistently rejected the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on grounds that it allows some countries to retain their nuclear weapons and denies that right to others. India has also rejected regional multilateral nuclear non-proliferation talks and expressed similar determination to do the same with the latest "5+2+2 proposal" from the U.S. This proposal calls for talks between the five permanent members of the Security Council, India and Pakistan and two prominent donor countries—Japan and Germany. U.S. has threatened to make things difficult for India in a variety of ways.

Strengthening Indo-US trade ties was certainly a significant component of the Rao visit, particularly as the US is the largest and the most promising investor in India. With investments of over $ 1.7 billion in India, US companies account for about 42 per cent of all foreign investment in India since 1991. These investments have surpassed total American investments since India's independence. Indo-US bilateral trade has jumped from $ 5.2 billion in 1991 to $ 7.3 billion in 1993. During 1993, Indian exports to the US increased by 20 per cent while imports from the US grew by 44 per cent. In the light of growing trade and investment between the two countries, the Clinton administration's Commerce Department has identified India for special attention—one of the 'Big Emerging Markets'.

The US insists, despite Indian denials, that the technology for the 'Agni' "corresponds to those attributes useful for a military missile and not those useful for a space launch vehicle". U.S. reiterates its concern about 'Prithvi' and Pakistani missile programme and asserts that the U.S. opposition to India's missile programme remains even if it is purely indigenous. It affirms that the U.S. foreign policy goals in South Asia is to ensure that tensions between India and Pakistan do not erupt into war "with the possibility of a nuclear exchange". Actually, it is Pakistan which blackmails India by threatening that there will be a war, even a nuclear war, if its demands on Kashmir are not satisfied.

Pressure on India

PAKISTAN officials have chalked out a plan according to which, if Pakistan is not singled out for pressure tactics on nuclear issue by the West, then it can accept all the ideas of the U.S. about making South Asia a nuclear free zone. The main US aims are two (in this order): getting India and Pakistan to sign the NPT (basically without attaching conditions) and for the purpose they would want these two neighbours to sort out their disputes, chiefly Kashmir. Removal of local tensions will facilitate the US to maintain the balance of power in Asia. Primacy thus belongs to establishing a non-nuclear regime in South Asia.

India's case is more complicated than Pakistan's. New Delhi does not endear itself to western power by pointing out the logical inconsistency of major powers keeping their vast nuclear arsenals while preaching abstinence to India and others in Asia. Its citing of the Chinese bomb as the justification for the Indian option—without forgetting the Chinese argument about possible threats from former Soviet Republics—sounds like an alibi to western powers (and most Pakistanis). After all, India sat still for 10 years after the Chinese demonstrated their own capability (whereas it would have done what it did in May, 1974, much earlier). In any case few regard a Chinese nuclear strike against India a cognisable possibility. Indians and Pakistanis are both in a situation where the possibility of seriously defying (as distinct from stalling) America is exceedingly small. It is a US-supervised world order in which they both live.

An official New Delhi statement stated recently: "India neither has nor intends to acquire weapons of mass destruction." But Indian spokesmen have also stated that it will do whatever is needed for the defence of the country, and its unstated belief that its un-safeguarded nuclear power programme and proven nuclear capacity are its real insurance against nuclear adventurism, not brave words.

India on May 7 reacted strongly to the American arm-twisting by declaring that it will not agree to any proposed multilateral forum on security, disarmament and non-proliferation which focused only on South Asia. It was "equally disappointed that the US has not accepted India's position so far and persists

with its all or nothing approach".

An official spokesman said India's opposition to non-proliferation regimes which were discriminatory in character was well known to the Americans. They were also aware of India's consistent support to disarmament measures which were global non-discriminatory, comprehensive and verifiable.

Compulsions of Summit

THERE was consistent opposition to the summit by some political parties in India. Mr Narasimha Rao was urged not to undertake the trip to Washington because it was felt that the talks were unlikely to yield concrete results. But certain factors played a positive role; moreover the Prime Minister himself was keen to meet Mr Clinton despite the sharp policy differences and the well-known pressures which the U.S.A. was exerting on this country. The areas of differences, it was contended, were far too many to fecilitate a cordial settlement.

India's basic difference with Pakistan are those over Kashmir, and with China over the position of the border region grabbed in the 1962 war. With the U.S. the key differences are over India's internationally unsupervised nuclear programme.

Washington has sought to display its displeasure in various ways—the human rights situation in Kashmir, the trade front, the issue of inadequate protection for US intellectual property rights such as copyrights, patents and trademarks. It has time and again threatened to invoke the Super-301 trade sanctions. U.S. leaders have talked about the bright potential for Indo-US trade and commerce and the democratic institutions common to the world's greatest and the world's most populous democracies.

The implicit threat was that the US could turn hostile towards India if key differences persisted. The US is the world's remaining super power. US support for concessional financing from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is crucial if India hoped to address her economic and social needs. The US, it has been pointed out, is also India's best source for advanced technology in electronics, telecommunications and space research. All this could be denied to India if relations with the US deteriorated sharply.

No Change in India's Policy

ON May 3, a day before his departure for Washington, Mr Narasimha Rao made several significant observations, which were in effect assurances that the Government would not make any change in its policies on the NPT missiles and other issues. These assurances came as a great relief to his countrymen who feared that India might be compelled to bow to the consistent American pressures on various counts and in various forms.

The Government, he told the Congress Parliamentary Party, would firmly stick to its declared policies. "There is no question of changing the country's policies during my proposed visit to the United States." According to him, a leader would be worthless if he changed the government policies during his visit to a foreign country. Although it was evident that India had some differences with the US but this would not prevent it from being friendly with that country. "Nothing untoward had happened during my U.K. visit and nothing untoward would happen during my visit to the USA", he asserted.

A danger to democracy existed in some parts of the world and the champions of democracy—India and the USA—had to play their role. As such, India has to look far beyond its own borders, as Pandit Nehru said. India has to play a role that is expected of it in the international sphere.

Mr Narasimha Rao emphatically denied that India had diluted its stand on the nuclear issue, and asserted that it continued to stand for a universal comprehensive and non-discriminatory nuclear regime as delineated in the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan. The Prime Minister also allayed fears that India was being pressurised by the US to cap its missile programme or sign the NPT. "Everything is misunderstood....there is not a word on capping our missile programme. Nor have they asked us to sign the NPT", he said.

The matter had rocked Parliament several times. An agitated Opposition charged that India was bowing to US pressure on the nuclear issue. They were upset over the fact that the London talks were held in a third country and that the Indian delegation was headed by a retired diplomat.

Mr Rao pointed out that this did not mean that India will refuse to talk. "Talking to each other and convincing each other is important", he said, adding that one had to be practical in such matters. India, according to him, will enunciate its position but will try to convert others to its line of thinking. This is what India has always done and will continue to do.

Mr Rao also denied that India had come under pressure to cap its missile programme or sign the NPT during the visit of the US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Strobe Talbott. "There was not a word on capping and in any case how do you cap an experiment", he added. As for signing the NPT, Mr Rao explained that the question of doing so does not arise especially since the NPT is to be reviewed next year. India would certainly like to be part of the review meetings to see that the content of the NPT is radically changed to be more in line with India's position. However, if the same NPT is extended, then India would not sign it, he reiterated. Mr Rao was veering round to the view that a national security council was required as security issues are extremely complex and not limited only to defence problems.

Getting Along With GATT

The beautiful and quiet city of Marrakesh in Morocco witnessed the most eventful happening of this century on April 15, 1994, when almost the entire world decided to formally sign the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Agreement. Marrakesh, which in the local language means "go quickly", lived upto its name when 125 countries of the world, including India, decided to slash the tariffs upto 40 per cent for trade among themselves. The Uruguay Round of negotiations, which began in Punta del Este in Uruguay, in September 19, 1986, were finally concluded when 125 leading nations of the world decided to provide Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to all the signatories. The entire proceeding was watched by representatives of 19 associated governments of Russia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Jordan, etc and appreciated by 30 other observer agencies including Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, IMF, UNO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, OECD, etc.

Signing the Agreement

ALL speculations were put to rest when 22000-page agreement was signed. The historic pact created a new multilateral trading system which can easily by termed as the biggest package of market access concessions ever negotiated. Signed at the backdrop of an agreement, arrived at exactly four months ago at Geneva, on the conclusion of Uruguay Round of negotiations, the agreement is expected to open new vistas in international trade. As estimated by OECD, the global trade is likely to get a boost by about $ 200 billion per year. Trade in clothings is expected to grow by 60 per cent, whereas agriculture, forestry, fisheries, processed food and beverages are likely to grow by about 20 per cent.

Indian representative, Union Commerce Minister Mr Pranab Mukerjee, described the agreement as an opportunity to expand trade, economic growth and employment. "They mean opportunities to promote sustainable development and they also mean an opportunity—the most significant one we have had for 50 years—to build a new basis for global economic cooperation", he said. The Crown Prince of Morocco paid rich tributes to the developing countries for playing a constructive and positive role in successful culmination of the prolonged negotiations.

Social Clause Stalled

AS the date to adopt GATT agreement drew nearer, some of the western countries, led by the USA, began talking about enforcing social issues in trade under the GATT. Developed nation, through a well thought strategy wanted to edge out the third world cleverly from the impending gains from enhanced multilateral trade by linking the issues like human rights and child labour. Preempting this ignominious move, India led the crusade of opposing any such move. In her capacity as current leader of G-15 countries, India impressed upon the other developing nations to join hands to counter pressure in this regard. Indian strategy was chalked out with a view to initiate sufficient preparatory work to make sure that the developed world did not catch the third world napping, even though the threat of non-economic issues being linked to trade was not so imminent.

Indian commerce Minister had two meetings with G-15 member countries prior to beginning of the formal meeting. As a result, all the Ministers who spoke on the opening day of the GATT ministerial conference were extremely cautious in expressing their views on this aspect. Some of the representatives of the developed world, including the UK, endorsed Indian view-point. Canadian Minister for International Trade, Mr Roy Maclaren, also held that it was not for this organisation to decide environmental, labour or social policy itself. Hongkong's Secretary for Trade and Industry also warned that linking trade with social problems will mean deviations from the existing goals and objectives. But the views of Sir Leon Brittain, on behalf of the European Union, were to the contrary. He stressed that the organisation must address itself to the problems like child exploitation, denial to workers of free speech and association and forced labour.

As a result of the resolve of the developing world to stall the social clause from forming part of the agreement in any manner, so that it did not hit the developing world hard, the issue was kept pending. It was decided that a Preparatory Committee (Prepcon) under the chairmanship of GATT Director General, Mr Peter Sutherland, would, among other things, also deal with the social clause issue. Any decision on this clause will be taken in Prepcon only, if there was consensus.

Transition to WTO

AS was earlier known, it has been decided to convert GATT into World Trade Organisation (WTO) with effect from January 1, 1995, with its headquarters at Geneva. Out of the six major agreements one deals with replacement of GATT by WTO and present Director General of GATT is likely to head WTO. This new organisation will prepare and oversee a comprehensive set of rules covering almost all aspects of world trade, commerce, intellectual property rights, trade in services, etc. WTO will also have a dispute settlement mechanism which will act for redressal of bilateral trade disputes.

One most important decision is the setting up of Prepcon, comprising all the existing members of GATT. WTO will have an added advantage of implementing the provisions of world trade treaty forcibly, which could not be done by GATT. Misuse of unilateral and discriminatory Super 301 and Special 301 trade laws by USA, against the countries that do not toe its line, can also be challenged in WTO. This proposed transformation of GATT may turn WTO into a body as strong as UN, in the years to come. WTO will have an added advantage that each member country will have one vote, which is not so in IMF, World Bank or even in UN. Thus, by their sheer majority in numbers, the developing countries can have a very important role to play in the world economic affairs, particularly the world trade.

Turmoil in India

THE belated opposition to GATT agreement in India is mainly politically motivated. The fears of escalation in prices of seeds and drugs due to operation of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) are largely unfounded. No democratic Government will allow its agriculture sector to suffer due to undue escalation of seed prices, more particularly in India, where agricultural sector is the lifeline of the economy. Even politically this cannot be allowed to happen. This apprehension becomes more irrelevant considering the fact that most of the high yielding varieties of seeds used in India have been developed by Agriculture Universities in this country itself and the country can pool-in more resources to step-up research and development to develop more advanced seeds so that these could be exported in huge quantities. The patents earned on such exports can be recycled in strengthening the research and development (R & D) infra-structure.

The second area of concern is the prices of drugs. More than 85 per cent of the drugs, commonly used in the country, will not be covered under the TRIPS and only a few life saving drugs, particularly those used to treat cancer, heart ailments, etc may fall within the provision. To effect change in its patent laws, India still has about 11-years and during this period— by 2005 AD—India can also encourage R & D activities in this field to either develop substitutes or invent new medicines. In addition, some mechanism can also be developed to ensure that the poorer sections of the society are not hit hard by increased prices of some life-saving drugs.

USA has agreed to remove all restrictions on handloom exports from India, paving way for resumption of negotiations on textiles, which reached a deadlock during March, 1994. In turn, India may also allow import of high value textiles from USA. Moreover, establishment of WTO may protect the interests of the developing countries like India against unilateral violations by trading giants like USA.

Critique

THE Asian Development Bank has supported the claim of India and other developing countries that they will gain from the present GATT agreement. As per the Asian Development Outlook 1994, the benefit will be in the form of gains from trade, increased efficiency in production and reduced prices for the consumers. India is expected to gain 0.5 per cent of its GDP, whereas this increase has been projected at 2.5 per cent for China. If India could maintain sustained growth of exports and its income, its gains from GATT agreement will increase accordingly. In addition to direct increase in the trade, India is also likely to gain from the proposed access of service personnel into the markets of member countries, henceforth to be possible on non-discriminatory basis, under a transparent system. Although, the quota regime in textiles has been extended by 10-years to India's disadvantage, the commitment to phase out quotas finally after 2005 AD is certainly a positive gain for textile exporting countries like India. Even in case of TRIMS (Trade Related Investment Measures), the government retains its sovereign right to decide what type of investment is to be allowed into the country.

Seemingly, it appears that India has more to gain from the GATT agreement. However, to gain more from this opportunity, India has to take certain precautions. Special efforts need to be put in the field of R & D so that more benefit accrues from patents on the one hand and the country does not have to pay for patents on the other. Secondly, growth rate of exports has to be maintained at a very high level. In addition, industrial production has to be properly oriented towards international market. In other words, 10-years transition period must be utilised in a fruitful manner and the action to pursue this must begin rightaway. Any time lost in this regard would mean that the other countries could take advantage to and gain more. The government must act swiftly to re-arrange its priorities so that the anticipated gains are not frittered away due to indecision.

Too many politicians; too few statesmen

IN the early parts of this century, when most countries in Asia and Africa were reeling under colonial rule, the turbulent times threw up a galaxy of statesmen across the board, who were the most exquisite examples of courage and conviction. They were the giants who bore the brunt of freedom struggles against their colonial masters and placed service above self. Alas! their race seems to have almost come to an end and in their place, the world, both developed and developing, is being disfigured by the deluge of politicians, who, as men of clay and crass calculations, are short sighted in their motives and parochial in their prudence. They hardly fit into the shoes of those great souls that strode the scene of this world, when the going was tough and rough, and the fight between the ruler and the ruled was unequal and uncertain

No doubt, power, politics and politician form the triangle, each angle of which is equally important and indispensable to the other. With the blind pursuit of power becoming a possessive passion with politicians, the rules of the game of governance are changing to suit the fads and fancies of our present-day politicians.

'In a democracy people get the government they deserve.' With a few variations in tone and temper, politicians the world over prefer to resort to expediency, much against the spirit and faith of the statesman in excellence. As a rule a politician lives in the present and tries to twist/turn every situation to his advantage. With scruples kept under wraps and conscience made to dance to his tunes, a successful politician is adept in the art of changing colours like a chameleon. Since he opts for soft and easy gimmicks to grind his own axe, he finds his tribe increasing by leaps and bounds. It hardly matters to the masses if some of the politicians caught in the mire of scandals of different hues have to make an ignominious departure from the political scene. In their place, a plethora of other politicians, who have been waiting in the wings, make a sudden appearance on the centre stage of political activity fast becoming into the 'drama of the absurd'. Among them there goes on a mad race to outwit others of their ilk and grab power by hook or by crook. With political standards touching a new low every now and then and values of political culture taking a nose-dive at the hands of our present-day politicians, it is not surprising that people have started looking upon them with disgust and disdain.

Those stupendous in concept and concern are statesmen but those pygmies of precepts and practices are politicians. The former seldom appear on the spectrum of hurly-burly life whereas the latter erupt from under every brick. Statesmen rare in species are mindful of the means they adopt to reach the end but politicians, like impatient power-brokers, take to the short-cuts to be the first to pass the post. Politicians as a class confuse and compound the issues at stake and thus demean the august institutions of the polity. The all-round deterioration in political parameters is too obvious to be ignored. Whereas the politicians fail to see beyond their nose and therefore make a momentary mark on the shifting sands of time, it is the statesmen who chisel and chasten the contours of politics, policies and programmes of their times to render them relevant and reverential in future too. They are not given to making pompous promises or taking people for a ride. Though too few in number, statesmen always carve a noticeable niche for themselves in the hearts and minds of people and liberate them from the hollow halo of empty hopes and illusions.

Behind every skeleton or scandal, the hand of the politician, though hidden, is very much there. From the band-wagon to the Centre, he is always there to make his presence felt. If the statesman is a man of few words, the politician is a demagogue who is prolific in making promises and pronouncements but pathetically puerile on performance. All his moves are aimed at electoral arithmetic and short-term gains arising out of the loaves and fishes of office.

If quality is the ornament of a statesman, quantity is the weapon of a politician. The ugly scenes in legislatures are a self-speaking witness to the rot that has come about among the ever-increasing race of politicians. 'Politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel' may be true of politicians elsewhere but in the subcontinent, it is perhaps the first priority of those who want to make a quick buck and settle scores with their opponents. With cash, crime and corruption ruling the roost, politicians are naturally fast multiplying.

Surely we need another Gandhi to clean the augean stables before the body-politic becomes too sick to be cured of its ills.

GENERAL STUDIES SCENE

Q. "The successful launch of ASLV-D4 by ISRO is a commendable feat." Discuss. Also discuss whether the resounding success of ASLV-D4 is a stepping stone to the GSLV project?

Ans. Successful launch of the fourth developmental Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D4) on May 4, 1994, was a proud event which not only boosted the morale of Indian scientists but also demonstrated the Indian capability in space technology to the world. All the systems in the 23.8 metre tall and 41.7 tonne vehicle worked perfectly to put 113-kg SROSS-C2 (Stretched Rohini Satellite Series) into orbit After the utter failure of first two launches in 1987 and 1988 and partial success of ASLV-D3 in 1993, near perfect launch of ASLV-D4, marked an important step in India's quest for self-sufficiency in space technology. ASLV-D3 was successful only marginally to the extent of proving the functioning of various technologies. This third developmental launch could only place the payload into an orbit with a 430 KM apogee (Orbit away from earth) and a perigee (Orbit near to earth) of 270 KM due to the attained spin rate of 80 RPM against an anticipated 140 RPM. As a result, the satellite had a very low life of 55 days.

In sharp contrast, the satellite put into orbit by ASLV-D4 has a low earth orbit with a perigee of 439 KM, 39 KM more than expected, and an apogee of 938 KM with a spin rate of 140 RPM which may result in longer life of the satellite *i.e.* 11 to 12 months As per the Chairman of ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) Dr Kasturiarangan, about 50 to 60 per cent of the total vehicle was developed indigenously and the rest, majority of which comprised electronic components, was imported from rest of the world. 15 to 20 per cent of the fabrication of ASLV-D4 was done at various private agencies in collaboration with the ISRO, which includes stage fabrication, development of various electronic equipment and hardware fabrication which speaks volumes of advancement made by the public sector in this field. The first and second flights (which were unsuccessful) used pban as propellant, while third and fourth developmental flights used indigenously developed Hydroxyl Terminated Polybutadine (HTPB) following a ban imposed on use of pban.

Although, 113 kg SROSS-C2 satellite is the heaviest satellite launched from Indian earth, yet this is not the most advanced technology on earth. By this success India has acquired the capability of putting into orbit satellites upto 150 kgs of weight, which means that we are only capable of launching satellites for scientific studies. If the aim of Indian Government is to further strengthen the gains of ASLV-D4 success, it may have to develop the capability to put 900 kg remote sensing satellites into an orbit at about 1000 KM perigee. If such capability is acquired only then India can be considered ready to enter the commercial launch market.

The ASLV technology needs some advancements to become capable of having GSLV (Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle) technology. It has been declared that there will be no more ASLV launches, which indirectly means that focus of space research will now be on development of indigenous cryogenic engine to be used in GSLV. This programme has already suffered a setback when USA and Russia have backtracked on their contractual obligation of supply of relevant technology for cryo-engines. Indigenous development of cryo-engines may not be possible in immediate near future but Indian credibility in the space front has certainly increased in the world launch market. With the level of perfection achieved in ASLV launch, the GSLV may not be too distant in future, when the Indian scientists have already started the work for a PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) technology

Q. "Indian stand on Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has changed." Discuss with recent happenings in this regard.

Ans. The havoc played by nuclear devices in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945 made the entire world shudder at the possibility of a nuclear war in future The world community therefore strived at controlling the menace of nuclear armament. But despite these efforts, the world today has so much nuclear arsenal that the entire world can be destroyed ten times all over again. The fall of erstwhile USSR has certainly put an end to the cold war but the quantum of nuclear weapons has not decreased. The developed west has continued the production and deployment of nuclear weapon but at the same time the developing countries have been kept under constant pressure to sign a nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in the guise of saving this planet.

NPT is a discriminatory treaty which requires the non-nuclear countries to put a complete ban on their research and development in the field of nuclear armament. The treaty, however, envisages no control on the nuclear development programme being pursued by the nuclear powers. By blackmailing the developing world, USA has managed to rope in most of the non-nuclear world to sign the NPT. A few countries including India

have refused to sign NPT so far on the ground that it is discriminatory. Of late, USA has been forcing India to sign NPT on the plea that South Asia was a danger zone for a potential nuclear war in future. Hence a concept of regional NPT is being propagated.

India is also being pressurised to immediately stop its Agni Missile programme and not to deploy its Prithvi missiles. India is also under severe pressure to join the talks on regional nuclear non-proliferation and sign the NPT in existing form. Further, social clauses are being introduced in GATT to do the arm-twisting. In addition, the US policy has also tilted in favour of Pakistan. On the other hand, India has been rejecting the NPT in general and regional NPT in particular. India feels that NPT must be made universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory. During recent talks with the USA, India has made it very clear that "Agni" was not a missile production programme, but was only an experiment to test India's capabilities in re-entry technology. So far as "Prithvi" missiles are concerned, these will be deployed to protect the borders of the country.

Prime Minister Mr Rao recently allayed all the fears on any secret deal between India and USA and reiterated Indian stand on NPT. Even in the year 1992 while addressing the UN Security Council Summit, Mr Rao had restated the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan which calls for a comprehensive globally applicable NPT. The trends all over the world also suggest acceptability of Indian stand in recent years. On August 3, 1992, the US Senate had approved to ban all nuclear tests by 1996. During the same year, an international wisemen's Council known as Inter-Action Council, led by a former German Chancellor Mr Helmut Schmidt, called upon the nuclear States to work for global elimination of nuclear weapons rather than binding only non-nuclear States to the NPT. Having elite participation from 20 developed countries, the stand of Council on NPT is very close to the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan and Indian position.

In the backdrop of above mentioned events it appears that most of the countries of the world agree in principle on the stand taken by India on NPT. There is a general consensus that NPT cannot be discriminatory and instead of just binding down the non-nuclear developing countries, NPT must strive at a more comprehensive arrangement in which even the nuclear countries must be banned from pursuing further nuclear programme and all the existing nuclear armament must be eliminated from the planet.

Q. What do you understand by inflation? What measures have been taken by the Government of India to curb the inflationary pressures recently?

Ans. In common parlance, a situation of persistent price rise is referred to as inflation. It is believed that a functional price rise upto 8 per cent is good for trade and industry, as it provides required stimuli for development. However, price rise beyond 10 per cent, or so-called double-digit inflation has adverse effect on the economy. Hence endeavour of all Governments in the developing countries is to keep the price rise in check so that the benefits of growth can be reaped and adverse effects are mitigated.

For the last about one year, inflation rate in India had stabilised at around 8 per cent. But in recent months, the rate of inflation has gone beyond ten per cent and the double-digit inflation is causing serious worry to the Government. In the Economic Survey of 1992-93, the inflation rate was forecasted at 8 per cent at the end of the year 1993. After December 1993 due to increase in the administered prices of several commodities, inflationary pressures started mounting. Economic Survey for 1993-94 has given two broad measures to control the inflation rate.

(*a*) **Fiscal and Monetary Factors**: The growth in the fiscal deficit of the Government over the eighties has been the important cause for building up of inflationary pressures in the recent years. Moreover, during the past one decade, about 90 per cent of the increase in reserve money has been due to an increase in net RBI credit to the Government. During 1992-93 several measures were taken in the form of monetary, fiscal and other measures. The fiscal deficit which was 8.4 per cent in 1990-91 was reduced to 5.9 per cent in 1991-92 and further to 5.2 per cent in 1992-93. This also resulted in reduction in budget deficit and Central Government borrowing from the RBI, which in turn helped in controlling the growth of reserve money and money supply. The fiscal deficit which was contained upto Feb 1993, again started rising. The need, therefore, is to contain the fiscal deficit which has again risen alarmingly. At the same time, the expansion of reserve money is also required to be contained.

(*b*) **Supply Management and Policy Options:** The support price policy for essential agricultural products has to maintain a delicate balance between providing incentives for increasing production and protecting the interests of the consumers. Substantial increase in support price of foodgrains during the last about 3 years has resulted in undue pressures on prices. Future minimum support price must, therefore, be broadly in line with the prevailing inflation rates. In addition, the Government must take timely decision to import the food items like edible oils, foodgrains or sugar, in case of crop failure. Another measure given in the Economic Survey is that at the time of pressure on the foodgrain prices, Food Corporation of India (FCI) should release its stocks by selling it at moderate rates.

In addition to the above mentioned measures, increased growth rate of industries and reduction in the non-plan expenditure are two more measures which will have softening effect on the price level. It is high time that the Government adopted these measures so that the prices are kept under proper check. All these measures may go a long-way in containing the inflation rate effectively to further the developmental activity in the country.

Argumentative Questions Social and Economic Problems

Essential Sectors & Strikes

Q. People working in institutions providing essential services like banking, medical care, education, transport, communication etc. should never resort to strikes. Give arguments *For* and *Against* this view.

Ans. *The Oxford Dictionary denies a strike as the organised refusal by employees to work or to engage in other expected activities, until some grievance is remedied. A bank is defined as a business establishment that safeguards people's money and uses it to give loans and make investments with the objective of ensuring growth and welfare. A hospital is an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for ill or injured people. Transport is a system of conveying people, goods, etc. from one place to another. Education is crucial in the development of character or mental powers while to communicate is concomitant with being alive. Do these people, knowing fully well the crucial role they play in the smooth functioning of Society, have the right to hold the same to ransom? Or, as members of the same society, they have as much right as the next individual to adopt any method effective enough for the redressal of their grievances?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Since a single-day bank strike causes a national loss of more than Rs. 400 crore, no country, let alone a developing one like India, can absorb such a crippling blow to the economy without going under.

2. Bank strikes cause much hardship and inconvenience to millions of account-holders, particularly such persons as keep the little money they have in banks with the hope that it would be readily available to them in their hour of need on all days of regular public work. Strikes in hospitals take their heaviest toll on the poor, as they cannot afford the exorbitant charges of privately run hospitals. Strikes by municipality workers leads to blocked sewers and unclean environment, putting the common man's health at grave risk. Strikes by the power sector cause untold loss in terms of money for industrial units and hardship for the common man. Strikes by teachers or students in colleges and universities shorten the already miniscule working period of 120 days. Whither our education at this rate?

3. The public puts up with the inconvenience of organised agitations when they have a moral basis. But what's the rationale here? If it is a payhike they want, then these people should compare their comfortable pay position against the perspective of the country's financial burdens, the curse of unemployment and the overall gloomy picture of poverty. As it is they get a full-year's pay, gratuity, pension etc. for working only five-days a week, with plenty of other holidays thrown in which comes to barely six-months work. Computerisation is also no excuse for demanding increments, as it is only going to make their work easier. Hospital employees too have no business to recourse to strikes just because some nurses were insulted or because a laboratory assistant was promoted. What is the negotiating table for? Why should the society suffer for the vested interests of a few?

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Almost nothing in India is free from corruption. In the rat race that is life today everybody is out for what they can get. Why should bankers, educationists, doctors etc. be singled out, if they want a share of the cake? Aren't they human? They too have stomachs to be fed and families to look after. If the only way that the government listens to them is when customer services or public welfare is affected, there is no harm in resorting to strikes.

2. It is wrong to belittle strikes as only originating from the power aspirations of trade union leaders or government-baiting opposition parties. Was it wrong of women to agitate against *Sati* and dowry deaths? Was it wrong for Indian Soldiers to mutiny against the British in 1857?

3. History as well as the present is full of instances where organised agitations have been used as tools to draw public attention against festering sores in our society. There are always two sides to an issue. Workers go hungry when they strike work. If the public suffers, the strikers too are part of the public.

4. More often than not, strikes are a last resort. The cause of failure of negotiations should be looked into, the validity of the demands should be judged before the strikers are damned.

Risky sports should be banned

Q. Sports that endanger human life should be banned. Give argu-

ments *For* and *Against* this View.

Ans. Sports Illustrated *lists ice hockey, American football, equestrian sports, car racing and boxing as five of the most dangerous sports in the world. The recent deaths of Ayrton Senna, the Brazilian Formula one racing champion; of Roland Ratzenberger, the Austrian motor car race driver; of Bradley Stone, the super bantamweight boxer; of Evander Holyfield, the heavyweight boxer—starkly highlighted the death-masks of these sports. So, why is it that these games attract the maximum number of spectators and sponsors? Is it the thrill of living on the knife-edge of pitting our wits against man and machine? Is it our primieval lusting after blood and gore? Is it a microcosm of the violence-infested macrocosm that we inhabit?*

Arguments *For* the View

1. Are the cars built to take these speeds? No. Though there have been 15 deaths on the tracks between 1960-82. May 1, 1994 claimed the first casualties in a Grand Prix after a gap of 12 years. Again Why? That's because technology had made car racing too safe. So, this year the sponsors and the organisers banned traction control systems, anti-lock brakes and computer-controlled active suspension systems, thus reinducting the risk in the name of testing the driver's skill, two of whom paid with their lives.

2. Boxing is a game wherein the whole point of the exercise is to physically injure the opponent. A punch on the head rattles the brain around in the cranium, and shocks the brain stem, the seat of many vital functions. It is an undisputed medical fact that people who box professionally for many years suffer from what is known as the Punch Drunk Syndrome—a manifestation of several neural disorders. By the end of his career even Muhammad Ali, one of the greatest heavyweight boxing champions, suffered from speech and hand writing deterioration, loss in agility and flexibility of facial muscles and drooled saliva from time to time. He himself said "I would advise nobody to box if they get hit too much. It's too dangerous."

3. Boxing is totally banned in Iceland, while only amateur bouts are allowed in Sweden and Norway. The game must be banned worldwide. During the Roman Empire, gladiators fought till one of them was killed. We now call that barbaric. When we, as a society are struggling to get more civilised, our sports too must evolve to keep in step.

4. These games are such that they strip the trappings of civilisation off participant and spectator alike. The attraction lies in the danger, in flirting with death. As Max Mosley, head of the governing Internation Automobile Federation says: "It is not possible to run the race at a level that's exciting for the participants and the spectators and to guarantee safety." Senna himself considered winning as a drug. So, with these kinds of attitudes it is best not to have these games at all.

Arguments *Against* the View

1. Barring a sport because of a few accidents is childish, when risk-taking is a part of life. One can die even while crossing the road.

2. If a sports person, knowing full well the risks involved, voluntarily adopts a particular game, he should be at full liberty to do so, even if, to other more pragmatic people, it seems suicidal.

3. There are some amongst us for whom risk-taking is concommitant with being alive. If these sports are banned, the enthusiasts will come up with other more dangerous variations (*e.g.* free falling off heights with only an elasticised rope tied to one ankle) or the sport will be driven underground where any existing safety precautions will be thrown to the winds. It is like prohibition. It won't stop people from drinking, instead it will encourage, the production of spurious liquor.

4. It is wrong to say that these sports have nothing to commend them but violence and death. They also serve as safety valves, a socially accepted way of letting off steam, where the best of one country squares off against the best of another, so the rest need not get hurt.

5. The answer lies not in a ban but in introducing greater safety measures. The argument that making a game safe drives away the spectators and the sponsors is fallacious. The majority of the spectators come to see boxers for their power and their skill, not for their ability to kill. They come to see Formula one drivers and down hill skiers demonstrate their expertise and dexterity, not to see them maimed or killed. Endorsing sponsors too want to prove how their products help the participants to win, not how to die.

6. Safety barriers which will absorb impact instead of concrete barriers of the kind that killed Senna, restoration of electronic driving aids, better cushioned gloves for boxers, head gear for professional boxers, introduction of stricter knock-out rules, etc. will make the sport safer. It will be the driver's skill that will take his car way ahead of other equally well-fitted cars; it will be the boxer's skill that will make him breach the defence of his equally well-protected opponent.

Hygiene & Slaughter houses

Q. The strike called by the Delhi Meat Merchants Association in protest against the High Court order for the closure of the Idgah abattoir, has crossed the 50-day mark. Are they right to do so or are the scales of truth weighing more heavily in favour of environmentalists like Maneka Gandhi, who are protesting against the unhygienic conditions prevailing in this and other abattoirs in the country?

Ans. *All slaughter houses have to follow certain laws: (a) Any factory has to have a capacity licence. (b) The health of the animal has to be thoroughly check-*

ed before it is killed. (c) Though the cow-slaugher Act, 1955 allows the slaughter of an ox more than 15 years old or not useful from the agriculture point of view, the Delhi Agricultural Animal Protection Bill, 1994 sought to be introduced in the current session of the Assembly, imposes a complete ban on slaughtering cows, calves and oxen in the city, except for those suffering from infectious or communicable diseases. (d) Animals must be treated gently, rested for 24 hours, given abundant water and then slaughtered humanely as per the guidelines laid down by the Food and Agricultural Organisation and Indian Standards. (e) Under Rule 1 (XI) of the Punjab Municipal Act (an Act that applies to Delhi) a nuisance is any act that is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing, or which may be dangerous to life or injurious to health and property. (f) Section 415 of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi's laws says: "No person shall, without license from the Commissioner carry on the trade of a butcher, fishmonger, poulterer or importer of flesh intended for human food." (g) Section 269, 270 and 278 of the Indian Penal Code says: "whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is or which he knows or has reason to believe to be likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment or with a fine or both." (h) Under rule 2 of the Delhi Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, the maximum number of small animals that can be carried in a vehicle whose wheel base is 142 inches is 40. In the case of cattle it cannot be more than four. (i) Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the word 'Pollution' means the contamination of water by any sewage, trade effluent, liquid or solid, into water, rendering the water harmful or injurious to public health or safety or to plants and aquatic organisms." (j) Section 81-B of the Aircraft Rules 1937 says: "No person shall slaughter or flay any animal or deposit any polluted or obnoxious matter which is likely to attract vultures or other birds within a radius of 10KM from the aerodrome radius point."

Are the abattoirs being run in accordance with these laws or are the environmentalists overreacting?

Case for the Environmentalists

1. The Idgah slaughter-house has broken all the laws. Though it has a capacity for the butchery of 800 animals, 13000 are killed everyday.

2. Surrounded by colonies, schools and temples, the abattoir has been a public nuisance for the past 90 years. All the drains, roads and lanes are choked with animal dung, blood and urine, plus the trucks jammed with animals piled one on top of the other, which are unloaded by being tossed off the side.

3. The slaughtering is barbarous in the extreme---animals with their necks slit, but still alive, are skinned. Cattle are killed indiscriminately. No laws regarding age are followed.

4. The Delhi Airport faces a constant threat from bird hits from vultures hovering around the abattoir.

5. Not only are we poisoning ourselves, but we are also exporting this meat. But why export at all? Four hectares of land is destroyed by the grazing of one goat in its life span. We are destroying our ecosystem by rearing these animals, for the money their meat fetches on international market. Only the domestic market should be catered to. Not only will it bring down meat prices but also automatically lessen the rush at the abattoirs.

Case for the Striking Butchers

1. The High Court directive reducing the number of animals to be slaughtered at the abattoir, to a mere 2500 per day has put the livelihood of 25,000 people at stake.

2. Nearly two thirds of the animal are slaughtered by the *Halal* method, while 60% of the butchers are Muslims. Thus the entry of the All India Babri Masjid Rebuilding Committee into the arena against the local government which incidentally is the BJP, has turned it into a grisly power struggle tainted with communal hues.

3. The butchers are also protesting against a vegetarian heading the committee appointed to look into the working of the abattoir, especially in view of the fact that in Hyderabad a conglomerate of Jain bodies, who want compulsory vegetarianism, have combined their resources with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and other *Hindutva* types to destroy what is probably the best, most environment-friendly meat factory in Asia. The liquid waste from the Al-Kabeer abattoir is converted into clean, protein-rich water and used to irrigate the 300 acres of crops growing around it. Solid wastes fuel the biopharmacy project whereby gelatin and life saving drugs, including insulin, serum brain cholestoral and liver entracts are produced.

4. It is wrong to denounce all abattoirs just on the basis of negative reports of one, which, as it is, is 90 years old. The MCD does have the basic framework for a multi-storeyed, semi-mechanised abattoir, but its hands are tied until an alternative site is given to them. Until then what are the butchers supposed to do?

5. We earn almost Rs 700 crore in foreign exchange from meat export, the Middle East alone demanding 3000 quintals of meat per day. Should we give it up?

6. With so much poverty in India, no man can be blamed for only bothering about money. Yet, that is not to say that the butchers enjoy working in unhygienic conditions. They had no other choice where the Idgah abattoir was concerned. Al-Kabeer has shown that slaughtering can be done in a clean and beneficial manner. So, it is upto the Jain Committee and the MCD to decide how well to settle the current stalemate, regarding environment and livelihood.

SSB Interviews—I

Armed forces offer very exciting career to young men and women in several fields. Career in the forces, in addition as a career, is also an adventure in itself. To ensure that appropriate candidates are chosen, a comprehensive selection process is adopted by the armed forces through Service Selection Board (SSB) interview. This system of selection is based on the "trait theory" of leadership which assumes that every leader must have some specific and pre-determined leadership traits. It also presumes that such traits can be acquired by a candidate with the passage of time, meaning thereby that a person once rejected in an SSB interview is likely to succeed if he acquires some of the traits with the passage of time. The present system of selection, although is long and takes four to five days, is thus based on an objective assessment of each candidate in which the qualities like initiative, alertness, judgement, courage, physical fitness endurance, cooperation, group planning, decisiveness, knowledge, etc. are judged. In addition, psychological and mental robustness of the candidate vis-a-vis requirements of the Armed Forces is judged and finally an overall assessment of the personality of a candidate is made by way of an exhaustive personal interview.

Scheme of Selection

The existing scheme of selection was initially designed in the US army, after the second World War. The system was adopted in the selection of officers in Army, Navy and Air Force for induction through National Defence Academy, Army Cadet Corps, Officers Training Academy, Indian Military Academy, Air Force Academy or Naval Academy.

The selection process has the following stages/components:

(*a*) Psychological/Intelligence Test. (*b*) Group Testing Officer's (GTO's) Test. (*c*) Personal Interview. (*d*) Medical Examination.

It is evident that the interview is mainly confined to first three stages of examination while the fourth one concerns the medical examination of only those who get through in the SSB interview comprising of first three components. Evaluation of a candidate is made by three independent examiners. The psychological test is carried out by a psychologist and GTO test is given by a Group Testing Officer (GTO). Personal interview is carried out by the interviewing officer who usually is also the President of the Board.

The interview being an integrated process, culminates with the conference on the final day when all the three examiners get together to give the final assessment of the candidate. If there is any doubt on any aspect of the personality of the candidate, a few questions are put to him/her and the evaluation is done accordingly. All the candidates who manage to obtain minimum prescribed marks are declared selected. There is no quota or percentage fixed about the number of candidates to be selected and the selection purely depends on the performance of the individuals. The selected candidates then have to undergo a comprehensive medical examination to be finally recommended for selection.

Through this series of features on careers an effort is being made to acquaint the candidates, particularly the fresh candidates, with the techniques of SSB interviews and strategy to be adopted to overcome this final hurdle to a challenging career in the defence forces. In the first part of this series, psychological tests are being dealt with in detail.

The scheme of selection is almost same for Army, Navy and Air Force with the only difference that in case of interviews for the flying branch of Air Force, an additional aptitude test is given to the candidates right at the beginning. The interview usually lasts for four to five days and the arrangements for free boarding and lodging are made for the candidates. Moreover, the candidates appearing before the Board for the first time are entitled to claim travelling allowance for to-and-fro journey upto the selection centre.

Questionnaire

Immediately on arrival at the Selection Board a questionnaire is given to all the candidates in which, in addition to personal details, including educational qualifications and details of family, hobbies, games and other extra curricular activities, details about other important happenings in life, friends, ambitions, etc are also sought from the candidates. This questionnaire usually forms the basis for interview. This part also assumes importance, considering the fact that it is of importance to a psychologist to know what a candidate thinks of oneself.

Psychological Tests

(*a*) **Intelligence Tests**: First and important part of psychological tests is the intelligence test. There are two types of intelligence tests. In the first, usually 80 questions are required to be answered within 30 or 35 minutes. The time is lesser for the second in which 60 questions on figures are required to be answered in 20 to 25 minutes. This test presumes that even under adverse circumstances an intelligent person will be able to answer more number of questions accurately. The questions are objective type with multiple choice answers.

To attempt maximum number of questions correctly, the candidates are advised to attempt those questions to start with, about which they are fully sure. The questions which need some more time to answer, must be skipped initially and if after attempting other questions there is some time left, it can then be devoted to the left-out questions. Exhaustive practice in these tests, which appear regularly in the Competition Master, can be of great help in attempting the intelligence tests effectively. A candidate who achieves a good score in these tests may get the benefit of being placed higher in the order of merit if he/she finally makes it in the interview.

(*b*) **Word Association Test:** This test aims at judging the personality traits and basic psychology of a candidate. It brings out attitudes, thoughts, desires, feelings and even negative aspects of one's personality. For testing the word association, candidates are shown a word of common usage for about 15 seconds, during which time candidates are supposed to write a sentence. After 15 seconds are over, another word is exposed for 15 seconds, the process continues and candidates are asked to write 50 sentences. The words are easy and of day-to-day usage. Time given to the candidates is so short that they have to write down the very first thought that comes after seeing the word. The psychologists analyse the personality traits, attitudes and feelings on the basis of these natural reactions of the candidates to specific words.

There can be no readymade solutions to the word association test. However, with a little bit of practice the candidates can choose correct sentences. The pessimistic, negative, pervert and counter-productive feelings must be avoided whereas positive feelings of success, honesty, respectfulness, uprightness, optimism, humanism, etc should be highlighted. For example, the word "failure", can be used as "Failure cannot always be avoided", or "Failures are the pillars of success". Whereas the former sentence depicts pessimism and defeat, the latter sentence shows how a negative word can also be used in a positive manner. On similar lines the candidates must prepare himself beforehand for words like defeat, death, disease, wrong, etc. It must be ensured that the sentences used are small and convey some positive aspect of one's psyche. Due care must be taken to ensure that the sentences do not depict the feeling of fear, insecurity, anxiety, cowardice, etc. To do well in this test the candidates must practice with several sets of words and do the self appraisal.

(*c*) **Thematic Apperception Test (TAT):** This technique, also called picture story writing, is one of the most important aspects of psychological test at SSBs. This technique aims at judging the overall personality of a candidate by judging the traits like fearlessness, positive frame of mind, initiative, judgement, courage, temperament, ambitions and more particularly candidates' suitability for the armed forces. This test is conducted by showing several slides/pictures (usually ten) to the candidate for a short while. Then he is asked to write a small story on the picture. The picture is shown for 30 seconds and the candidate is given a time of 3 minutes for writing a brief story. Needless to say that the time duration is very less and the candidates must think and write fast to complete the story within the stipulated time.

The candidates need special practice to attempt this test successfully. It must be clearly understood that the story which is written by the candidates, depicts their own thoughts, perceptions and imaginations. Hence the initial 30-second time while the picture is displayed, must be utilised in most useful manner. After devoting minimum possible time for understanding the picture, the candidate should appreciate the situation, identify the hero of the story and prepare a simple but well thought of plot for the story. The plot should be simple considering the fact that the story has to be written within 3-minutes. The planned story should depict the feelings of courage, success, hard-work, initiative, ambition, achievement, helpfulness, patriotism and positive bent of mind. It should be ensured that no unnecessary time is wasted in describing the picture. The picture only depicts one of the situations which could form part of the story. It is pertinent to add that candidates may expect at least one picture each about hospital scene, war, road accident, a captive lady, a frustrated youth, a river, a thief, a graveyard, etc. There may be a few vague pictures also. Practice on writing stories on above situation/pictures would assist the candidates to do well in this test.

(*d*) **Situation Reaction Test (SRT):** This is last in the series of psychological tests. In the SRT, the candidates are given 4 to 5 reactions to a particular day-to-day situation and the candidates are asked to choose the most appropriate one. This test aims at judging a candidate's aptitude towards cooperation, group interests and positive thinking. No answer is outrightly incorrect or correct. The candidates get weighted marks depending on the degree of correctness of an answer. In all 50 to 60 situations have to be reacted upon in 25 to 30 minutes. The candidates must exercise due care while choosing the alternatives as two to three alternatives may appear to be correct. The answer which appears to be the best in a real life situation must be chosen. Initially, questions appearing easier to answer should be chosen and the candidates should avoid conflicting replies and be consistent.

(To be continued)

Descriptive Questions

English language and Competitive Examinations

Q. Test of English language should not be made compulsory in any Competitive Examination. Give two arguments in favour and two arguments against the given statement.

Arguments For the Statement

1. In nearly three years' time from now India shall be celebrating the golden jubilee of her freedom, but ironically and regrettably enough, the compulsory test of English language for all competitive examinations, as a colonial hang-over, continues to strangle our vision and vigour. There is no denying the fact that because of certain political motives and self-interests of elite groups, English is still the ruling language of the country. It is equally an important fact that a language which is hardly know to about four per cent of the population commands the status and superiority of being compulsory in every competitive examination held by a State or Central government.

2. Whether we relish it or not, the ferocious fact remains that no other country, developed or developing, where English language is not the national language, has been spending so much time, money and energy on its retention in all competitive examinations. Over the years it has become our tragedy that instead of mastering English, we have tended to become its slave. It is a pity that a language which could have been our strength has become our weakness. In reality it is the English language that stands between the masses and their English educated policy-makers/planners. It passes comprehension how the compulsory test of English language in a competitive examination can make a better bureaucrat/administrator or even a clerk over his/her counterpart who conducts his/her business in Hindi or in regional language of the area of his/her operation. It is high time that the high-brow attitude of the indispensability of English language in all competitive examinations is thrown lock, stock and barrel in the nearest drain.

Argument Against the Statement

1. Without being too sentimental or sensitive on the status and suitability of English language in competitive examinations, we must not lose sight of the ground realities. In the absence of a common Indian language, acceptable to all sections and communities, it is imperative that the use of English language should be retained in the wider national interests of unity, integrity and inter-action among people inhabiting this vast country. With the passage of time knowledge of the English language has proved the most effective means to go up the social, economic and political ladder, because English language keeps opening new horizons and avenues for those who are upwardly mobile in the present-day world.

2. With the wave of globalisation sweeping the shores, the importance of English has taken a quantum jump. About two-thirds of all scientific papers are published in English, just as nearly half of all business deals at home and abroad are conducted in this language. The politicians, the bureaucracy, the cultural elite—all seek exposure in the English media because that is what makes them national heroes. With Competitive examinations becoming more and more technical in nature, it is but natural that only that language can stand us in good stead which is used, spoken and understood everywhere in the world. And only the English language fills the bill and meets the growing requirements of the fast changing contours of world economy, domains of science and technology and across the table diplomacy.

Tobacco Cultivation and People's Health

Q. Tobacco growing in the country should be stopped in the interest of the people's health, disregarding the interests of the tobacco growers. Explain your views in this regard. Substantiate your views by giving examples, instances from your reading, experience and knowledge.

Ans. Tobacco consumption or smoking in various forms is a harrowing health hazard which has been playing havoc with the harmony and happiness of people. Notwithstanding the pressures of tobacco growing and cigarette manufacturing lobby on the one hand and the States collecting substantial revenue out of cigarette making and sales on the other, the crying need of the hour is that all those concerned with the health and welfare of people at large, should do something positive and corrective to stall the harm further escalating into a catastrophe.

'Easier said than done' may prove to be the fate of the proposal to stop the growing of tobacco in the larger interests of people's health. The very mention of such a move on the part of 'powers that be' or 'social organisations' is like showing the proverbial red herring to a bull, because the persons likely to be adversely affected by the proposed step are not going to take things lying down. In all likelihood they would form strong resistance groups in and outside the legislatures and try to frustrate the realisation of this lofty ideal. All the three powerful groups—growers of tobacco, manufacturers of cigarettes and other tobacco related products and above all the consumers—would not allow

the proposal to materialise. Since we are living in a democratic set-up, where persuasion is preferred to coercion, the road to totally ban the cultivation of tobacco may prove a hard nut to crack. Moreover, it may not be an easy going for the simple reason that the financial constraints, under which the State governments are groaning, would weaken their resolve to force the tobacco growers to stop the cultivation of tobacco. If tobacco growing fills the coffers of State governments, it also entails a huge expenditure to cure such diseases as are born out of the consumption of tobacco and smoking.

All said and done, the question: 'how to reconcile the two incompatible realities—the growing health hazards due to tobacco consumption and economic interests of tobacco growers, cigarette/pan masala manufactures and State governments—is of serious import and implications which cannot be wished away in the high sounding cacophony of rhetoric or in populist postures.

How to remove Caste Prejudices

Q. Suggest three effective measures for removing the caste prejudices from the minds of the people. Explain how the measures being suggesed by you would be helpful.

Ans. Caste ridden as we are, it is not an easy task to completely rid our polity of caste prejudices with only wishful thinking and pious pledges. Although the odds are still heavy, specially in the rural India, there are conspicuous currents that indicate the gradual disintegration of caste prejudices. Forty-seven years after independence, the caste prejudices are showing some signs of age. The following measures, if taken in the right earnest, can prove effective in dismantling the caste-cemented walls in human minds.

1. Since the prejudices of all genres are born and bred in human minds, it is there the seeds of reformation should be sown. Under the New Education and Economic Policies, generations new and old, rural and urban, should be exposed to new ideas and scientific tempers. An extensive use of audio-visual aids and performing arts should be made to educate and enlighten the diehards of the ill-effects of caste prejudices. All out efforts should be made to reduce economic/social disparities among different castes. It is only by raising the standard of living of the people, particularly of those who are at the lowest rung, that we can hope to reduce the caste prejudices bedevilling human relations.

2. Education for all, inter-action among different caste groups, inter-caste marriages, rapid and planned development of those areas where Dalits are in majority, are some of the measures that can promote understanding and a feeling of equality among people belonging to different castes. The newly revived Panchayati Raj Institutions, if properly constituted and empowered, can play a really constructive and creative role in burying the ghost of caste prejudices that has been eating into the vitals of Indian polity since ages.

3. Relevance of Gandhiji's philosophy of a classless and casteless society should be brought home. Political parties formed on caste basis should be debarred from contesting elections and all those found guilty of practising or perpetuating caste prejudices by their acts of commission or omission should become unfit to hold any public office. No political leader, however mighty or manipulative, who exploits the caste-card as a spring board to realise his political ambitions, should be allowed to go scot free. If we really mean business, there is no power on earth that can thwart our efforts in removing caste prejudices from the minds of the people.

If there are no Commercial Banks

Q. Suppose there are no Commercial Banks in the World. Explain three possible consequences if such a thing happens.

Ans. Just as veins and arteries regulate blood and keep human heart and body functional, similarly Commercial banks help the national economies move forward and prosper. Commercial banks, at home and abroad, are the life line of all economic, commercial and business activity that goes round the clock, irrespective of the political systems prevailing in different parts of the world. If for some known or unknown reason, the commercial banks close down their shutters, the following consequences would follow to everybody's shock and chagrin.

1. First of all, the disappearance of banks from the commercial map of the world, would throw millions of men and women out of their jobs. The unforeseen development would also dampen the hopes and aspirations of those aspirants who have been looking forward to finding jobs in commercial banks.

2. With commercial banks no longer in existence, all economic activity would come to a grinding halt taking us back to the medieval eras of barter systems, that would be highly clumsy and cumbersome as compared to present-day automation and globalisation of all banking/commercial activities. Import/export business, would be severely affected as also the flow of remittances from abroad and within the country. The practice of carrying travellers' cheques/credit cards and their easy encashment at will, would become a thing of the past as a result of which tourism as industry would suffer.

3. In the absence of bank lockers or safe vaults, provided by Commercial banks on rent, the safe custody of cash, gold and other valuables would become a nightmare for all. When there are no banks to issue or accept documents relating to a large number of activities, commercial as well as non-commercial, the volume of trade would dwindle sharply and the objectives of the recently signed GATT agreement would become irrelevant and redundant.

To Be or Not To Be

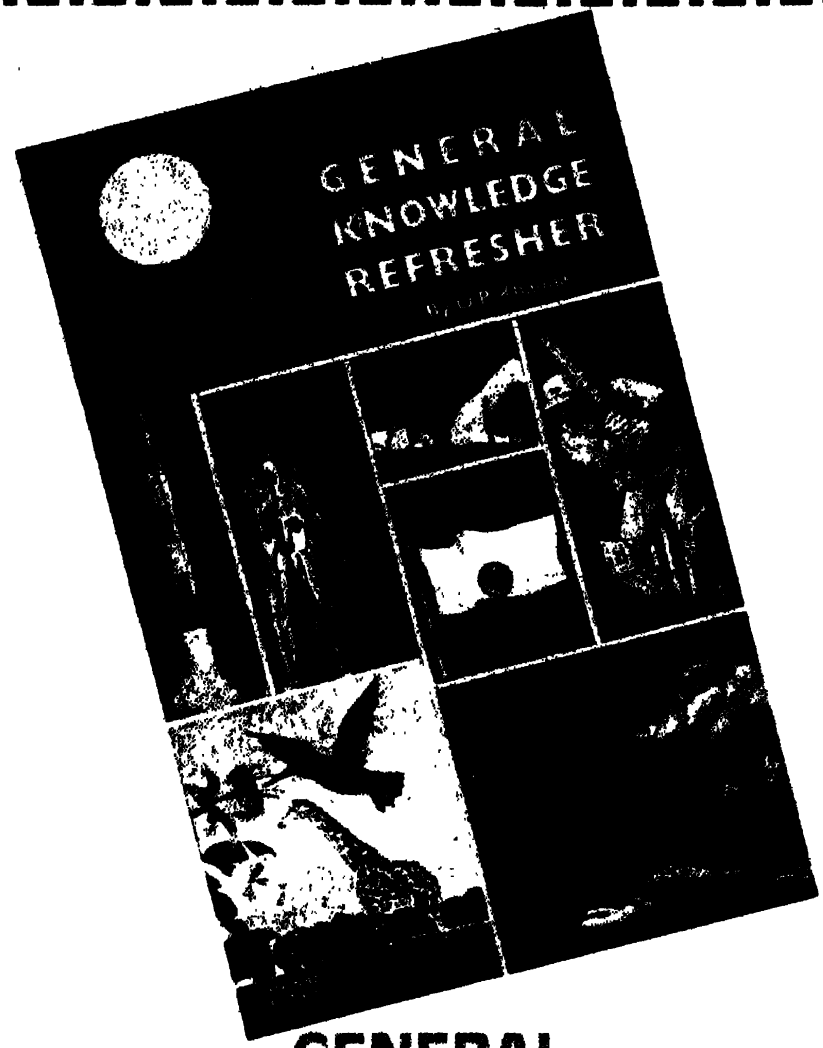
In a historic judgement, the Supreme Court has declared as unconstitutional and hence void Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code which makes an attempt to suicide a punitive offence. The proposition for debate is: "Are we right to welcome the ruling as progressive jurisprudence?"

Mr A Before starting any discussion, it would be prudent to look at the issue dispassionately. Medically, suicide is non-natural, non-homicidal or non-accidental death. Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, stating that the aim of all life is death, recognised two fundamental motivating forces regulating our behaviour—*Eros*, the constructive life urges and *Thanatos*, the destructive death urges. It is this death force that manifests itself in hate, aggression and suicide. Sociologist Emile Durkheim defined suicide as "death resulting directly or indirectly from a positive or negative act of the victim itself, which he knows will produce the result". There are various categories of suicides. Intentional suicide is an act consciously initiated by an individual with full awareness of the consequences. In Altruistic suicide, an individual gives up his life so a cause can prosper in a heroic act of self punitiveness. Surcease suicide is when one prefers death to intractable pain. Maniacal and psychotic suicide is due to hallucination and psychotic ideation, but the intention is never to end life. Probability suicide is of those who gamble with life. In existential suicide, the individual comes to think that life is an absurdity, hollow and empty. There are also suicides due to exhibition, honour, religious frenzy, negligence, irregulation, protest and simply as a wave. The emergence of suicidology as a discipline dealing with statistics, facts, factors, contributing circumstances and prevention strategies has found that suicide ranks as number ten killer in the world, number six killer of the youth, claims three times more men as victims than women and twice the number of urban dwellers than villagers, more practitioners in advanced countries than in the developing countries, a lower number in Islamic and Catholic countries than elsewhere, a greater number of people with broken hearts, broken homes and broken mental and physical health embrace it. Suicide, like any other human act, ranges from the ridiculous and irrational to well thought out philosophical action in terms of its appearance. Research studies based on the survivors, case histories and analyses of other available data have hinted at some specific correlates of suicide behaviour. Psychologically, it has been found to be associated with loss of hope and meaning, depression and anger, interpersonal and economic crises, real or imagined failure and devaluation of self, insoluble inner conflict and a faulty concept of life. Psychoanalytically, it is an overriding experience of unconscious impulses, under great emotional stress with nobody to talk to. Above all, evolving this particular equation of life at that moment, one acts in a manner which is a remarkable treatise on the meaningless family relations, faulty socialisation, imbalanced education, absence of moral development and tainted self-perception. Though it is an individual decision, it cannot be ignored as a major social problem, as it makes the ones left behind, feel guilty and shaken for years to come. The story does not end with the death of the victim; it opens up a chapter of suffering for others. Awareness campaigns, building up of communication channels through crises centres, listening to those who are threatening or showing sudden withdrawal or aggressiveness, providing a professional support system, improving social skills and meaning of life and employing religious, entertainment and educational media to emphasise positive aspects of problems, challenges and failures in life—are some remedial suggestions. Beyond that, the issue is too complicated, multi-dimensional and serious for me, as a doctor to categorically align myself with either the pro or the anti-judgement camp. Suffice it to say that suicide is a form of final communication in a language which is full of anguish and a script which is terrible and a curtain call which is compelling and disturbing.

Mr B While expressing my gratitude to my learned friend, I am afraid as a layman, that I cannot look at this issue so clinically. People who commit suicide or attempt to do so, deserve nothing but contempt for their cowardice in facing up to the harsh realities of life. The world is not like the womb, where they will be forever cocooned against strife and tribulation. For that matter even the womb is not all that safe. Where there is more than one foetus, invariably one would dominate over the other and emerge the healthier baby by virtue of its

ability to draw a larger share of the nutrients from the mother Then there are a plethora of sex-determination tests and 20th century's attendant incomprehensible diseases that ensure that conception does not always ensure birth So once, one has been given the incomparable gift of life, no one and I repeat no one, has the ethical right to fritter it away Death is too final By committing suicide, you are letting your past and present triumph over your future Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code, which made an attempt to suicide a punishable offence with simple imprisonment of one year or fine or both, was not so much the striking arm of the State battering a person who was already down, but a warning touch to guide a deeply disturbed mind away from extreme action, to flash a comma in place of a full stop, as it were The Court says that Section 309 violated Article 19 (right to personal liberty) and Article 21 (right to life) of the Constitution and thus should be effaced from the statute book the stand being that as suicide causes no harm to others, the State's interference with the personal liberty of the concerned person is not called for Referring to various apex court rulings on the "positive content of the right to life under Article 21, as embracing the right to live with dignity, right to education, right to health and right to enjoy personal freedoms for one's development in all spheres, the court noted that "in any case a person cannot be forced to enjoy his right to life to his detriment, disadvantage or disliking" Isn't that a contradiction to the figures on suicide listed by Mr A—that the victims are mostly the young urban dwellers of advanced countries? The old and the poor of Third World countries should be the ones committing suicide, because they are the ones who exist in the absence of even the basic needs of food, shelter, education and health! No, they are surviving and spawning, thank you It is the pressure that kills—the pressure of walking the treadmill of fame and fortune while relationships fall off the side It is not the financial, but the emotional bankruptcy that kills By giving the go-ahead on suicide, are we also flagging off the race on robotised individuals? Carry on until you breakdown and voluntarily deposit yourself on the junk heap of life's discards? If life and liberty are sacrosanct, is not nursing life and liberty equally sacrosanct? Suicide is utterly baneful for society, which is the collective organisation of all men and all women As the good doctor said, suicide finishes the agony of the victim, but what does it do to the family? It might be a small tear in the emotional fabric of one family, but what happens when the number of such families increases? We will get a society that is torn into jagged strips!

Mr C Does Mr B realise that the suicide rate in India varies from 6 3 to 8 8 per 1,00,000 population or that Bangalore which earned itself the sobriquet of suicide city nearly a decade ago records an average 1,000 suicides and around 30,000 attempted suicides every year? Section 309 didn t stop these people then, nor would have its effacement then A thief steals for the money, a murderer kills for revenge or possessions or psychosis, a rapist rapes for lust, a driver races his car at 300 kmph for the thrill Does the heavy hand of law stop them? Does the thought of the gallows or death stop them? No If a man is too defeated or depressed to carry on do you think the thought of punishment will deter him? If we have the right to live what's wrong in having the right to die? Not only was it a sensible judgement in that it struck down a clause where the failure to do an act invites punishment and not the act itself, but it has also recognised the fact that suicide is a psychiatric problem and not a manifestation of criminal instinct The judges have merely echoed what Mr A pointed out that "what is needed to take care of suicide-prone persons are soft words and wise counselling and not stony dealing by a jailor following harsh treatment meted out by a heartless prosecutor" By effacing Section 309, we have humanised our laws "for it is a cruel and irrational provision and it may result in punishing a person again (doubly) who has suffered agony and would be undergoing ignominy because of his failure to commit suicide" The judgement has put us on the global wavelength with UK, USA, former USSR etc where suicide is not a punitive offence Anyway, why such a hue and cry over death, when the 20th century seems to have turned birth into child s play? The likes of Mr B say that life is a gift from God and only He can decide when to snuff it out but what about test tube babies sperm banks in vitro fertilization life growing in petri-dishes rather than the womb? I am sure God didn t visualise all these hi tech births! There are plenty of other things that we humans indulge in that would deny us a heavenly abode so why the sanctimonious hypocrisy regarding an unscheduled departure to the netherworld? As for people saying that this judgement will legalise Sati do they realise that there is a separate law for it, namely, the Punishment of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987? As to apprehensions that the police will no longer be able to arrest people attempting self-immolation and fasts unto death—if these events take place in public, which is invariably the case, the person concerned can always be arrested under being a public nuisance! Finally do we arrest professional boxers, car racers etc after a bout or a race? After all they had just attempted probability suicide, as categorised by Mr A



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE REFRESHER

By O.P. Khanna

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MODEL PARAGRAPHS

"Deeds always speak louder than words."

If words could move the mountains or change the course of rivers, only demagogues would have ruled the destiny of mankind Fortunately such is not the fate of human race Whereas words weave a cobweb of images and illusions, deeds deliver the results and carve a distinct niche on the moving sands of time and tide No doubt the impact of scintillating words is stirring on the listeners but that of self-speaking deeds is electrifying Actions past and present, are eloquent enough to captivate us with their intrinsic worth, for whose efficacy no other evidence is required Words are in the habit of playing with human emotions whereas actions translate those urges into factual form It is the chain of uninterrupted actions that have blessed us with the gifts of marvellous materialism, superb successes in the domains of science and technology, spectrum of artistic creations, magnificent manifestations of music and melody dance and drama and so on With brain and brawn working hand in glove with each other, even the sky may not be the limit If all goes well more and more secrets of nature will be known in future because 'deeds always speak louder than words

"The enrichment of life with ideas has to be a continuous concern."

Vaclav Havel

Till today human history continues to be the tallest testimony to the ringing role that ideas have played in its enrichment and exuberance There are no two opinions on the fact that such an enrichment is not a one time freak or stroke nor is it a result of some cold calculation Unless water is kept flowing and moving, it tends to stagnate and stink In the same vein, men of character and commitment, have to jostle with the negative forces of life that tend to thwart its onward march towards the revelation of mysteries and the breaking of mental barriers inimical to fresh ideas The moment human beings become morally morbid and spiritually sterile in concepts and actions life becomes a cess-pool of complacency and corruption In order to keep the flame of life burning with some moving mission and motto, it has to be nursed and nourished with creative ideas and edifying ideals No society, however rich or elitist it may be, can afford to live on its past laurels alone It needs to be enriched and even invigorated, from time to time with fresh ideas

"Justice delayed is justice denied."

The greatest good of the greatest number is what justice is all about (Jeremy Bentham) All over the civilised world the veracity of the statement needs neither any reiteration nor any affirmation It is in itself an established truth for whose validity, rules and rulers in all ages were tuned and turned so that the fair name of justice did not get a foul flavour It is a pity to see people rushing to courts for justice but finding it delayed beyond patience In some cases the hope of getting justice is so much frustrated by deliberate delay that it becomes almost a denial Whether justice is to come from the courts or from the 'powers that be' there is no denying the fact that any inordinate delay in dispersing justice to the affected people is the worst type of tyranny Despite our cacophonous claims to the contrary, India continues to be the luckless land where courts are haunted by millions of (pending) cases woefully waiting for justice day after day and year after year

"The faith that stands on authority is no faith."

—R W Emerson

Faith is such a rare virtue of life as needs neither external props to support it nor any internal compulsions to sustain it It emerges out of one's own volition of heart and willingness of mind It is a trust in something much higher in spiritual status and mortal mortification It discards those elements that blur our mental vision and blind our imagination It looks for no favour outside nor does it melt before fear It is above worldly considerations because its curves and contours are conceived in moments of ecstasy and resignation Neither the spectre of mysterious forces nor that of a ruler's sceptre can mould its moorings Those who make a show off of their loyalty to the authority of the wielders are men of clay with no understanding of faith and what it stands for Since faith is the voluntary expression of trust in God or Divine Power, it is not the result of any coercion Anything pushed down the throat however delicious or darling it may be is likely to be rejected by the stomach Similarly, all tenets and testaments of religion, old or new forced on the people against their will or conviction are most likely to be jettisoned with the disdain they deserve A ruler's authority may bend the backs of the dissidents or non-believers but it cannot compel them to follow his dictates in matters of personal faith Since faith represents the sweet string of trust and truthfulness, it cannot resort to brute force of authority or the savagery of suppression It is mild as melody and moving as music It only knows the language of love and the lustre of insight into the life of things and objects

Notes on Current Affairs

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INDIA-USA RELATIONS

Prime Minister Rao's US Visit

PRIME Minister PV Narasimha Rao returned on May 21, 1994 after a week-long successful visit to the USA There was a great deal of controversy and speculation before his visit, but all that was set to rest

The Indian diplomats feel that the visit will certainly give a fillip to the relations between the two countries Indo-US ties had been at their lowest ebb during past few months

One of the first measure that has been agreed to by the two leaders is to establish high-level contact Mr Rao has started this by inviting Mr Clinton to visit India Mr Clinton has accepted the invitation in principle

Addressing a Press conference, Mr Rao said, "My discussions with President Clinton have convinced me that India and the US can develop a bilateral relationship of maturity and strength that can contribute not only to the mutual good, but also to the world as a whole"

In a joint statement after the summit talks, the two leaders also agreed that democracy, respect for human rights and economic liberalisation provide the best foundation for global stability and prosperity in the post-cold war era

One significant aspect of the statement was that the two leaders agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan, to resolve outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged in the Simla agreement This was for the first time that the US President had himself categorically stated the US stand on Kashmir, which calls for a solution under the Simla agreement

The two leaders also pledged to intensify their cooperative efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty and a verifiable ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons

Prime Minister Rao also accepted, in principal, the proposal of US Defence Secretary, Mr William J Perry, for increased military-to-military cooperation between India and USA

While addressing the joint session of the US Senate and the House of Representatives, Mr Rao made Indian differences with the US position clear on point by point basis During his address he made a dramatic call for nuclear disarmament beginning with an international "no first use" pact, and an agreement to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons These short-term measures, he said, should be followed by multilateral negotiations for a nuclear-free world

Mr Rao also invited the Congressmen to visit Punjab to see for themselves the real state of affairs there, instead of going by the anti-India propaganda about the human rights situation

During Mr Rao's visit six Memorandums of Understanding (MoU), relating to cooperation on a variety of issues including trade and commerce, technology transfer and defence, were signed The two countries also decided to revive the Indo-US Joint Commission of 1974, beginning with the revival of the sub-commission on trade and economy

(*Also see under* Cover Feature *on page* 956)

INDIA-BULGARIA RELATIONS

Visit of President to Sofia

PRESIDENT Shankar Dayal Sharma arrived at Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, on May 26, 1994, on a four-day State visit that resulted in a quantum jump in the relations between the two countries

During Dr Sharma's visit, six agreements, including on cooperation in combating international terrorism and illicit drug trafficking, and on double taxation, were signed The visit also coincided with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

President S D Sharma was the first high-level Indian dignitary to visit Bulgaria, since Vice-President R Venkataraman's visit in 1985

President Sharma also addressed the Bulgarian National Assembly The address, which coincided with the observance of Jawaharlal Nehru's death anniversary, was full of references to the virtues of parliamentary democracy, secularism and the rule of law

During the meeeting between President Sharma and Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr Lyuben Berov, it was agreed to further cooperate in crucial areas of banking, science and technology, automobile components and in the private sector

Emphasis on greater cooperation in the economic field came in the backdrop of almost negligible trade

between the two countries, since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

INDIA-ROMANIA RELATIONS

President Sharma's Visit

ON May 30, 1994, President Shankar Dayal Sharma arrived in Romania for a four-day State visit. The main aim of the visit was to give impetus to establishing a qualitatively new relationship with Romania, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

During President Sharma's visit four agreements, including one on cooperation in combating international terrorism, on tourism promotion and cultural exchanges, were signed.

The declaration of principles and directions of cooperation provides that the relations between the two countries shall be governed by mutual respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The two countries will cooperate in the political, economic, commercial, financial, scientific, technological, industrial, agricultural and other fields. They also undertook not to participate in or join military alliances aimed against each other.

The President also addressed a joint session of the two Houses of the Romanian Parliament. He was applauded when he told the elected representatives that they epitomised the struggle for freedom, striving for development, edeavours for the cause of democracy and political pluralism, human rights and individual freedom. They also carried the heavy responsibility of translating national aspirations into reality.

To drive home the point that India was a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society and a genuine practitioner of Parliamentary democracy, Dr Sharma resorted to the rather novel practice of introducing all the ministers and MPs accompanying him.

Romania is also a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious society. The break-up of the former Soviet Union, and then of Yugoslavia, has raised the spectre of self-determination being carried to the extreme in this region. India, as a composite culture has an important message to give that the policies of secularism, harmony and tolerance, combined with democracy, is the only solution to the problems of the region.

The President also undertook a tour of the unfinished Parliament Palace, the construction of which was started during the regime of the dictator Ceausescu. The controversial building, which occupies an area of 145 acres, is the largest administrative building in Europe and the second largest in the world after the Pentagon.

Romania made it known that it fully supported India's stand that international action should be launched against terrorism and that the Kashmir issue should be solved peacefully and by negotiations under the Simla agreement. Dr Sharma expressed India's appreciation of the stand taken by Romania on Kashmir issue.

With the visits of President S.D. Sharma to Bulgaria and Romania, India has now institutionalised and formalised its political and economic relations with most of the East European countries, and also CIS, to give content and substance to India's relations with these countries, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and overthrow of the communist rule.

These countries had initially looked to the west for their economic salvation. But after a steep fall in industrial production and runaway inflation they have realised now that old economic and political relations need to be revitalised with countries such as India, which have good economic potential and can be good partners for development.

DEFENCE

'Prithvi' vital for defence

ACCORDING to the defence journal, *The Indian Defence Review*, India's short range surface-to-surface missile, *Prithvi*, the field trials of which were successfully undertaken on July 4, 1994 and days following it, is vital for India's defence.

The defence experts feel that India must have a complete missile system, if only for its deterrence value, external pressures to give it up notwithstanding.

According to Maj Gen D. Bannerjee, "India must develop a complete missile system to deter any neighbouring countries, who are pursuing aggressive missile programmes, from launching missile attacks on India.

"I don't believe in destruction of cities with missiles, but if the enemy knows that you have your own missile they will think twice before firing one at you", he said.

India has both offensive and defensive missile capabilities. *Prithvi* and *Agni* fall in the category of offensive missiles. While *Prithvi* has attained the operational status, *Agni* is still in developmental stage.

However, the Indian government has made it known that *Agni* is just a technology demonstration and it has not decided to produce *Agni* for the armed forces.

The defensive missiles in India's arsenal are *Akash* and *Trishul*, both capable of intercepting aircraft and missiles. Both have been inducted for use by the services.

'Prithvi' missile: With its short reaction time, supersonic speed and ruggedness, *Prithvi* could prove more effective than air strikes under many battlefield circumstances.

The transporter-mounted missile can be taken close to the forward line, over any kind of terrain. Its main use would be in destroying troop concentrations, crippling air bases and striking at large static installations and headquarters.

Unlike its predecessor, the Soviet-made Scuds, which

follow a purely ballistic trajectory, *Prithvi's* flight is controlled throughout by an on-board computer. *Prithvi* is far more accurate than the Scud missiles. Over a 250-km range, the *Prithvi* will drift only about 0.1 per cent or 250 metres. The accuracy of *Prithvi* comes with the use of liquid fuel engines which enable the flight to be controlled throughout.

The Scud missiles use solid fuels. Solid fuels, once fired burn out fully. Therefore, once the missile reaches the peak altitude, and the thrust is cut off, the vehicle follows a purely ballistic trajectory. But with a liquid propellant the rate of burning can be controlled through real-time commands to the On-Board Computer (OBC). Hence, the altitude and range of the missile become greatly flexible. *Prithvi* also has six alternate pre-programmed trajectories. Appropriate commands to the OBC move the wings to achieve one of these. Such a capability makes the missile immune to counter missile systems like the Patriot.

The 8.5 metre high and one-metre thick surface-to-surface missile can go upto a maximum of 250 km with 500 kg warhead and 150 km with a 1000 kg warhead. The first successful experimental launch was done on February 25, 1988.

ELECTIONS

By-elections

IN the by-elections, held for seven Lok Sabha seats, the ruling Congress improved its strength in the Lok.Sabha to 268 with four victories. The main opposition party, BJP, with its lone victory in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, raised its strength to 118.

Left Front partner, RSP, got back to its original strength of four by retaining the Berhampore seat in West Bengal.

The Vaishali seat in Bihar was won by the Bihar People's Party.

Earlier the Election Commission had postponed the assembly by-poll elections in Ajnala in Punjab and six assembly segments in Uttar Pradesh in view of the "blatant violation of the model code of conduct" by the Chief Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav of Uttar Pradesh and the government of Punjab. The EC fixed the new date to September 24, 1994.

While in Punjab the Election Commission took strong exception to the government's intention to include certain communities in the list of backward classes, in Uttar Pradesh the Chief Minister was accused of using a helicopter of a society controlled by the State government officials.

The postponement was, however, challenged in the Supreme Court by the Samajvadi Party. In a significant order, the Supreme Court directed the Chief Election Commissioner to hold elections on May 31, 1994. The court observed that there was no violation of the model code of conduct by the Chief Minister.

Following the Supreme Court order, the Election Commission agreed to hold the Ajnala by-poll also on May 31.

PLANNING

Plan body for new role

THE Planning Commission has embarked upon a "serious introspective exercise" to freshly delineate the role of the planning process in a free market economy in the post-liberalisation era.

A Planning Commission document titled "The Indian Planning process and an agenda for its reorientation", notes that the failures of planning interventions had been more glaring where the State participated directly in production. However, reasonably good and successful results had been obtained when the State played a facilitating role.

The document also notes that the functioning of a free market was essential for evaluation of efficiency. In the absence of a free market, the system became blind to costs and efficiency, and led to enormous wastage of resources, ultimately resulting in wasting of growth potential.

The document, however, rejected the extreme view that planning ceased to play any role in a free market.

The document stressed that markets could not perform the roles of creating social infrastructure for human development, protecting of ecology, protecting the weak, etc on their own and planning interventions were needed for gently guiding the markets to achieve some of the social objectives to which they were not very sensitive.

VAT to replace sales tax

IN a major development, the Finance Ministers of States have decided to set-up a committee of Finance Ministers to suggest methods of implementing Value Added Tax (VAT), in a phased manner, as a substitute to sales tax.

The Finance Ministers were responding to an appeal made by the Union Finance Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh, to gradually move towards a VAT system as part of the ongoing rationalisation of the taxation system.

The Finance Minister of Maharashtra has called for an innovative approach in taxation so that the system of taxation promoted rather than hindered the globalisation of the Indian economy. However, he said that due weightage will have to be given to the needs of the State governments for revenue and to the legitimate constitutional rights of the State governments, in the field of taxation.

On the introduction of VAT, Mr Adik said that the Central government and the State governments will have to levy independently and separately and collect it for their own respective purposes. The State government should not be made dependent on the Centre for assignment of revenue, he added.

Finance Minister of Kerala, Mr O. Chandy, said that

detailed discussions should be held before introducing VAT at the national level. Sales tax being the main source of income for the State, its autonomy in the matter should be safeguarded, he said. Even though Kerala is the first State to have introduced VAT, in the 1993-94 Budget, the State has its reservations on the full-fledged introduction of VAT at the national level, he added.

India to get $ 7 billion World Bank Loan

THE World Bank proposes to lend about $ 7 billion to India, over the next three years, depending on the availability of quality development projects in the country. Almost half of the proposed loan would come from the concessionary lending agency of the Bank, the International Development Association.

The support would be focussed on poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas, including health programmes.

RBI's Credit Policy, 1994-95

THE Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has identified containment of inflation as a paramount objective of the monetary policy during 1994-95. To that end it has decided to pursue a deliberate "tight monetary policy" in the first half of the financial year.

The highlights of the policy are:

- 14-15 per cent growth target for money supply during 1994-95.
- Focus on containing and rolling back inflation.
- SLR cut by one percentage point.
- Impact of foreign capital on monetary expansion to be moderated.
- Banks allowed greater flexibility in investments.
- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) hiked by one percentage point.

EDUCATION

Ban imposed on capitation fee

THE Education Ministry has finally issued guidelines for merit-based admissions and a two-tier fee structure for private professional colleges, effective from the academic year 1994.

The new guidelines prohibit private colleges from taking capitation fees in any form or under any name. Admission will be solely on the basis of a common entrance examination.

The private colleges will, however, have two categories of seats—"free" seats for which the fee will be the same as governmental institutions in the same area and "payment" seats for which the fee will be substantially higher but regulated by a standing committee for three-year period.

Management quotas have also been banned. However, a private professional college can reserve seats for candidates from weaker sections of society, in accordance with government rules. Admission to these seats will also be on merit.

The regulations will not apply to the IITs, IIMs, regional engineering colleges and colleges aided by the Centre or State governments.

The guidelines have been notified as the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Regulations, 1994.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Ordinance on Nagarpalika Act

ON May 23, 1994 the government issued an ordinance on the new Nagarpalika Act to cover some States and Union Territories which had failed to pass the relevant bill. The Ordinance was issued to bring the States and UTs in line with the Constitution (74th amendment) Act, popularly known as Nagarpalika Act, which came into force on May 31, 1994.

All the States and UTs amended their municipal laws in conformity with the provisions of the Nagarpalika Act by May 31, 1994 thus granting constitutional status to municipalities.

The 74th Amendment Act provides for constituting three types of municipalities namely, Nagar Panchayats for transitional area, municipal council for smaller urban area and municipal corporation for larger urban area. The seats in municipalities are to be filled by direct elections and not less than one-third of the total number of seats will be reserved for women.

To protect the urban local bodies against indiscriminate suppression the Act provides that if a municipality is dissolved before completing its term of five years, election for constituting a new municipality will have to be completed within a period of six months from the date of dissolution.

CONSTITUTION

Fundamental Rights can be suspended during Emergency: SC

A nine-Judge Constitution bench of the Supreme Court ruled on May 11, 1994 that during the period of emergency, the President is empowered to suspend fundamental rights of the people and a detenu has no *locus standi* to question the reasons or grounds of his detention.

While upholding the emergency provisions, the court ruled that during the period the Presidential order under Article 359 (1), suspending enforcement of certain rights conferred by Part III (Chapter on Fundamental Rights) was in operation, the State was empowered to make any law or to take any executive action inconsistent with such rights.

"All this is so because the emergency proclaimed to meet the threat to the security of India has to be effectively implemented. The requirements of emergency constitute

both the foundation as well as an implied limitation upon the power. What is warranted is what is necessary for effective implementation of emergency", the judges observed.

POLITICAL

SC ruling on dismissal of BJP governments 'flawed', says Advani

THE President of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Mr L.K. Advani, has described the judgement of the Supreme Court, upholding the dismissal of the BJP governments in three States following the Ayodhya incident as "seriously flawed". He warned that it has "opened the floodgates for even greater abuse of Article 356 of the Constitution than before".

Mr Advani, however, ruled out his party challenging the SC verdict. "Nevertheless, the party would take the issue to the people through a sustained campaign", he said.

He further added that BJP would press hard for providing a safeguard with respect to Article 356, whereby proclamation of Presidential rule must secure approval of Parliament by a two-thirds majority, and not by a simple majority, as is the case at present.

The observations by Mr Advani were made in reference to a report of the sub-committee set-up by BJP to study and analyse the judgement.

The BJP reaction on SC verdict was, however, flayed by the Congress, the CPM and the CPI.

TELECOMMUNICATION

New telecom policy

IN the new telecom policy announced by the government, the entry of the private sector in basic telephone services, on terms similar to those applicable for value-added services, has been allowed.

The policy has also decided to shelve restructuring the Department of Telecommunications (D.T.). The status of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd (MTNL) has been maintained.

Other highlights are:

- Telephone connections to be available on demand in urban areas by 1997.
- All villages to be covered under telecom network by 1997.
- Provision of sovereign guarantees to private companies ruled out.
- Indigenous research and development mechanism to be set-up with suitable funding to modernise the available technologies.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ISSUE

Leaders Join Dharna

WORLD'S longest sit-in or *dharna* has been going on at the gates of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for six years. It saw a dramatic political take-off on May 12, 1994 when scores of political leaders joined the *dharna* and expressed their solidarity with the handful of young men who have been sitting outside the UPSC office, since 1988, to press their demands for removal of the compulsory English paper in its various national examinations.

On May 12 the agitators were joined by former President of India, Giani Zail Singh, Mr Devi Lal, Mr V.P. Singh, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee and host of MPs from all parties. Many influential litterateurs like Mr Vidya Nivas Mishra, Kamleshwar and K.L. Nandan also joined the *dharna*.

The agitators are grouped under the banner of *Akhil Bharatiya Bhasha Sanrakshan Sangathan* (ABBSS). Their plea is that present compulsion to clear English benefits only a tiny westernized, urban educated youth. ABBSS is demanding that the compulsory English paper should be replaced with the choice of passing a paper in any Indian language.

BANKING

Banking Companies Bill passed

ON May 9, 1994 the Lok Sabha passed the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1993 to enable the nationalised banks approach the capital market to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements. The Left Parties and Janata Dal staged a walk-out alleging that this was the first step towards handing over the banks to foreign capital.

The bill is a follow-up to the Narasimhan Committee recommendations on the financial sector reforms which had prescribed norms for income recognition and provision and also for capital adequacy in relation to risk weighted assets of banks.

Some of the amendments proposed in the bill are:

- The board of directors of the nationalised banks may, after consultation with RBI and with the previous sanction of the Centre, raise their paid-up capital by public issue, subject to the condition that the Centre shall at all times hold not less than 51 per cent of the paid-up capital.
- The authorised capital of every nationalised bank shall be divided into 150 crore fully paid-up shares of Rs 10 each.
- The shares of a nationalised bank not held by the Central government shall be freely transferable.
- No shareholder, other than the Central government, shall be entitled to exercise voting rights in respect of any shares held by him in excess of one per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the bank.

ASSAM

Massacres in Kokrajhar

ON May 28, 1994, the Bodo terrorists went on a killing spree in Kokrajhar district, massacring atleast 40 per-

sons and burning down several villages. The government had to call-out the Army and shoot-at-sight orders had to be issued.

The incident is suspected to be a fall-out of differences between two rival political factions of Bodo tribals.

The killing and burning of houses started after rumours spread that All Assam Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) leaders were not invited for the tripartite talks to solve the Bodo impasse.

Over past few years more and more land belonging to the tribals had gradually come under the occupation of non-tribals. This has created a sense of insecurity and deprivation among the tribal people.

HARYANA

Dangi quits over SC verdict

PUBLIC Works Department Minister of Haryana, Mr Anand Singh Dangi, tendered his resignation on May 16, 1994 in wake of the judgement of Supreme Court quashing the appointment of 96 taxation inspectors who were appointed when Mr Dangi was the Chairman of the Subordinate Services Selection Board during Mr O.P. Chautala's regime.

Besides setting aside the appointments of the taxation inspectors, the apex court had imposed a personal fine of Rs 10,000 on the respondents, including Mr Dangi.

The judges observed that "from a Minister to a menial, everyone has been dishonest to gain undue advantage..... It shocks our conscience to come across such a systematic fraud."

SIKKIM

Bhandari loses trust motion

ON May 17, 1994 the Sikkim Chief Minister, Mr Nar Bahadur Bhandari lost the trial of strength in the State Assembly by two votes, thus forcing him to resign. This brought to an end the 15-year reign of Mr Bhandari.

Mr Bhandari's government was reduced to a minority when 18 of the 31 Sikkim Sangram Parishad (SSP) legislators withdrew their support and elected Mr Sanchamari Limboo as their leader.

After the resignation of Mr Bhandari, Mr Limboo was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister of Sikkim.

The new ministry is the fifth since Sikkim's merger with India in 1975.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Pak 'resumes' aid to terrorists

ACCORDING to a *Washington Post* report Pakistan has resumed arming, training and providing logistical support to Kashmiri militants "less than a year after convincing the US government that it had adopted a hands-off policy".

The report says that Pakistan had suspended active support for the insurgency, in 1993, when the US threatened to add it to the list of countries sponsoring terrorism. During the intervening period, Pakistan "privatised" its Kashmir operations, funnelling support to the militants through non-governmental organisations. However, after the US decided not to add Pakistan to the terrorist list, the army resumed its active operations in Kashmir.

PM vows to crush terrorism

ON May 23, 1994 the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, vowed to crush terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and stated that steps were being taken to initiate political process in the valley, for restoration of normalcy.

Prime Minister Rao was addressing over 300 Youth Congress workers who had assembled at his residence to take over the *Balidaan Jyoti*, symbolising "sacrifice of the assassinated Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi". The *Balidaan Jyoti* has been installed at the AIYC headquarters.

Israel's offer on sealing J-K border

THE government of Israel has offered its expertise and technical knowhow for sealing the border and high mountain passes along the Line of Control in Kashmir Valley. The proposal envisages sealing in patches nearly 600 km of border stretch.

The Israelis have offered to install electronic wiring system with alarm and beeper signals which would detect human movement.

Once installed, the system is expected to prove a "death blow" to plans of Inter Services Intelligence of Pakistan for massive infiltration along the LOC.

Pak could lose plebiscite : Benazir

SPEAKING to the *New York Times*, Pakistani Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto indicated that Pakistan could "lose" a plebiscite if the option of independence was given to the people of Kashmir. She, however, added that Pakistan would not agree to an independent Kashmir.

"When people raise the question of an independent Kashmir, we feel that it is a ploy to divide the Kashmiri vote", she said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel begins power transfer in Gaza Strip

ON May 11, 1994, Israel began a long-delayed transfer of authority to the PLO in Gaza Strip and Jericho, one week after the signing of the historic peace accord.

The first military base to be handed over to the Palestinian police was in the town of Deir al-Balah. This was the first installation to come under Palestinian control after 27 years of Israeli occupation.

The streets, always deserted after dark, due to a night

curfew imposed by Israeli army, were filled with thousands of excited Palestinians witnessing the momentous transition into the early hours of morning.

The last Israeli soldiers pulled out of Gaza Strip on May 18, 1994, amid hail of stones, bottles and sticks thrown at them by hundreds of Palestinians.

Under the Oslo Agreement the Israelis were to withdraw from the occupied territories by April 15, 1994. But the withdrawal could not even begin by that day. The deal was re-negotiated in a meeting in Cairo. The Cairo document granted Israelis only 14 days to pull out. They were willing to complete the process much earlier than that, but for the PLO request for some time to prepare for the 9000-strong Palestinian police force.

The withdrawal of the Israeli security forces does not mark the end of Israeli presence in the "occupied territory". They would be present to guard the Jewish settlements, a ticklish issue which is yet to be resolved. Jewish settlers occupy about 10 per cent of the Gaza area and form less than one per cent of the population.

Arafat cancels Israeli law in Gaza, Jericho: The PLO Chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, took first step to asserting legal authority over the West Bank town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip, when he issued an order on May 24, 1994, cancelling laws enforced by Israel during the 27 years of occupation.

Before Israel occupied the territories, Jordanian law was applied in the West Bank while Egypt enforced a separate set of laws in the Gaza Strip. The PLO plans to enact one law for both the areas.

YEMEN

Civil war divides them once again

ON May 21, 1994, South Yemen declared that it was seceding from United Yemen and forming a separate State. The move took place exactly four years after the two halves of the country came together in an uneasy merger.

The break-up has resulted in the eruption of a bloody civil war.

South Yemen was declared as independent by the Yemini Vice-President Mr Ali Salem al-Baidh. Mr Baidh said that the new separate State would be called the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

However, the Yemini President, Mr Ali Abdullah Saleh, a northerner, dismissed the South's declaration of independence. He said that the announcement was "illegitimate".

On May 22, Russia became the first country to recognise the Yemini Democratic Republic.

The conservative North and the Marxist South united in 1990, but their armies never merged and continued disputes between the two leaderships finally led to the civil war. While the Southern leaders favour splitting from the Union and exploiting the new found oil fields, the Northern leaders want to keep the union, even if force is to be used.

During the first few days of fighting the forces of Northern Yemen were able to gain upper hand and refused all feelers for ceasefire from the Southern Yemini forces. The leadership of North Yemen has described the leadership of Southern Yemen as "war criminals" and has been refusing to accept any ceasefire till the Southern forces agreed to a total surrender.

Northern Yemenis say that a ceasefire that is not based on Yemen's unity would be tantamount to recognition of Southern secessionists.

The Southern leadership claims that North tried to erode any Southern role in the United Yemen. It says that the secession is irreversible.

The stalemate continued till last reports. So did the fighting and destruction.

RWANDA

Talks to end carnage

ON May 30, 1994, the warring parties in Rwanda met for the first time for talks on a UN truce plan to halt violence that had killed an estimated half-a-million people.

The talks were held while gunfire continued around the capital Kigali, where the rebels belonging to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) were said to have gained an upper hand. The rebels were reported to have captured the international airport and some key military positions.

The main aim of the UN was to improve conditions for the Rwandan people and allow aid to reach them.

Earlier the Rwandan rebels had dismissed the UN as incompetent and had refused to accept any mediation.

Meanwhile the stalemate continued and people kept on dying in one of the worst civil wars of the region.

In the initial days of the civil war the militias belonging to the Tutsi tribe, having the backing of the government forces, had massacred those belonging to the Hutu tribe. It is now feared that if the RPF rebels capture capital Kigali, they will massacre people belonging to the Hutu tribe, in revenge of the killing of their people. RPF rebels comprise of people belonging to Tutsi tribe.

UN approves peace-keepers: On May 18, 1994, the UN Security Council voted to send 5,500 peace-keepers to war-torn Rwanda to try to stem a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions.

The all-African force will protect civilians and relief workers in areas where aid is being provided to thousands suffering or displaced due to the civil war.

But the peace-keepers will not be allowed to use force to stop the fighting or to prevent massacres in areas outside their control.

The resolution also imposes an immediate worldwide arms embargo on Rwanda.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Call for more investment on development

THE Human Development Report, 1994, has called for more investment on human development to provide basic education, primary health care, safe drinking water and essential family planning services to all people by earmarking atleast 20 per cent of the existing developing country budgets and 20 per cent of donor aid allocations to these basic priority concerns.

The HDR ranks Canada as the country with the highest Human Development Index (HDI). India ranks 134 and Pakistan 132.

The HDI measures life expectancy, educational attainment and income level. It is a composite index of human welfare, rather than income alone.

The principal and the inspiration behind the concept of HDI is the former finance minister of Pakistan, Dr Mahbub Ul Haq. According to Dr Haq, the HDI "shows that the search for human security lies in the development, not in arms".

East Asia, including ASEAN and China, have been given full marks in the 1994 report, for their exceptionally good performance in terms of HDI.

The HDR has, however, regretted the fact that while defence expenditure has gone down worldwide by a large amount, between 1988 and 1993, this "peace dividend" has not been used fully to increase the allocations for the world's poor nations and people.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Meeting of Foreign Ministers

THE Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries met in Cairo, Egypt, on June 1, 1994, amidst calls to reform the movement to fit the post-cold war world. However, the tables were turned and they ended up discussing an overhaul of the United Nations.

India achieved a major diplomatic victory over Pakistan, when it successfully convinced the NAM foreign ministers to delink terrorism with struggle for self-determination. The foreign ministers also decided that they will not involve directly in settling any dispute between two member countries.

The meeting also decided not to merge NAM with G-77, as demanded by some members. It was felt that NAM's role was political while G-77 aimed at achieving parity between the developed and the developing countries, in trade and other areas of development.

India's proposal, to ask for a special session of the UN General Assembly, to bring about a global consensus on complete disarmament, was also accepted.

South Africa becomes 109th member: South Africa has become the 109th member of NAM with the promise to work for the removal of inequalities in the world and share its technological expertise with all developing countries.

UN

Mandate in Angola, Somalia extended

ON June 1, 1994, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of the peace-keeping operation in Angola till June 30, 1994. The Council threatened to reconsider the world body's role if a peace accord was not reached by then.

A UN sponsored peace agreement had been hammered out in 1991, after 16 years of civil war. But, UNITA rebels had refused to accept defeat in the elections held in 1992. As a result the conflict started again.

The Council has warned UNITA that trade and travel sanctions will be imposed against it if it did not accept the peace proposals by June 30. The Angolan government has already given unconditional acceptance to UN proposals.

The sealed-down UN Peace-keeping mission in Somalia, UNISOM-II, has also been extended till September 30, 1994, with the provision that UNISOM-II's future be re-evaluated by the end of July.

The Council has urged the warring parties in Somalia to voluntarily disarm, to cooperate with UNISOM-II and to keep the promises of national reconciliation which they had made at a conference in Nairobi, on March 24, 1993.

Arms ban against S. Africa lifted

ON May 25, 1994, the Security Council scrapped the 17-year-old mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, following the installation of a non-racial government headed by Dr Nelson Mandela.

The Council meeting marked the end of an era and was held symbolically on Africa Day. It opened with a speech by the first deputy president of South Africa, Mr Thabo Mkebi. He was the first member of the new government of South Africa to address the world body.

The arms embargo was one of the last remaining punitive measure designed to force an end to apartheid.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

New US policy to curb N-proliferation

THE United States feels that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the third world can only be slowed down; it cannot be avoided. Keeping this in mind, USA has now adopted a major policy of "counter proliferation".

The new policy calls for an emphasis on diplomatic efforts to prevent other nations and terrorist groups from acquiring or deploying weapons of mass destruction.

The President and the military commanders will be given the tools they need and the maximum tactical flexibility to respond to such threats where diplomatic efforts fail.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Asia Watch flays Pak for Rights Abuses

IN its latest report, the international human rights group, *Asia Watch*, has brought to light serious abuses against the minorities in Pakistan, due to Islamisation of civil and criminal laws.

Asia Watch said that the laws had also dangerously undermined the fundamental rights of freedom of religion and expression of the minorities.

According to the report, human rights are violated all over the world, in one form or another, but in Pakistan the situation was worst because its law-enforcing authorities protected and abetted these violations.

Rights panel of Pak indicts army, Islamisation

THE annual report of the human rights commission of Pakistan says that it sees no justification in the deployment of army in Sindh and has blamed Islamisation for the violation of the rights of the minorities and women in the country.

According to the report the presence of army has eroded civilian authority. On the other hand the situation continues to be grim.

The report further adds that the religious laws were infringing on the rights of women. Under the Hadood ordinance, promulgated by Gen Zia-ul-Haq, a raped woman has to produce four witnesses to prove the crime otherwise she is punished on charges of adultry. Thus a large number of rape victims are languishing in jail, on charges of adultry because they were not able to produce four witnesses, and the rapist have been let-off scot-free.

ITALY

Berlusconi sworn in as Prime Minister

ON May 10, 1994, media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi was sworn in as the Prime Minister. He heads a coalition government that has brought the hard right to power for the first time since 1945.

On May 19, a key confidence vote endorsed his coalition Cabinet by just four votes in the Upper House. The coalition "freedom alliance" of Mr Berlusconi consists of free-marketeers, neo-fascists and federalists. The presence of neo-fascist ministers has raised concern in Europe.

Mr Berlusconi is owner of Europe's second largest private media empire. He entered politics only in late January, 1994. During his election campaign he had stressed on his success at business and promised he could do the same for Italy, through lower taxes and free enterprise incentives.

UKRAINE

Crisis in Crimea

THE Black Sea province of Ukraine, Crimea, almost came on the verge of civil war on May 21, 1994, when the government of Ukraine asked the Russian dominated legislature not to adopt a constitution which they felt amounted to a declaration of independence. The Ukranian parliament annulled their action and asked the Crimean legislatures to retract their vote within ten days. The Crimeans refused, thus resulting in the crisis.

Crimea was part of Russia until 1954 and its leadership wants to re-unite. Ukranian government has vowed not to let this happen. About 70 per cent of the population of Crimea is ethnic Russian. The Peninsula is also home to the Black Sea fleet—the once mighty Soviet armada that Russia and Ukraine have been fighting over since the 1991 Soviet collapse.

USA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pak seeks US help on Kashmir issue

PRESIDENT of Pakistan, Mr Farooq Ahmad Leghari was to be in USA on May 24, 1994 on a private visit to attend the graduation ceremony of his son. In the wake of the visit of the Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao around same time, Pakistani authorities managed to convert the visit into an official visit.

In his meeting with Mr Warren Christopher, US Secretary of State, President Leghari sought America's "active engagement" in resolving the Kashmir dispute, in sharp contrast to India's stand favouring a bilateral solution, free from foreign intervention.

Mr Leghari said that he also conveyed to Mr Christopher the danger of a nuclear arms race, if India was allowed to go ahead with the deployment of the *Prithvi* missile.

He claimed that he had been assured that US was aware of the danger involved in the present situation and was committed to making all possible efforts to prevent the threat to the security environment in South Asia.

The upgradation of President Leghari's visit, certainly suggests that the Clinton administration continues to pursue its policy of equation between India and Pakistan. Despite the efforts, made by both US and India, to project Prime Minister Rao's visit to USA as a success, it is clear that America has not given up, or even scaled down, its two-track approach towards India and Pakistan.

US accuses Pak of abetting Terrorism

IN its report, "Patterns of global terrorism, 1993", the US State department has virtually accused Pakistan of supporting terrorist activities in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

The State department noted that tensions subsided in Punjab but increased dramatically in Kashmir, where the militants continued attacks on military and civilian targets.

USA-CHINA RELATIONS

MFN status of China renewed

ON May 26, 1994, President Bill Clinton of USA decided to extend the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status of China and abandon efforts to influence China by linking MFN with significant progress in human rights.

In his election campaigns, President Clinton had castigated the former President, Mr George Bush, for not imposing a link of human rights situation in China with MFN status.

However, as the issue came under study of President Clinton, he realised that US would be shooting itself in the foot in trying to aim at China. Today China is the world's fastest growing economy, where American business corporations have made large investments and hundreds of billions of dollars are at stake in future business proposals.

China told US point-blank to mind its own business. China said it regards human rights, including religious rights in Tibet, as its internal business.

Human rights groups denounced Mr Clinton as having "betrayed" their hopes and of breaking campaign pledges. The administration, however, is confident of winning-over the public with a massive propaganda campaign backed by leading corporations, Senators and Congressmen of USA

CHINA-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Seven Accords Signed

RUSSIAN Prime Minister, Mr Victor Chrnomyrdin, arrived in Beijing on May 26, 1994 on a four-day official visit, with a view to boosting bilateral trade. This was the first visit by the Russian Prime Minister to China.

The visit was described as a follow-up of President Boris Yeltsin's China trip in 1992. One of the fruits of that trip was the increase in bilateral trade volume, which reached nearly $ 8 billion in 1993.

Seven accords were signed between the two countries. These related to system of administrating the border, avoidance of double taxation, economic and scientific cooperation, marine transport and environment pollution control.

HUNGARY

Communists win Polls

HUNGARY'S former Communists, trounced four years ago in a voter backlash against the old, repressive regime, surged back to win a majority in the parliamentary elections held on May 29, 1994.

The Socialist Party, born of the old Communist Party's reform wing, struck a chord with voters by promising to ease the high unemployment and inflation that accompanied the switch to capitalism.

Hungary has now joined Poland and Lithuania, where the voters, many of whom miss the economic security of the past, have returned to reformed communists.

Despite the fact that Hungary has received over $ 8 billion in foreign investment and is considered by economists to be the most advanced of the former Soviet bloc nations, the country is beset by economic and social problems. Inflation is running at 23 per cent while 13 per cent of the active population has become unemployed after enjoying full employment throughout the communist years.

COLOMBIA

Vote for new President

ON May 29, 1994, Colombians emerged from a dark era of bombings and assassinations to vote for a new President. The two leading candidates were both survivors of their own brushes with violence. Three presidential candidates had been assassinated before the last elections, in 1990. But, this time the elections were peaceful. Leftist rebels had threatened to disrupt voting, but no major incident was reported.

Peaceful voting was possible because the main architect of the mayhem drug kingpin Pablo Escobar, had been eliminated in police action. His cocaine cartel had wrought violence during Colombia's decade-long terrorist war.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

India urges larger role for women

IN its draft country paper for the World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995, India has made-out a strong case for a women-oriented development plan.

Noting with concern that women still comprise the largest section of the population living in absolute poverty, the paper emphasises that development models drawn from the women's perspective are the need of the hour.

The document says that the most telling demographic symptom of deprivation is the persistence of an adverse sex ratio, which declined from 934 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 927 females per 1000 males in 1991.

The paper observes that the exclusion of women from political, social and economic power and their lack of education "poses the most daunting challenge to the development process".

The paper has made a forceful plea for counter measures against the marginalisation of women in the race towards a free economy market. The measures include the expansion of social safety nets, gender orientation of policy makers, training and re-orientation of social attitudes.

Current General Knowledge

ABBREVIATION

VAT: Value Added Tax.

AWARDS

Dada Saheb Phalke award, 1993

VETERAN Hindi lyricist Majrooh Sultanpuri has been selected for the 1993 Dada Saheb Phalke award for his outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema for nearly fifty years.

Mr Sultanpuri is the first film lyricist to be honoured with this prestigious award, which is the highest recognition by the government for contribution to the film industry.

The award comprises a *Swarna Kamal*, a shawl and cash component of Rs one lakh.

Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding, 1992

THE renowned Canadian environmentalist, Mr Maurice F. Strong, has been chosen for the award for his laudable contribution as Secretary General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit).

Sanskriti awards, 1993

HINDI Poet Vedi Prasad Mishra, business commentator Raghav Bhal, painter V. Ramesh, social worker George Abraham and musicians Gundecha brothers have been honoured with this award.

The distinctive feature of the awards is that these are presented to young and emerging talents upto the age of 35 years.

Azad Trophy, 1992-93

GURU Nanak Dev University has once again emerged as the top university in sports, amongst 180 universities of India, by retaining the coveted Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy.

UNESCO Einstein Silver Medal, 1994

DR Krishna Vishnu Sane, a professor of chemistry in Delhi University, has been awarded the medal for his efforts to simplify and popularise science teaching in schools and colleges.

He shares the medal with Prof Walter Charles Taylor of University of Sydney

Pitamber Pant National Environment Fellowship award, 1994

THE Ministry of Environment and Forests, on the occasion of the World Environment Day, has awarded the fellowship to Dr M.P. Nayar.

The prestigious fellowship is given every year for two years to an Indian citizen, in recognition of meritorious and valuable contributions made by a scientist in any field of environmental sciences.

Yatra award, 1994

THE second Yatra award has been presented to Mr R.K. Narayan, novelist and short-story writer, for presenting "a graceful and profoundly human vision of life" in his works.

The award has been instituted by Rupa and Harper Collins Publishers, India, to felicitate a South-Asian writer for his outstanding lifetime achievement.

Cannes Film Festival

Golden Palm award for best feature film: Pulp Fiction, directed by Quentin Tarantino.

Best actor: Ge You of China.

Best actress: Virna Lisi of Italy.

Best director: Nanni Moretti.

BOOKS

Return of the Aryans

THE book has been written by Bhagwan S. Gidwani, writer of the best-selling novel, "Sword of Tipu Sultan". In the book the author seeks to prove wrong the theory that Aryans came to India from abroad. Gidwani's premise is that Aryans originated in India and groups of them travelled to different lands, influencing their culture and enriching their language with Sanskrit words.

The Red Wheel

THIS is the most recent book written by Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel laureate who was expelled from Soviet Union in 1974. Recently he returned to Russia after living in exile in USA for twenty years.

The Red Wheel details the 20th-century Russian history in several volumes.

DAYS/YEARS

World Environment Day

THE world environment day is celebrated every year on June 6, to mark the anniversary of the landmark 1972 Stockholm Conference on human environment.

The theme for 1994 was "One Earth, One Family".

DISCOVERY

Oldest highway found in Egypt

US geologists has discovered, what is believed to be the world's

oldest highway, in the desert in Egypt, about 70 km south-west of Cairo.

The about 12-km long highway, paved with sandstone and limestone, is believed to be upto 4,600 years old.

Until now, a stone paved road on the Greek mediterranean island of Crete, dating back to about 2000 BC, was regarded as the world's oldest paved road.

PERSONS

Dagar, Nasir

USTAD Nasir Zahiruddin Dagar was the doyen of Dhrupad singing. He died on May 7, 1994, at the age of 62.

He and his late younger brother, Ustad Nasir Faiyazuddin Dagar, popularly known as Dagar brothers, had carried-on the age-old tradition of *jugalbandi* (duet) singing, a unique feature of the Dagar family for many generations.

Kalam, Dr A.P.J. Abdul

DR Kalam is the man behind the success of *Prithvi*, India's medium range surface-to-surface missile. He believes that India should acquire deadly missiles that will put the fear of God into its enemies.

Towards this goal he has been working relentlessly for the past 15 years. As his friends say, his only dream is to make India a respected, if not feared, world power by the end of this century.

Dr Kalam is an aeronautical engineer and has been the main architect of India's integrated guided missile development programme.

He belongs to Tamil Nadu and is a bachelor.

Mazumdar, Phani

VETERAN producer, director and script writer, Mr Phani Mazumdar, died on May 16, 1994 at the age of 83. He was among the few internationally acclaimed Indian cine personalities to have enthralled audiences in as many as five languages.

He began his film career in 1931 and directed his first film, *Street Singer* in 1938.

His historical film, *Andolan*, which traced history from Vedic times to the freedom struggle, had a running commentary in English by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sen, Sushmita

SUSHMITA Sen has become the first Indian to win the Miss Universe title since the beauty pageant began 43 years ago.

A successful model from Delhi, she was crowned Miss Universe 1994, from among 76 other candidates from around the world. The contest was held at Manila, Philippines.

During the final questioning, each of the finalists was asked to describe her idea of the "essence of a woman". Sushmita's answer was: "The origin of the child is the mother and is a woman. A woman is one who shows a man what love and sharing and caring is all about. That is the essence of a woman." And, this answer finally helped her clinch the title.

Solzhenitsyn, Alexander

THE Nobel laureate who was expelled from the Soviet Union on February 13, 1974, handcuffed and surrounded by KGB agents, returned to Russia, his home country, on May 27, 1994 after living in exile in USA for twenty years.

Mr Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1970. His works include *One day in the life of Ivan Denisovich*, the stark novel about one man's struggle to survive Soviet prison camps and *The Gulag Archipelago*, a grimmly detailed historical account of the camps.

Sultanpuri, Majrooh

THE noted Hindi film lyricist, Mr Majrooh Sultanpuri was in the news for having received the Dada Saheb Phalke award, 1993.

He was born in a small village in Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh. Those were the times when formal education was considered a taboo.

From K.L. Saigal to Aamir Khan, Sultanpuri's creativity has spanned across generations of Hindi film industry. In his chequered career of five decades, he has worked closely with stalwarts like Mehboob Khan, Guru Dutt, Bimal Roy, Dev Anand, Nasir Hussain and the likes.

The distinguishing feature of his work was the poetic quality of his songs. Some of his most memorable songs have been: *Rahte The Kabhi Jinke Dil Mein* (Mamta), *Jalte Hain Jiske Liye* (Sujata), *Aaja, Aaja Mein Hoon Pyar Tera* (Teesri Manzil), *Chura Liya Hai Dil Ne Jo Tum Ko* (Yaadon Ki Barat), *Papa Kahte Hain* (Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak) and *Pehla Nasha, Pehla Khumar* (Jo Jita Wohi Sikander).

PROJECTS

Nathpa Jhakhri Power Project

THE Nathpa Jhakhri hydel power project is nestled amidst the snow-capped mountains of Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and surrounded by an inhospitable terrain. Once operational it promises to solve the northern region's power problems.

The power house of the project is the largest underground power house of the country.

The project envisages to harness the hydro-power potential in the upper reaches of river Sutlej. The 301-metre deep surge shaft of the project will be the deepest surge shaft in the world.

The capacity of the project is 1,500 MW. The first unit of 25 MW is expected to be commissioned by June, 1998. The subsequent five units have been scheduled for completion by December 1998.

Chunnel project inaugurated

THE £ 10.5 billion engineering feat of the 20th century, the tunnel joining England with mainland France, was inaugurated on May 6,

1994 by the British Queen and the French President.

The Chunnel tunnel has joined the British Island and the European continent for the first time since the ice age.

The engineering marvel involved 15,000 workers who dug three 48-km-long under-sea tunnels. Specially built boring machines were used. The tunnel is buried 150 feet beneath the sea bed for most of its route. Nearly 40 kms of the tunnel is under sea.

Once fully operational, three trains a minute, carrying freight, passengers and cars, will be roaring through at upto 160 km an hour.

IB-Valley thermal project

BHARAT Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) has commissioned the first of the two 210 MW units at the IB-Valley thermal power project in Orissa. The second unit is expected to be commissioned in October, 1994.

The project is located in Sambhalpur district of Orissa, about 20 km south of Belpahar railway station of South Eastern railway.

SPACE RESEARCH

TO provide the humanity its closest ever encounter with comets, international space scientists are planning to land a three-legged robot probe on a comet. An European Space Agency (ESA) team has already designed the spacecraft and listed at least six possible comets as the final destination of the spacecraft.

On its way to the comet, the spacecraft will also fly very close to an asteroid, as a bonus in the scientific mission.

The mission envision the launch of a probe around 2003 A.D. and the slated arrival on the comet about eight years later. The probe will carry sophisticated cameras to observe the comet from a distance and sensors to analyse the surface and sub-surface material of the comet, after landing on it.

Key to Origin of Universe

DR Chandrasekar Joshi, a 41-year-old Pune-born physicist at the University of California, USA, has invented a device which is considered a major breakthrough towards a new generation of high energy machines. These machines are used in solving the puzzle of creation of the Universe.

The machine, called the Laser-Plasma Accelerator, will open doors for the physicists in speeding up the flow of electrons in achieving high energies of collision.

Unlike the giant accelerators, also used for similar research, the invention of Dr Joshi and his team is compact and cheaper.

MISCELLANY

Japanese live the longest

ACCORDING to the latest report of World Health Organisation (WHO) Japanese men and women have the highest life expectancy in the world. The average life of Japanese women is 83 years and of Japanese men 76.3 years.

Tobacco health costs exceed revenues

AN analysis by the world's leading medical journal, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, has shown that the human cost of tobacco use far exceeds any revenues obtained from the production. According to the journal "Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable premature deaths".

A recent report by the Indian Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB) has pointed out that, in India, against an excise revenue of Rs 1551.5 crore, Rs 2,236.5 crore is spent on diseases caused by the use of tobacco. An additional Rs 3,000 crore is foregone on account of loss of productivity due to ill health, premature death, etc.

World's first yoga varsity

A yoga university, the first of its kind in the world, will soon be set up in the historic city of Munger, Bihar.

The proposed university will have three main faculties—yoga philosophy, yoga psychology and applied yogic science.

Singapore to become "Intelligent Island" by 2000 A.D.

SINGAPORE is all set to become a push-button electronic city—or, officially, an intelligent island—by the year 2000 AD.

Under the information technology 2000 plan, all computers in virtually every home, office, school and factory, will be interconnected. By the year 2000, it would be technologically possible for the Singaporeans to work, shop and bank from home, via a large electronic screen, by pushing some keys or using voice command. For example, it would be possible for a person to be able to dial from home, to connect his home computer's screen with a tailor's shop, and select the design and size of the garment on display.

Singaporeans can already press a few buttons on a bank's automated teller machine and apply for shares, get stock market data on a pocket-sized paper, dial up for pointers on health care and phone in tax returns on incomes of upto $ 12,740 a year.

Handwriting reveals many facets

THERE is much more to handwriting than meets the eye. It serves as a quick reckoner to understand one's personality, character and thinking patterns. Handwriting can reveal little-known aspects of a person that are far from apparent on the surface, like whether a person is open-minded or self-centred and capable of quick decisions or not.

Many companies have started to demand in their job advertisements that the application should be written in the handwriting of the applicant. The main purpose is to assess the personality traits of the applicant, using the services of an expert graphologist or handwriting analyst.

SPORTS

GAMES

Fourth National Games

KARNATAKA will hold the fourth National Games in Bangalore and Mysore from February 1 to 11, 1996. The dates are, however, tentative.

AIR RACE

Round the world air race

ACE Pilot and industrialist, Mr Vijaypat Singhania, flew to victory in the turbo propeller section of the round the world air race. The 33,523 km race started from Montreal, Canada on May 1, 1994 and ended there on May 24, 1994. Mr Singhania's Cessna aircraft, named 'Tiger', finished 31 minutes ahead of his nearest rival.

BADMINTON

Uber Cup

INDONESIA defeated the holders and six-time champions China, 3-2, in a nail-biting finish to win the Uber Cup women's team trophy for the first time in 19 years. Indonesia's win ended China's decade-old stranglehold on the Cup. The championship was held at Jakarta.

Thomas Cup

INDONESIA defeated Malaysia to win the Thomas Cup men's team trophy. It was Indonesia's ninth Thomas Cup victory since 1958, but their first since 1984. The championship was held at Jakarta.

CRICKET

England-New Zealand Test Series

First Test: England defeated New Zealand by an innings and 90 runs to win the first Test match, played at Nottingham.

Another record by Brian Lara

ON June 7, 1994, West Indies batsman Brian Lara smashed Hanif Mohammad's (of Pakistan) world record of highest runs in an innings in first class cricket. He plundered an unbeaten 501 for Warwickshire, in their County championship match against Durban, at Edgbaston, Birmingham. Hanif Mohammad had hit 499.

Brian Lara thus joined Australian Sir Donald Bradman, in the record books, as the only man to hold both the highest individual Test and first class scores, simultaneously.

In April, Lara had hit a world record 375 in the fifth Test against England.

FOOTBALL

World Cup expanded to 32 teams

THE International Football Federation (FIFA) has decided to expand the World Cup from 24 to 32 teams from the 1998 finals. The European Football Union, which is currently guaranteed 11 of the 24 places, has proposed the new format, giving the other confederations one extra place.

GOLF

Sirikit Cup

SOUTH Korea retained its supremacy in women's golf in the Asia-Pacific region, by claiming the Queen Sirikit Cup team championship trophy. India finished a poor eighth.

HOCKEY

India-Australia Test Series

AUSTRALIA defeated India 4-0 in the five-Test series. The fifth and final match ended in a 1-1 draw. The matches were played in Australia.

SNOOKER

World ladies championship

ALLISON Fisher of England retained the Championship for the third time in a row. Fisher has so far won seven world titles in the last 10 years. The championship was held in New Delhi.

TENNIS

French Open, 1994

SERGI Bruguera of Spain retained the title by defeating fellow countryman Alberto Berasategui 6-3, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1. Berasategui, a rapidly improving 20-year-old with one of the fiercest forehands in tennis, reached the final without losing a set. But in Bruguera, a friend and practice partner, he encountered almost his mirror image.

In the women's singles final, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, also of Spain, won the title with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Mary Pierce of France. Pierce became the first Frenchwoman to reach the final since Francoise Durr won the title in 1967.

Both Bruguera and Sanchez now hold two French Open titles, their only grand slam crowns.

Italian Open, 1994

TOP-seeded Conchita Martinez defeated Martina Navratilova to win her second straight Italian Open title.

Pete Sampras crushed Boris Becket to win the men's singles title.

Appointments Etc

APPOINTED; ELECTED ETC

Armando Calderon Sol: He has become the first President of El Salvador in peacetime in the last 15 years.

Bakili Muluzi: He has been elected as the President of Malawi in the first multiparty elections in 33 years.

Silvio Berlusconi: He has been elected as the Prime Minister of Italy. He heads a coalition that brings the hard right into Italy's government, for the first time since World War II.

Gyula Horn: He has been elected as the Prime Minister of Hungary.

Sanchaman Limboo: He is the new Chief Minister of Sikkim.

Frank George Wisner: He is the new Ambassador of USA to India.

K.P. Balakrishnan: He is India's new Ambassador to Switzerland.

K.L. Meena: He is India's new High Commissioner to New Zealand.

Arif Qamarain: He has been appointed as the next Ambassador of India to Iraq.

S.K. Arora: He is India's next Ambassador to Portugal.

A.S. Randhawa: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Mozambique.

M.S. Malik: He has been appointed as India's Ambassador to Senegal.

K. Padmanabhaiah: He has been appointed as the Home Secretary of India.

Dr R.C. Bhardwaj: He is the new Secretary General of the Lok Sabha.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Prince Norodom Sisivudh: Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia.

Youri F. Yarov: Deputy Prime Minister of Russia.

DIED

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis: Former first lady of USA. She was 64.

Brahmananda Reddy: Noted Congress leader, Gandhian and former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He was 79.

Ustad Nasir Zahiruddin Dagar: The doyen of Dhrupad singing. He was 62.

Phani Mazumdar: Veteran producer, director and script writer. He was 83.

Om Agarwal: Former world amateur snooker champion. He was 38.

Juan Carlos Onetti: Uruguayan novelist and poet; one of Latin America's most distinguished writers. He was 85.

Tarkateerath Laxman Shastri Joshi: Leading Sanskrit scholar. He was 94.

K.K. Nair (Krishna Chaitanya): Widely renowned scholar, litterateur, art and music critic. He was 75.

Tribhovandas Patel: Veteran leader of the Cooperative movement and freedom fighter.

Erich Honecker: Former President of East Germany who supervised the construction of the Berlin wall and ruled communist East Germany with an iron fist, for 18 years. He was 81.

EVENTS

MAY

11—Strike paralyses the banking operations throughout India.

14—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao leaves for USA for the first post-cold war meeting between the top leaders of the two countries.

18—Israel completes troop pull-out from Gaza Strip.

23—Election Commission puts off by-elections in UP.

24—More than 500 pilgrims are killed in a stampede in Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

26—President Shankar Dayal Sharma leaves on a eight-day visit to Bulgaria and Romania.

—By-polls are held to elect seven MPs and 10 assembly members across 12 States.

—Supreme Court orders the Election Commission to hold by-election in UP and Ajnala, Punjab on May 31.

—UN lifts arms embargo on South Africa.

28—Bodos massacre 21 people in Kokrajhar district of Assam.

JUNE

2—North Korea issues a new threat to pull out of NPT.

3—Quake-triggered waves kill 164 people in Indonesia.

4—The user trial of surface-to-surface missile of India, *Prithvi*, is successfully held.

6—The Army is called out and curfew clamped in Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir, following rioting in protest against killing of a BJP leader by militants.

MILESTONES

Dr K.P. Sinha: Currently emeritus professor at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, he foresaw in 1958 the possibility of turning certain materials into high temperature super-conductors by shining light. Researchers all over the world have now actually been able to observe this phenomenon, and Dr Sinha has become a celebrity.

Prabhakar R.R. Narvekar: He has been appointed one of the three new deputy managing directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to a top management position in IMF.

Bharat S. Chauhan: He has been conferred the title of "International arbiter" by the World Chess Federation.

Capt Saudamini Deshmukh: She has become India's first woman Airbus A-320 commander. She works for Indian Airlines.

Anna Hazare: Noted social worker of Maharashtra. He had gone of an indefinite hunger strike to press the Maharashtra government to take action against the corrupt officials in the social forestry department, against whom he had been complaining for four years.

Pankaj K. Sinha: Ex-MLA of Bihar, he had been kidnapped by Kashmiri militants during his visit to Kashmir valley. Recently the BSF rescued him after 355 days of captivity—longest in the history of Kashmir.

Prof N.R. Bhatia: An Indian poet, who writes poetry in Spanish, he was invited to participate in the 4th International Festival of Poetry, held in Spain in June, 1994.

Noureddine Morceli: The athlete from Nigeria who is the current mile record holder. His timings were 3 minutes and 44.39 seconds—15 seconds better than those set by Ramblow, 40 years ago.

Cyril Ramaphosa: He heads the elected body that will write a new Constitution for South Africa.

The Examiner's Guess Questions

Q. Name the first Indian to be crowned Miss Universe?

Ans. Ms Sushmita Sen She was crowned Miss Universe 1994 Rita Faria was the first Indian to win the Miss World title in 1960s

Q. What is India Interest Group?

Ans. It comprises of executives of multinational corporations and important business groups of USA that have business interests with India The main aim of the group is to promote increased investment and trade flows between India and USA

Q. Who is the author of the book "A Way in the World A Sequence"?

Ans. V S Naipaul

Q. Name the radio serial by Amol Palekar that is about the world of adolescents?

Ans. Dehleez

Q. Two to four solar eclipses are common worldwide, every year But five eclipses in a year is a rare phenomenon In which year did this phenomenon took place and when is the next expected?

Ans. 1935 In the year 2206 five solar eclipses will be seen

Q. What was the net external aid inflow into India in the year 1993-94?

Ans. $ 660 million It was little less than $ 2 billion in 1992-93

Q. In which country a Satyajit Ray memorial reading room has been opened to promote awareness about the famous Indian film director as well as about serious Indian cinema?

Ans. Moscow, Russia

Q. What was the export value of the agricultural sector in 1993-94?

Ans. $ 2,200 million

Q. What is the importance of the date May 18 in Indian history

Ans On this day in the year 1974 India exploded its experimental nuclear device at Pokhran in Rajasthan

Q. Whose autobiography is "Years of Pilgrimage"?

Ans. Dr Raja Ramana

Q. Where is India's largest under ground power house being built?

Ans. At Nathpa-Jhakri in Himachal Pradesh

Q. What is *Rajdhani Channel*?

Ans It is a service that has been introduced by the Postal department to accelerate the speed and reliability of pin-coded letters destined for Delhi and originating from the State capitals and *vice versa* A metro channel has also been introduced for the speeding-up of the inter-metro pin coded letters

Q. Who represented India at the inauguration of Mr Nelson Mandela as the first Black President of South Africa?

Ans. Vice President K R Narayanan

Q. What amount of loss was recorded by the public sector banks in 1992-93?

Ans Rs 3,368 crore In 1991-92 a profit of Rs 803 crore was recorded

Q. Which day was observed as the International Day of Family?

Ans. May 15 1994

Q Who is the author of the book 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich"?

Ans. Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn He is the winner of the 1970 Nobel prize for literature Recently he returned to Russia after spending most of his life in exile in USA

Q. Name the winner of the Round the World Air Race, held in May 1994?

Ans. Indian industrialist, Mr Vijaypat Singhania

Q. How many countries are members of the Non aligned Movement (NAM)?

Ans. 109 Recently South Africa became the 109th member

Q. Name one of India's top wetland and bird sanctuary that is situated near Ahmedabad?

Ans Nalsarovar Sanctuary

Q Name the submarine of the Indian Navy that was commissioned by Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao on May 28, 1994?

Ans INS *Shankul*

Q. What is the importance of the date June 6 1994 in the history of the world?

Ans It was on this date that allied forces invaded France off the Coast of Normandy and turned the tide against the Nazi Germany in World War II The day is also referred to a 'D-Day' The 50th anniversary of the day was observed on June 6, 1994 with ceremonies to honour those who died in the momentous landing

Q Who is the author of the book The Life and Times of Nargis"?

Ans T J S George It is the first biography of the leading lady of Indian cinema Late Mrs Nargis Dutt

Q In which State is the Kaiga atomic power plant being built?

Ans. Karnataka

Q What is India's position in the world in respect to production of vegetables?

Ans. India has become the second largest vegetable producing country in the world China tops the list

Q Over which river and in which State the Naranarayan Setu bridge has been built?

Ans. Brahamputra river in Guwahati, Assam It is a rail-cum-road bridge

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q. 1 to 50 were set in the Personal Assistants (Intelligence Bureau) examination held on the 27th February 1994; Q 51 to 80 were set in the L.I.C. Assistants Grade examination held on the 20th March, 1994, and Q. 81 to 200 were set in the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (Prelims) group III examination held recently.

We are grateful to Mr Saroj Kumar Rath of Siliguri, Mr Narinder Prasad Sinha of Barh (Dist. Patna) and Mr D. Thirumaran of Thiruvannamalai of Tamil Nadu, respectively for sending these questions to us.

1. Ayodhya is situated on the river:
   (a) Ganga (b) Sarayu
   (c) Yamuna (d) Gomti
2. India observed 1990 as:
   (a) Employment for all
   (b) The girl child year
   (c) International Literacy year
   (d) Visit India
3. Israel-PLO agreement was signed by PLO representative:
   (a) Yasser Arafat (b) Shimon Peres
   (c) Rahmud Abbas (d) Abu Mezon
4. INSAT-2B was launched from:
   (a) Sriharikota (b) Thumba
   (c) Moscow (d) Kourou
5. World Literacy Day was observed on:
   (a) Jan 1, '93 (b) April 1, '92
   (c) Sept 8, '93 (d) Oct 2, '93
6. The first black American to win the Nobel Prize for literature is:
   (a) Martin Luthar King
   (b) Aurther Ashe
   (c) Nelson Mandela
   (d) None of these
7. Which one of the following awards is given by the UNESCO?
   (a) Nehru Award (b) Kalinga Prize
   (c) Nobel Prize
8. The filament of electric bulb is made of:
   (a) Tungsten (b) Magnesium
   (c) Nichrome (d) Carbon
9. Who is the only Prime Minister of India who resigned after losing a vote of confidence?
   (a) Indira Gandhi (b) V.P. Singh
   (c) Charan Singh (d) Chandrasekhar
10. Sarnath is associated with:
    (a) Buddha's birth
    (b) Buddha's enlightenment
    (c) Buddha's first sermon
    (d) Death of Buddha
11. Inflation can be contained by:
    (a) Surplus budget
    (b) Increase in taxation
    (c) Reduction in public expenditure
    (d) all these three
12. The Secretary General of Lok Sabha, who is chief of its Secretariat is:
    (a) elected by the Lok Sabha
    (b) elected by the Rajya Sabha
    (c) appointed by the Speaker
    (d) appointed by the President
13. The Union Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to:
    (a) Rajya Sabha
    (b) Lok Sabha
    (c) President
    (d) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
14. The words 'Satyameya Jayate' in Hindi Devnagri script in the State Emblem is taken from:
    (a) Chanakya's Arthasastra
    (b) Rig Veda
    (c) Kalhana Upanishad
    (d) Mundaka Upanishad
15. Which of the following tribes is not connected with Jharkhand?
    (a) Bhills (b) Mahatos
    (c) Kurmis (d) Santhals
16. Which of the following is not a Rabi Crop?
    (a) Barley (b) Gram
    (c) Wheat (d) Jawar
17. The "Universal law of gravitation" was expounded by:
    (a) Aryabhatta (b) Copernicus
    (c) Kepler (d) Newton
18. India's first long range missile is named as:
    (a) Prithvi (b) Nag
    (c) Trishul (d) Agni
19. AIDS is infected by:
    (a) Virus (b) Bacteria
    (c) Fungus (d) Protozoa
20. Lunar month is equal to:
    (a) one earth day (b) 14 earth days
    (c) 365 days (d) 28 earth days
21. The Strait which separates Africa from Europe is:
    (a) Berring Strait (b) Strait of Gibralter
    (c) Palk Strait
22. Who is the current official chess champion?
    (a) Nigel Short (b) Garry Kasparov
    (c) Jhothan Timan (d) None of these
23. Which one was the capital of Cholas?
    (a) Madurai (b) Kanchipuram
    (c) Tanjore (d) Chidambaram

24. Under Mother Teresa's guidance, the Missionaries of Charity built near Asansol, a leper colony called:
(a) SOS (b) Sahara
(c) Shanti Nagar (d) CRY

25. The name of the Mascot for 1996 Olympics to be held at Atlanta is:
(a) Matari (b) WHATZIT
(c) APPU (d) Uncle Sam

26. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with:
(a) Kashmir
(b) Imposition of State emergency
(c) Imposition of President's Rule in a State

27. *Mansabdari* system was introduced by:
(a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jehan (d) Aurangzeb

28. Port Louis is the capital of:
(a) Mauritius (b) Maldives
(c) Greenland

29. Artificial Lake 'Govind Sagar' is in:
(a) West Bengal (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Punjab

30. Leaves appear green because:
(a) they reflect green light
(b) they absorb green light
(c) they contain chlorophyll
(d) they scatter green light

31. Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu is famous for:
(a) Thermal power station
(b) Hydel power project
(c) Nuclear power plant
(d) None of these

32. Champion Trophy is associated with:
(a) Cricket (b) Hockey
(c) Chess (d) Football

33. Who among the following has a right to attend the Lok Sabha though he is not a member?
(a) Chief Justice
(b) Vice-President
(c) Auditor General
(d) Attorney General of India

34. Intensity of earthquake is measured in:
(a) Secant scale (b) Richter scale
(c) Mancalli scale

35. Which of the following election is not conducted by the Election Commission?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Presidential (d) Municipal elections

36. Who among the following is the second highest wicket-taker?
(a) Wasim Akram (b) Kapil Dev
(c) Imran Khan (d) None of these

Q. 37-45. Which is different from others?

37. (a) U.A.E. (b) U.S.A.
(c) U.K. (d) UN

38. (a) Davis Cup (b) Wimbledon
(c) Rollandgaros (d) Santosh Trophy

39. (a) MNF (b) MP
(c) MLA (d) MLC

40. (a) Oxygen (b) Mercury
(c) Chlorine (d) Ozone

41. (a) London (b) New York
(c) Tokyo (d) New Delhi

42. (a) Volga (b) Ganga
(c) Bhakra (d) Cauvery

43. (a) AIDS (b) Cancer
(c) Malaria (d) Vaccine

44. (a) Ranji Trophy
(b) Durand Cup
(c) Deodhar Trophy
(d) Duleep Trophy

45. (a) Brahamputra (b) Oxford
(c) Yale (d) Vishwabharti

46. Aryabhatta was a famous:
(a) Scientist (b) Astronomer
(c) Physician (d) Painter

47. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?
(a) once (b) 2 times
(c) 3 times (d) any number of times

48. The headquarters of UNESCO is at:
(a) Rome (b) New York
(c) Paris (d) Geneva

49. Who wrote the song 'Sare Jahan Se Achha'?
(a) Mohd Iqbal
(b) B.B. Chatterjee
(c) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(d) Jaidev

50. Doldrum is an area of:
(a) Low temperature
(b) Low rainfall
(c) Low pressure (d) Low humidity

51. 'Maya Memsaab' is a film directed by:
(a) Govind Nihalani (b) Shyam Benegal
(c) Tapan Sinha (d) Bhupen Hazarika
(e) Ketan Mehta

52. Madan Lal Khurana is the Chief Minister of which State?
(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Delhi (d) Rajasthan
(e) None of these

53. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has how many member countries?
(a) Five (b) Seven
(c) Eight (d) Ten
(e) None of these

54. Limba Ram is known for his outstanding performance in which of the following?
(a) Archery (b) Swimming
(c) Boxing (d) Weightlifting
(e) Shooting

55. Who at present is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(a) Rabi Ray (b) Dr Najma Heptullah

(c) S. Mallikarjunaiah (d) Shivraj Patil
(e) None of these

56. Indian Institute of Science is located in which of the following cities?
(a) Bombay (b) New Delhi
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Bangalore
(e) None of these

57. Which of the following States lies along the border of Pakistan?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Haryana
(c) Rajasthan (d) Himachal Pradesh
(e) None of these

58. Children's Day is observed on which of the following dates?
(a) September 5 (b) October 2
(c) November 19 (d) January 30
(e) None of these

59. "Konkani", a language recently included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, is widely spoken in which State/Union Territory?
(a) Goa
(b) Pondicherry
(c) Andaman & Nicobar
(d) Lakshadweep
(e) None of these

60. Who among the following acts as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
(a) The Vice-President of India
(b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) One who is elected by the members of Rajya Sabha
(d) The leader of the party having the highest number of members in Rajya Sabha
(e) None of these

61. Which of the following is the highest mountain peak in India?
(a) Karakoram-2 (K-2)
(b) Nanda Devi
(c) Gasherbrum
(d) Kanchenjunga
(e) None of these

62. Who is the present Secretary General of United Nation?
(a) Kurt Waldheim
(b) Boutros Boutros Ghali
(c) Bill Clinton
(d) Javier Peres de Cuellar
(e) None of these

63. Which of the following pairs of River Dam Project and State is NOT correct?
(a) Tungabhadra—Karnataka
(b) Gandhi Sagar—Gujarat
(c) Bhakra Nangal—Punjab
(d) Hirakud—Orissa
(e) All are correct

64 Ghana Bird Sanctuary is located in which of the following States?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Orissa (d) Uttar Pradesh
(e) Rajasthan

65. Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Commission for SC and ST?
(a) Ram Dhan (b) Sitaram Kesari
(c) Kanshi Ram (d) Ram Vilas Paswan
(e) None of these

66. Which of the following is the currency of Bangladesh?
(a) Taka (b) Rupee
(c) Peso (d) Dinar
(e) None of these

67. Who among the following is the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ms Benazir Bhutto
(b) Nawaz Sharief
(c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(d) Farooq Leghari
(e) None of these

68. At Geneva, delegates of 117 countries recently approved which of the following treaties?
(a) Non-Proliferation Treaty
(b) North Atlantic Treaty
(c) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
(d) General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
(e) None of these

69. Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra is a maestro of which of the following dance forms?
(a) Kathak (b) Kathakali
(c) Bharat Natyam (d) Kuchipudi
(e) Odissi

70. Which of the following is NOT a Rural Development Programme?
(a) TRYSEM (b) RLEGP
(c) MNP (d) JRY
(e) CRY

71. Naina Devi, who died recently, was associated with which of the following?
(a) Vocal Music (b) Classical Dance
(c) Stage Acting (d) Social Service
(e) None of these

72. The first indigenously built super computer in India is known as:
(a) Dhruva (b) Prithvi
(c) Param (d) Trishul
(e) None of these

73. According to the 1991 census what is the percentage of literacy in India?
(a) 39 (b) 45
(c) 52 (d) 63
(e) 68

74. Who among the following is the recipient of the first Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award?
(a) Lata Mangeshkar (b) Mother Teresa
(c) Pt. Ravi Shankar (d) Sunil Dutt
(e) None of these

75. Which of the following States led the medal tally in the 3rd National Games recently held at Pune and

Bombay?
(a) Punjab (b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
(e) None of these

76. Dr Joon Lew of Korea, the recipient of the International Gandhi Award is known for his service in which of the following?
(a) Campaign against AIDS
(b) Fight against Drugs
(c) Eradication of Leprosy
(d) Elimination of Child Labour
(e) None of these

77. Mr Goh Chok Tong, who was the chief guest at the last Republic Day Function at Delhi, is the Prime Minister of which country?
(a) Thailand (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Singapore
(e) None of these

78. As recently decided by the Government of India, a member of Parliament would get what amount of money to spend on developmental activities in his/her constituency?
(a) Rs 1 lakh (b) Rs 10 lakh
(c) Rs 1 crore (d) Rs 2 crore
(e) None of these

79. Which of the following countries won the men's team championship in the Commonwealth table tennis championship held at Hyderabad in January 1994?
(a) Canada (b) Hongkong
(c) India (d) Britain
(e) None of these

80. Chakma refugees are natives of which of the following countries?
(a) Myanmar (b) Bangladesh
(c) Bhutan (d) Nepal
(e) None of these

81. The atmosphere is mostly consisting of:
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Water vapour

82. Fog is caused when:
(a) warm air meets cold surface of the earth
(b) cool air blows over warm water
(c) moist air meets cold surface of the earth
(d) moist air meets warm air

83. Dynamo was invented by:
(a) Faraday (b) Alfred Nobel
(c) Edison (d) Morse

84. In Tamil Nadu, atomic power plant is located at:
(a) Neyveli (b) Salem
(c) Kalpakkam (d) Kudangulam

85. The catalyst used in the preparation of Oxygen from Potassium chlorate is:
(a) Manganese (b) Manganese dioxide
(c) Ferric oxide (d) Iron

86. The Planet that has five satellites is:
(a) Mars (b) Uranus
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto

87. A telescope is used for:
(a) viewing near objects
(b) recording changes in atmospheric pressure
(c) viewing magnified images of distant objects
(d) None of the above

88. In the first order lever:
(a) fulcrum is between load and effort
(b) load is between fulcrum and effort
(c) effort is between load and fulcrum
(d) None of the above

89. Who discovered radioactivity of uranium?
(a) Einstein (b) Bohr
(c) Rutherford (d) Henry Bacquerel

90. Newton is the unit of:
(a) acceleration due to gravity
(b) velocity
(c) force
(d) momentum

91. Water used in industrial boilers is:
(a) heavy water (b) hard water
(c) soft water (d) sterilised water

92. The material used for dressing during treatment of bone fracture is:
(a) Plaster of Paris (b) Lime
(c) Charcoal (d) Clay

93. Freon is:
(a) a polymer
(b) a rare gas
(c) chlorofluro hydrocarbon
(d) None of the above

94. The element that is used in the manufacture of semiconductor is:
(a) Boron (b) Silicon
(c) Carbon (d) Aluminium

95. Dynamite was invented by:
(a) Enrico Fermi
(b) Alfred Nobel
(c) Thomas Alva Edison
(d) Marie Curie

96. Diamond is:
(a) a conductor
(b) an electrolyte
(c) a semi-conductor
(d) an insulator

97. Ore of Potassium is:
(a) Gypsum (b) Feldspar
(c) Bauxite (d) Cinnabar

98. The chemical name for marble is:
(a) Calcium carbonate
(b) Magnesium carbonate
(c) Calcium chloride
(d) Molybdenum

99. The symbol for copper is:
(a) CO (b) Cp
(c) Cu (d) Cr

100. The gas used for welding is:
(a) ethylene (b) propylene
(c) methylene (d) acetylene

101. The film director who was awarded *Bharat Ratna* in 1992:
(a) Ashok Kumar (b) Satyajit Ray
(c) Bharathan (d) None of these

102. The acid present in butter-milk is:
(a) Butyriuc acid (b) Lactic acid
(c) Citric acid (d) Acetic acid

103. Dry ice is:
(a) CO (b) Solidified CO_2
(c) Frozen H_2O (d) Solidified Air

104. The chemical contained in tobacco is:
(a) Quinine (b) Nicotine
(c) Morphine (d) Heroin

105. Paper is chemically:
(a) Cellulose (b) Glucose
(c) Rayon (d) Polyvinyl chloride

106. The ship in which Charles Darwin toured for five years was:
(a) Vikrant (b) Beagle
(c) Alexander (d) None of these

107. The disease Jaundice is associated with the organ:
(a) Lungs (b) Liver
(c) Teeth (d) Brain

108. The Chemistry of vision is associated with Vitamin:
(a) B (b) A
(c) C (d) D

109. Deficiency of haemoglobin in the blood causes:
(a) Anaemia (b) Leukemia
(c) Leucoderma (d) High Blood Pressure

110. The cells of cartilage are known as:
(a) Osteocytes (b) Leucocytes
(c) Chondricocytes (d) Platelets

111. The head is jointed to the Vertebral Column by which type of joint?
(a) Saddle Joint (b) Hinge Joint
(c) Gliding Joint (d) Pivot Joint

112. The normal temperature of human body is:
(a) 98.4°C (b) 36.9°C
(c) –37°C (d) 98.4°K

113. 'Ornithology' is the study of:
(a) birds (b) animals
(c) insects (d) fungi

114. Which type of cell division takes place in Gonada?
(a) Mitosis (b) Amitosis
(c) Both of these (d) Meiosis

115. The Nobel Laureate in Science Dr Hargobind Khorana was born in:
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
(c) Bengal (d) Orissa

116. The tape worm has no digestive system because:
(a) it does not require food
(b) it lives in the small intestine
(c) it is a saprophyte
(d) it absorbs digested food through the general body surface

117. An example of antibiotics:
(a) Paracetamol (b) Chloroquinon
(c) Eltroxin (d) Streptomycin

118. Penicillin was discovered by:
(a) Alexander Flemming
(b) Robert Lange
(c) W. Flemming
(d) Robert Koch

119. The substance that can be synthesized by plants and not by animal is:
(a) Urea (b) Fats
(c) Cellulose (d) Proteins

120. A clove is a:
(a) fruit (b) seed
(c) vegetative bud
(d) flower bud of the clove tree

121. The national flower of India is:
(a) Rose (b) Lotus
(c) Jasmine (d) Sunflower

122. Attar is obtained from:
(a) Opium plant (b) Rose petals
(c) Pine tree (d) Basil (Tulsi)

123. Lemon contains
(a) acetic acid (b) citric acid
(c) sulphuric acid (d) hydrochloric acid

124. Which Bacterium is responsible to turn milk into curd?
(a) Vibrio (b) Salmenella
(c) Lactobacillus (d) Pallidium

125. During seed germination which of the following takes place?
(a) Starch is synthesised
(b) Fat is synthesised
(c) Light is absorbed
(d) Heat is liberated

126. In general, a rod-shaped bacterium is known as:
(a) Bacillus (b) Coccus
(c) Vibrio (d) Sprillum

127. The oldest inscriptions deciphered so far are those :
(a) on the Harappan seals
(b) issued by Asoka in the Third Century B.C.
(c) on temples of the Vedic period
(d) of the Gupta period

128. The Brihadeeswara Temple in Tanjore was built by:
(a) Mahendra Verman
(b) Narasimha Varman
(c) Rajendra Chola
(d) Raja Raja Chola

129. Kancheepuram was once the capital of:
(a) The Cholas (b) The Pandyas
(c) The Pallavas (d) The Cheras

130. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the year:
(a) 1932 (b) 1922
(c) 1912 (d) 1902

131. Wherefrom 'Satyameva Jayate' is taken?
(a) Mundaka Upanishad
(b) Mahabharata
(c) Thirukkural
(d) Artha Shastra

132. The Literature of the Sangam Age was written mostly in the form of:
(a) Prose (b) Poetry
(c) Drama (d) All these

133. The cave temples of Ellora are situated near:
(a) Aurangabad (b) Hyderabad
(c) Bombay (d) Khajuraho

134. "Artha Shastra" was written by:
(a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan (b) Chanakya
(c) Agastya (d) G.V. Iyer

135. In which one of the places, Dutch had a factory?
(a) Madras (b) Pulicat
(c) Yanam (d) Calcutta

136. Akbar founded his own religion known as "Din-i-Ilahi", which means:
(a) Universal peace (b) Divine faith
(c) House of worship (d) None of these

137. Kalidas, the great Sanskrit poet of all times flourished in the court of:
(a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(b) Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya
(c) Kumara Gupta
(d) Harsha

138. Who introduced the Bhoodan Movement?
(a) Nehru
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan
(d) Vinoba Bhave

139. The First Battle of Panipat in the year 1526 was fought between:
(a) Mohammad Lodi-Babur
(b) Ibrahim Lodi-Babur
(c) Rana and Babur
(d) Sher Shah and Babur

140. The Battle of Talikota ended:
(a) Vijayanagar Empire
(b) Moghul Empire
(c) Maurya Regime
(d) Chalukya Empire

141. Periyar E.V.R.'s birthplace was:
(a) Coimbatore (b) Erode
(c) Madras (d) Kanyakumari

142. In which year the Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?
(a) 1911 (b) 1930
(c) 1890 (d) 1942

143. The first Railway line was put up between Bombay and Thane in:
(a) 1910 (b) 1860
(c) 1893 (d) 1853

144. The founder of Amritsar City is:
(a) Guru Gobind Singh
(b) Guru Ram Dass
(c) Teg Bahadur
(d) Guru Nanak

145. The founder of the Maurya Dynasty is:
(a) Ashoka (b) Bindusara
(c) Chandra Gupta (d) Chanakya

146. Brahmo Samaj was founded by:
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Gokhale
(c) Dutt
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

147. Who declared that his ultimate aim was to wipe 'every tear from every eye'?
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Gandhiji (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

148. Who among the following introduced local self-government in India?
(a) Lord Canning
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Lord Rippon
(d) Lord Mountbatten

149. Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by:
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Henry Cotton
(c) Badruddin Tyabji
(d) A.O. Hume

150. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in:
(a) 1917 (b) 1918
(c) 1919 (d) 1920

151. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in the year:
(a) 1931 (b) 1932
(c) 1933 (d) 1934

152. The first President of Indian Republic was:
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Rajaji
(c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
(d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

153. Who is known as the Indian Bismarck?
(a) Patel (b) Rajaji
(c) Kamraj (d) Nehru

154. The Englishman connected with Jallianwala Bagh Massacre is:
(a) Dyer (b) Morley
(c) Nelson (d) Cripps

155. "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" is said by whom?
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

156. What is the percentage of geographical area of India in the world area?
(a) 5% (b) 2.3%
(c) 4% (d) 3.2%

157. The climate of India is:
(a) Tropical Climate
(b) Subtropical Climate
(c) Savanna Type of Climate

(d) Subtropical Monsoon

158. The natural seaport in Eastern Coast of India is:
(a) Madras (b) Calcutta
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Tuticorin

159. Manganese ore is abundantly found in:
(a) Orissa (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Rajasthan

160. The State which is known as the "Granary of India" is:
(a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab

161. Taj Mahal is built on the bank of the river:
(a) Ganges (b) Sind
(c) Brahamputra (d) Jamuna

162. Where is the Wild Life Sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu?
(a) Chidambaram (b) Vedanthangal
(c) Mudumalai (d) Tanjavur

163. The highest number of Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu is:
(a) Todas (b) Irulas
(c) Kodas (d) Malayalis

164. Kaziranga Sanctuary, famous for great Indian one-horn rhinoceros, is situated in the State of:
(a) Bihar (b) Assam
(c) Orissa (d) Karnataka

165. The name of the hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats of the Indian Peninsula meet, is:
(a) Kodaikanal (b) The Nilgiris
(c) Malabar (d) Coorg

166. The only place where tin is found in India is:
(a) Hazaribagh (Bihar)
(b) Rewa (M.P.)
(c) Salem (Tamil Nadu)
(d) Quilon (Kerala)

167. The highest waterfalls in India is:
(a) Sivasamudram (b) Jog
(c) Courtallam (d) Hogenakal

168. Silent Valley is in the State of:
(a) Kerala (b) Andhra
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Assam

169. Ankaleswar is famous for:
(a) Silk (b) Gold
(c) Petrol (d) Iron

170. In which city the telephone instruments are manufactured?
(a) Bangalore (b) Hyderabad
(c) Patna (d) Madras

171. Which Continent is known as 'Dark Continent'?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Australia

172. Which one of the following is known as the Manchester of India?
(a) Sholapur (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Bombay (d) Coimbatore

173. Which is the important red soil area in India?
(a) Southern Peninsula
(b) Indo-Gangetic Plain
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Gujarat and Maharashtra

174. How many Banks were nationalised since 1969?
(a) 14 (b) 6
(c) 12 (d) 20

175. The highest body in the country that approves a Five-year Plan is the:
(a) Parliament
(b) Planning Commission
(c) National Development Council
(d) Finance Commission

176. The single largest import item of India today is:
(a) Edible oils (b) Foodgrains
(c) Fertilizers (d) Crude oil

177. Which State produces maximum jute?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Orissa (d) West Bengal

178. In which year the Rolling Plan was introduced?
(a) 1976-77 (b) 1978-79
(c) 1951-52 (d) 1984-85

179. When was Air Transport taken over by the Government?
(a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1960 (d) 1953

180. The river Cauvery flows from:
(a) Karnataka to Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka to Maharashtra
(c) Andhra to Tamil Nadu
(d) Kerala to Tamil Nadu

181. When was decimal system of currency introduced in India?
(a) 1957 (b) 1954
(c) 1950 (d) 1948

182. Which of the following is the largest producer of tea?
(a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Orissa (d) Maharashtra

183. In which State Bokaro Steel Plant is situated?
(a) Bihar (b) Orissa
(c) Maharashtra (d) Karnataka

184. The headquarters of Southern Railway is:
(a) Calcutta (b) Gorakhpur
(c) Secunderabad (d) Madras

185. When was IMF established?
(a) 1946 (b) 1943
(c) 1950 (d) 1945

186. When was the Reserve Bank of India taken over by the Government?
(a) 1945 (b) 1948
(c) 1952 (d) 1956

187. Gitanjali Express runs between:
(a) Howrah-Bombay
(b) Bombay-Jaipur
(c) Howrah-Jammu
(d) Howrah-Puri

188. Which Prime Minister wanted to implement the Mandal Commission recommendation?

(a) Rajiv Gandhi
(b) V.P. Singh
(c) Chandrasekhar
(d) P.V. Narasimha Rao

189. The Constitution of India came into force in the year:
(a) August 15, 1947 (b) September 9, 1948
(c) January 26, 1950 (d) May 1, 1949

190. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the:
(a) Chief Justice of India
(b) President of India
(c) Vice-President
(d) Home Minister

191. Which country did not support the 'Star War' Programme?
(a) Britain (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) France

192. What is the term of the member of Rajya Sabha?
(a) 6 years (b) 5 years
(c) 4 years (d) 2 years

193. How many Union Territories are there in India?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 6

194. What is the age at which an Indian can become a candidate for Presidentship?
(a) 45 (b) 65
(c) 60 (d) 35

195. U.N. Day is celebrated on:
(a) 2nd October (b) 14th November
(c) 24th October (d) 4th December

196. Present Chairman of Rajya Sabha is:
(a) Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
(b) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(c) K.R. Narayanan
(d) Najma Heptullah

197. Which language was last added to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?
(a) Sindhi (b) Konkani
(c) Urdu (d) Kannada

198. The 'Earth Summit' was held in June 1992 at:
(a) Washington (b) Paris
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) New Delhi

199. Insat-2A was launched from:
(a) Sriharikota (b) Thumba
(c) Cape Kennedy (d) Kourou

200. The Nobel Prize winner who continues to suffer house arrest is:
(a) Nelson Mandela
(b) Yasser Arafat
(c) Dalai Lama
(d) Aung Sen Suu Kyi

ANSWERS

1. (b) *Hindu World* by Walker. Sarayu is the ancient name of the presently named river Gogra.
2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)
6. (d) Ans. Toni Morrison
7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (d)
12. (d) (Article 98 of the Constitution)
13. (b) Item (5) *Introduction to the Constitution of India* by D.D. Basu
14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (d)
18. (a) 19. (a)
20. (d) (Lunar Day is equal to about 24 hours, 50 minutes)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (c)
25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (a)
29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (d) *Introduction to the Constitution of India* by D.D. Basu, page 186.
34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (d)
38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (c) 41. (b)
42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a)
46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (a)
50. (c) 51. (e) 52. (c) 53. (b)
54. (a) 55. (d) 56. (b) 57. (c)
58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (c) 61. (a)
62. (b) 63. (e) 64. (e) 65. (a)
66. (a) 67. (a) 68. (d) 69. (a)
70. (b) 71. (a) 72. (c) 73. (c)
74. (b) 75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (d)
78. (c) 79. (d) 80. (b) 81. (b)
82. (c) 83. (a) 84. (c) 85. (b)
86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (a) 89. (d)
90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (a) 93. (c)
94. (b) 95. (b) 96. (b) 97. (b)
98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (a) 101. (b)
102. (c) 103. (b) 104. (b) 105. (a)
106. (c) 107. (b) 108. (b) 109. (a)
110. (b) 111. (c) 112. (a) 113. (a)
114. (a) 115. (b) 116. (c) 117. (d)
118. (a) 119. (c) 120. (d) 121. (b)
122. (b) 123. (b) 124. (c) 125. (c)
126. (a) 127. (a) 128. (d) 129. (c)
130. (b) 131. (a) 132. (b) 133. (a)
134. (b) 135. (d) 136. (b) 137. (a)
138. (d) 139. (b) 140. (a) 141. (b)
142. (a) 143. (d) 144. (b) 145. (b)
146. (d) 147. (d) 148. (c) 149. (d)
150. (c) 151. (a) 152. (d) 153. (a)
154. (a) 155. (b) 156. (b) 157. (a)
158. (c) 159. (b) 160. (d) 161. (d)
162. (c) 163. (a) 164. (b) 165. (b)
166. (b) 167. (b) 168. (a) 169. (c)
170. (a) 171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (a)
174. (d) 175. (c) 176. (d) 177. (d)
178. (b) 179. (d) 180. (a) 181. (c)
182. (a) 183. (a) 184. (d) 185. (d)
186. (b) 187. (a) 188. (b) 189. (c)
190. (b) 191. (a) 192. (a) 193. (c)
194. (d) 195. (c) 196. (c) 197. (b)
198. (c) 199. (d) 200. (d)

Correction

Q 41, page 915, June '94 issue

The correct answer is (d). It was Subhash Chandra Bose (Netaji) who, in a message to Gandhiji, in a broadcast from Azad Hind Radio, Rangoon, on July 8, 1944, addressed him as such for the first time: "Father of our Nation! In this holy war of India's liberation, we ask you for your blessings and good wishes."

Quantitative Aptitude

The questions given below were set in the L.I.C. Assistants Grade examination held on the 20th March, 1994.

We are grateful to Shri Narinder Prasad Sinha of Barh (Dist. Patna) for sending these questions.

Q. 1 to 15. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

1. $32 - 8 + 4 = ?$

(a) 6 (b) 30 (c) 0 (d) 96

(e) None

2. $273.2 + 169.83 + ? = 485.05$

(a) 42.02 (b) 42.20 (c) 42.47 (d) 42.98

(e) None

3. $117.206 - 24.34 = ?$

(a) 93.172 (b) 93.162 (c) 92.866 (d) 92.162

(e) None

4. $14.32 + 26.45 - 15.08 = ?$

(a) 24.97 (b) 25.6 (c) 25.69 (d) 25.78

(e) None

5. $\sqrt{121} - \sqrt{?} = 3$

(a) 8 (b) 49 (c) 14 (d) 64

(e) None

6. $1008 - 389 + 619 = ?$

(a) 1138 (b) 1238 (c) 1230 (d) 1310

(e) None

7. $6069 + 7089 + 8010 = ?$

(a) 21068 (b) 21158 (c) 21268 (d) 20168

(e) None

8. 5% of ? = 8

(a) 40 (b) 62.5 (c) 160 (d) 400

(e) None

9. $14.4 + 0.24 = ?$

(a) 60 (b) 6.00 (c) 0.6 (d) 0.06

(e) None

10. $204 \times 28 - 1072 = ?$

(a) 4010 (b) 2600 (c) 15656 (d) 5648

(e) None

11. $88 + 8888 + ? + 888 = 15000$

(a) 1211 (b) 24864 (c) 4336 (d) 5136

(e) None

12. $12.3479 + 11.26 + 101.853 = ?$

(a) 125.2035 (b) 125.4609 (c) 124.4358

(d) 124.4592 (e) None

13. 10% of 700 = ?% of 200

(a) 140 (b) 70 (c) 35 (d) 3.5

(e) None

14. $900 \div 0.03 = ?$

(a) 300 (b) 3000 (c) 30000

(d) 3 (e) None

15. $22.104 \div 3.6 = ?$

(a) 0.614 (b) 6.14 (c) 61.4

(d) 614 (e) None

16. Which of the following numbers should come in the place of the question mark in the following series of numbers?

8 27 64 125 ? 343

(a) 229 (b) 216 (c) 248 (d) 242

(e) None of these

17. Four years ago, the ratio of the ages of Mahesh and Shailesh was 3 : 5. If the sum of their present ages is 40 years what is Shailesh's present age in years?

(a) 24 (b) 20 (c) 12

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

18. If 30 children of a school were made to stand in each column. 16 columns could be formed. If 24 children were made to stand in each column, how many columns could be formed?

(a) 45 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 29

(e) None of these

19. Which of the following numbers should be added to 17642 to make it exactly divisible by 9?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6

(e) 7

20. Rohan and Anand can independently complete a piece of work in 12 hours and 6 hours respectively. If they work together, how much time will they take to complete that piece of work?

(a) 6 hours (b) 9 hours (c) 8 hours

(d) 4 hours (e) None of these

21. By selling a table for Rs 2600 a person gains 30% profit. What was his gain in Rupees?

(a) 780 (b) 680 (c) 520

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

22. The average of Mohan's marks in seven subjects was 75. His average marks in six subjects excluding Maths were 72. How many marks did he get in Maths?

(a) 72 (b) 90 (c) 93

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

23. Of the 3000 books in a library, one-third are in English language. Two-fifth of the remaining are in Hindi and others are in regional language. How many books are in regional languages?

(a) 600 (b) 800 (c) 1200

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

24. Which is the largest among the following five fractions?

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

(e) $\frac{5}{8}$

25. One-third of three-fifth of a number is 60. What is that number?

(a) 300 (b) 180 (c) 36 (d) 12

(e) None of these

26. At a certain rate of simple interest, the interest accumulated in 4 years is equal to the principal sum. What's the rate of interest p.c.p.a?

(a) 25 (b) 20 (c) 100

(d) Data Inadequate (e) None of these

27. Five per cent of Anand's income is equal to 15% of Ramesh's income. If Anand's income is Rs 12,000, what is Ramesh's income?

(a) Rs 9,000 (b) Rs 18,000 (c) Rs 36,000

(d) Rs 4,000 (e) None of these

28. A train crosses a 220 meter long platform in 18 seconds. What is the speed of the train in km/hour?

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35

(d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

29. Which of the following digits will replace all the asterisk (*) marks in the following expression?

6 * + * 3 + 7 * = 229

(a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 7

(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

30. How many men can complete a piece of work in 9 hours which 8 men complete in 18 hours?

(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 12 (d) 16

(e) None of these

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)
6. (b) 7. (e) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (e)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b)
16. (b) $8 = 2^3, 27 = 3^3, 64 = 4^3, 125 = 5^3, 6^3 = 216, 7^3 = 343$

17. (a) Let Shailesh's present age be x years

$\therefore$ Mahesh's present age = (40 – x) years

Four years ago, Shailesh's age was = (x – 4) years

Mahesh's age = 40 – x – 4

= (36 – x) years

A.T.S. $\frac{36-x}{x-4} = \frac{3}{5}$ $\therefore$ x = 24

18. (b) Let the no. of columns be x

A.T.S. $24 \times x = 30 \times 16$ $\therefore$ x = 20

19. (c)

20. (d) Let the time taken by both to complete that piece of work be x hours

$\therefore \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}$ $\therefore$ x = 4

21. (e) C.P. $= \frac{S.P. \times 100}{(100 + gains\%)} = \frac{2600 \times 100}{100 + 30} = 2000$

Gain = 2600 – 2000 = Rs 600

22. (c) Average marks in 7 subjects = 75

Total marks in 7 subjects = $75 \times 7 = 525$

Total marks in 6 subjects = $72 \times 6 = 432$

$\therefore$ Marks in Maths = 525 – 432 = 93

23. (c)

24. (a) $\frac{3}{4} = .75$, $\frac{2}{5} = .4$, $\frac{1}{2} = .5$, $\frac{2}{3} = .6$, $\frac{5}{8} = .625$

25. (a) Let the no. be x $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} \times x = 60$

$\therefore$ x = 300

26. (a) Let P = Rs 100 $\therefore$ S.I. = Rs 100 T = 4 years

Rate $= \frac{S.I \times 100}{P \times T} = \frac{100 \times 100}{100 \times 4} = 25$

27. (d) Let Ramesh's income be Rs x

15% of x = 5% of 12000 $\therefore$ x = 4000

28. (d) Speed of train (To cross a platform)

$= \frac{Length\ of\ train + Length\ of\ platform}{time\ taken}$

Length of train is not given

29. (b)

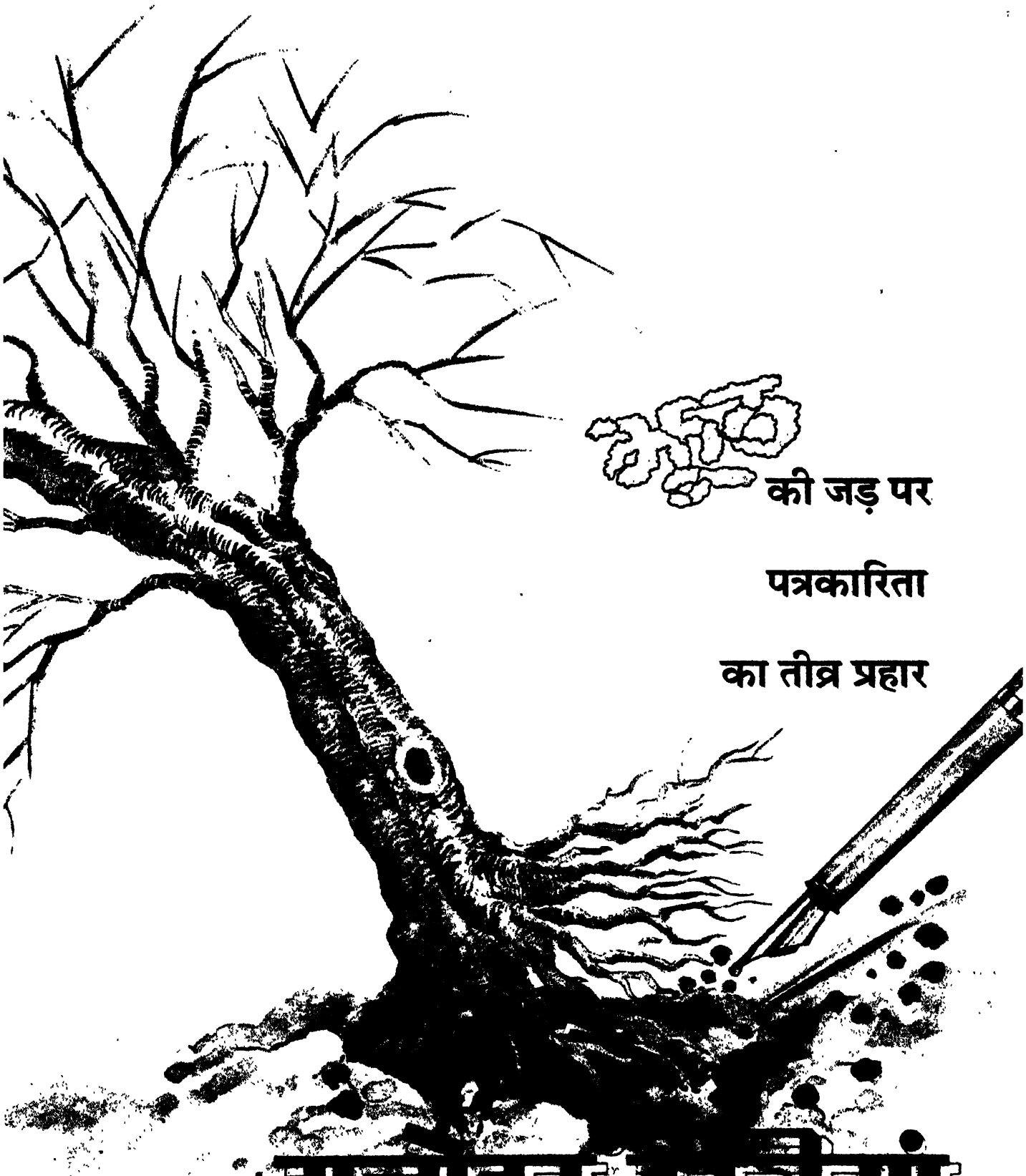
30. (d) In 18 hours, work is completed by = 8 men

In 1 hour, work is completed by = 8×18

In 9 hours, work is completed by $= \frac{8 \times 18}{9} = 16$ men

Or

In order to complete the work in half time, no. of men required will be double, $8 \times 2 = 16$



मनोहर कहानियां

बालाजी प्रकाशन 73, शंकर मार्किट, कनॉट सर्कस नई दिल्ली-1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Inspector of Central Excise and Income Tax Exam held on Dec 12, 1993.

***Direction*: In questions 1 to 5 some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.**

1. As poor as they are (*a*) they never refuse to donate, they have (*b*) for any noble cause (*c*). No error (*d*).

2. Our being a democracy (*a*) one cannot force anybody (*b*) to use a particular language (*c*). No error (*d*).

3. The host of reputed national and multinational (*a*) clients are (*b*) a better testimonial than the best spoken words (*c*). No error (*d*).

4. We will take lesser sugar than (*a*) put you to the trouble (*b*) of fetching more (*c*). No error (*d*).

5. For every new project that (*a*) goes up stream in India (*b*) there are a hundred others that run a ground (*c*). No error (*d*).

***Direction:* In questions 6 to 10, four alternatives are suggested for each blank in each question. Choose the correct alternative.**

6. The notice at the petrol pump should be:
   (*a*) all engines need to be switched off
   (*b*) all engines must be switched off
   (*c*) all engines have to be switched off
   (*d*) all engines must have to be switched off

7. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to_____again soon.
   (*a*) flourish (*b*) rise
   (*c*) lift (*d*) receive

8. Ever since his parents died, his uncle has_____all his needs.
   (*a*) seen off
   (*b*) seen by
   (*c*) seen through
   (*d*) seen to

9. Where are my spectacles?
   (*a*) here they are, on your nose!
   (*b*) here are they, on your nose!
   (*c*) there they are, on your nose!
   (*d*) there are they, on your nose!

10. A great change has come_____the world since the war.
   (*a*) in (*b*) into
   (*c*) over (*d*) about

***Direction:* In questions 11-15 choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.**

11. **Mundane**
   (*a*) superb
   (*b*) excellent
   (*c*) heavenly
   (*d*) extra ordinary

12. **Accomplice**
   (*a*) accessory
   (*b*) opponent
   (*c*) escort
   (*d*) friend

13. **Laconic**
   (*a*) bucolic
   (*b*) prolific
   (*c*) profligate
   (*d*) prolix

14. **Agony**
   (*a*) bliss
   (*b*) fear
   (*c*) ecstasy
   (*d*) pleasure

15. **Paternity**
   (*a*) ancestors
   (*b*) offspring
   (*c*) successors
   (*d*) posterity

***Direction:* Four alternatives are given for the idioms in questions 16 to 20. Choose the best alternative which expresses the meaning of the idiom.**

16. Being an introvert, he will only eat his heart out.
   (*a*) eat too much
   (*b*) suffer silently
   (*c*) keep brooding
   (*d*) invite trouble

17. He bids fair to be an excellent cricketer.
   (*a*) is unlikely
   (*b*) is confident
   (*c*) seems likely
   (*d*) is ambitious

18. At Christmas, even the elderly father paint the town red.
   (*a*) spill red-wire
   (*b*) indulge in rioting
   (*c*) paint the houses red
   (*d*) have a lively time

19. He has reached present position in his job through elbow grease.
   (*a*) flattering his superiors
   (*b*) his persistent fighting
   (*c*) his hard work
   (*d*) his good connections

20. Hari thought his skill would match up to Ramesh's bulk, but in the fight he was beaten neck and crop.
   (*a*) swiftly
   (*b*) profoundly
   (*c*) completely
   (*d*) softly

***Direction:* In questions 21 to 25, a sentence has been written in four different ways. Find the correct one.**

21. (*a*) Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Bunti and Bittoo came up with her lap full of newspapers.

(*b*) With her lap full of newspapers, Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Bunti and Bittoo came up.

(*c*) Anita with her lap full of newspapers was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Bunti and Bittoo came up.

(*d*) Anita was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple with her lap full of newspapers when Bunti and Bittoo came up.

22. (*a*) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine on a river bank as long as 90 feet long.

(*b*) It is a pleasure to see an al-

ligator basking as long as 90 feet long basking in the sunshine on a river bank.

(c) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking as long as 90 feet long in the sunshine on a river bank.

(d) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine as long as 90 feet long on a river bank.

23. (a) He blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye with a gun.

(b) With a gun, he blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye.

(c) He blew out his brains with a gun, after bidding his wife goodbye.

(d) He blew out with a gun his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye.

24. (a) I was rather impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.

(b) Rather I was impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.

(c) I was impressed by the manner of the speaker rather than by his matter.

(d) I was impressed rather by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.

25. (a) Nobody will want to play in his team if he does not treat people kindly.

(b) If he does not treat people kindly nobody will play to want his team.

(c) Nobody will treat people kindly if he does not want to play in his team.

(d) Nobody will want to treat people if he does not play in his team kindly.

Direction: **Read the sentences P, Q, R, S and put them between first and last sentence given, in proper sequence.**

26. 1. I also demand adventure for myself.

(P) As a physiologist I can try experiments on myself.

(Q) Life without danger would be like life mustard.

(R) Love of adventure does not mean love of thrills.

(S) I can also participate in wars and revolutions of which I approve.

6. The satisfaction of adventure is something much more solid than a thrill.

(a) PRQS (b) RPSQ

(c) SQRP (d) QPSR

27. 1. Trunks, trains, planes and refrigerator ships are new ways of carrying food.

(P) In many countries women carry food to market on their heads.

(Q) High in the Andes Mountains long lines of Illamas, each with a heavy bag to grains, pick their way along rocky trails.

(R) But a great deal of food is still carried on the heads of women and backs of animals.

(S) Over the desert sands camels carry loads of salt, dates and cheese from one oasis to another.

6. And in a lonely bay a fisherman still rows home with the day's catch.

(a) PQRS (b) RSQP

(c) RPQS (d) RPSQ

28. 1. Music, like literature is an art that deals with sound.

(P) Literature makes use of words which are sounds.

(Q) They also have meanings.

(R) And the writer must be concerned with the effect produced by the sounds he uses.

(S) But words are not only sounds.

6. They refer to specific things other than themselves such as objects and ideas.

(a) SRPQ (b) PSQR

(c) PRSQ (d) RPSQ

29. 1. We talk about democracy, but when it comes to any particular thing, we prefer a man belonging to our caste and community.

(P) We must be in a position to respect a man as a man.

(Q) It means our democracy is a phoney kind of democracy.

(R) We must extend opportunities for development for those who deserve them.

(S) Our weakness for our own caste and community should not influence our decision.

6. Favouritism and nepotism have been responsible for much discontent in our country.

(a) PQRS (b) RPQS

(c) SRPQ (d) QPRS

30. 1. There was a time Egypt faced economic crisis.

(P) Cotton is the chief export commodity of Egypt.

(Q) Foreign trade depends on cultivation of cotton on large scale.

(R) It became necessary for Egypt to boost cotton crops.

(S) Only by means of increasing foreign trade Egypt could survive.

6. Egypt was able to sustain itself by its cotton produce.

(a) SRQP (b) PQRS

(c) RPSQ (d) QRPS

Direction: **Read the passage and give the answer to questions from 31 to 35.**

Passage I

There are few books which go with, midnight, solitude and a candle. It is much easier to say what does not please us than what is exactly right. The book must be anyhow something benedictory by a sinning fellow man. Cleverness would be repellent at such an hour. Cleverness, anyhow is the level of mediocrity today; we are all infernally clever. The first witty and perverse paradox blows out the candle. Only the sick mind craves cleverness, as a morbid mind turns to drink. The late candle throws its beams a great distance, and its rays make transparent much that seemed messy and important. The mind at rest beside that light, when the house is asleep, and the consequential affairs of the urgent world have diminished to their right proportions because we see them distantly, from another and a more tranquil place in the heavens, where duty, honour, witty arguments, controversial logic on great questions, appear such as will hardly leave the trace of fossil in the indurated mud which will cover them—the mind then smiles at cleverness. For though at that hour the body may be dog-tired, the mind is white and lucid like that of a man from whom a fever has abated. It is bare of illusions. It has a sharp focus small and star-like, as a clear and lonely flame left burning by the altar of a shrine from which all have gone but one. A book that approaches that light in the privacy of

that place must come, as it were, with open and honest pages.

31. The passage is primarily concerned with

(a) books for clever people
(b) books for sick mind
(c) books for mid-night reading
(d) books for day-light reading

32. A book for bed-time reading must be:

(a) sick and morbid
(b) clever and witty
(c) open and honest
(d) infernal and repellent

33. What is the state of mind in the tighted privacy of one's room at mid-night?

(a) witty
(b) sharp
(c) controversial
(d) tired

34. What is easier to say?

(a) what is exactly right
(b) what is benedictory
(c) what is infernally clever
(d) what does not please

35. What does a morbid mind crave?

(a) drink
(b) a clear and lonely flame
(c) the altar of a shrine
(d) a tranquil place

Passage II

It will be a mistake to think that he was given only 'bouquets', he also received many 'brickbats'. The Christian missionaries took alarm at his popularity. They used to raise funds by preaching that India was the land of heathens waiting to be saved by Christianity. The American press now began to say that it was a shame that anybody should try to teach India religion rather the world should sit at her feet to learn it. Vivekananda also said that India did not need religion, but material support. The missionaries found that the subscriptions they had so long been receiving from the people were steadily declining. They blamed it on Swamijee. They now started denigrating him in all manner of ways. They even began to spread scandals against his personal character. Strangely enough even some of his own countrymen joined them in this for reasons of their own. But "Truth alone prevails", as Swamijee always preached. He did not try to defend himself, but others stood up for him and vehemently protested. Finally, all such mean attempts failed and his reputation only rose higher and higher.

36. Vivekananda was criticised by missionaries in America because

(a) he opposed the tenets of Christianity
(b) he was a bad student of western theology
(c) Americans had become very fond of him
(d) he did not allow them to raise funds in India

37. He told the American people that India

(a) was self-sufficient in religion though poor
(b) required religious and material help
(c) would teach religion to those who sit at her feet
(d) did not approve of the catholic church

38. Vivekananda did not defend himself because

(a) he was in foreign land
(b) he had brought many friends along to fight for him
(c) he believed in the ultimate triumph of truth
(d) some of his countrymen were opposing him

39. Vivekananda's rapport with the American people

(a) caused a drop in church's collections
(b) annoyed the American government
(c) made his friends desert him
(d) helped India get substantial aid

40. The passage teaches us

(a) not to visit foreign lands
(b) not to believe in religions other than our own
(c) not to get involved in scandals

ANSWERS

1. (a) 'Poor as they are'.
2. (b) 'We cannot force anybody'.
3. (a) 'A host of....'.
4. (a) 'We will take less sugar than'.
5. (d) No error.

6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (d)
9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (a)
12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (a)
15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (c)
18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (c)
24. (a)	25. (a)	26. (d)
27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (d)
30. (a)	31. (c)	32. (c)
33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (a)
36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (c)
39. (a)	40. (c)	

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TEST OF REASONING—I

Find out the missing numbers:

1. 2; 9; 28; 65; ...
   (*a*) 121 (*b*) 195 (*c*) 126 (*d*) 103 (*e*) 96
2. 2; 6; 14; 26; ...; 62
   (*a*) 52 (*b*) 54 (*c*) 44 (*d*) 42 (*e*) 50
3. 101; 100; ...; 87; 71; 46
   (*a*) 92 (*b*) 88 (*c*) 89 (*d*) 96 (*e*) 99
4. 100; 50; 52; 26; 28; ...; 16; 8
   (*a*) 30 (*b*) 36 (*c*) 14 (*d*) 32 (*e*) 12
5. 8; 11; 19; 26; 19; 11; ...
   (*a*) 8 (*b*) 14 (*c*) 6 (*d*) 15 (*e*) 12
6. 16; ...; 18; 20; 20; 23; 22; 26
   (*a*) 19 (*b*) 21 (*c*) 12 (*d*) 16 (*e*) 17
7. 79; 71; 61; ... ; 35; 19
   (*a*) 49 (*b*) 52 (*c*) 45 (*d*) 44 (*e*) 48
8. 2; 0; 3; 1; 4; 2; ...; 3
   (*a*) 0 (*b*) 5 (*c*) 3 (*d*) 4 (*e*) 1

Find the odd-man out from the series of numbers given below:

9. (*a*) 17 (*b*) 19 (*c*) 25
   (*d*) 29 (*e*) 33
10. (*a*) 8 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 22
    (*d*) 30 (*e*) 36
11. (*a*) 1 (*b*) 4 (*c*) 9
    (*d*) 15 (*e*) 25
12. (*a*) 2 (*b*) 3 (*c*) 5
    (*d*) 9 (*e*) 15

Find out the missing numbers:

13.

6	8	?
9	3	13
10	14	1

(*a*) 9 (*b*) 7 (*c*) 14 (*d*) 5 (*e*) 11

14.

2	3	5
9	17	33
65	129	?

(*a*) 228 (*b*) 199 (*c*) 257 (*d*) 209 (*e*) 241

15.

25	4	57
9	71	6
52	?	23

(*a*) 21 (*b*) 11 (*c*) 31 (*d*) 15 (*e*) 10

Q. 16-18. The numbers have been arranged according to an identical pattern. Find out the missing numbers:

16.

25	17	41
32	83	11
26	?	31

(*a*) 26 (*b*) 25 (*c*) 34
(*d*) 38 (*e*) 21

17.

7	10	11
?	28	3
13	1	14

(*a*) 9 (*b*) 8 (*c*) 15
(*d*) 6 (*e*) 4

18.

16	14	4
15	34	?
3	16	15

(*a*) 15 (*b*) 16 (*c*) 17
(*d*) 14 (*e*) 19

For questions 19. to 22.:

❑ means 'is bigger than'
Λ means 'is smaller than'
O means 'is euqal to'
× means 'plus'
= means 'minus'

19. If a ❑ c and b × d O c then
    (*a*) d ❑ a (*b*) a O d (*c*) b ❑ c
    (*d*) d Δ a (*e*) c ❑ a
20. If a = b Δ d = c and a O c then
    (*a*) d ❑ b (*b*) d Δ b (*c*) b O d
    (*d*) a ❑ d (*e*) a O d
21. If a × b × c O b × c × d then
    (*a*) d O c (*b*) a ❑ d (*c*) a O d
    (*d*) b O d (*e*) b ❑ d
22. If b ❑ c but Δ a and c × d O a then relation between b and d will be:
    (*a*) d ❑ b (*b*) d Δ b (*c*) b O d
    (*d*) b Δ d (*e*) Can't say

Find the odd-man out:

23. (*a*) IJH (*b*) TRP (*c*) SQO
    (*d*) YVT (*e*) MKI
24. (*a*) WYUV (*b*) HFKJ (*c*) RPTS
    (*d*) LJNM (*e*) DBFE

25. (a) BYCX (b) EVFU (c) JPKO
(d) LOMN (e) GSHR

26. (a) YZBE (b) MNPT (c) RSUX
(d) PQSV (e) BCEH

27. (a) SRPM (b) WVTQ (c) FECA
(d) QPNK (e) NMKH

If all the letters in the alphabets were written in reverse order:

28. Which letter will be exactly in the middle of 16th letter from the right and 13th from left?
(a) P (b) H (c) R (d) M
(e) O

29. On which number from the left is 'L'?
(a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 14
(e) 13

30. The five vowels will be on numbers: (from left)
(a) 6, 14, 17, 23, 26 (b) 1, 5, 9, 15, 22
(c) 6, 12, 19, 23, 26 (d) 7, 16, 18, 23, 26
(e) 6, 12, 18, 22, 26

Questions 31 to 34 are based on the letters in the word 'CONSIDERATION'.

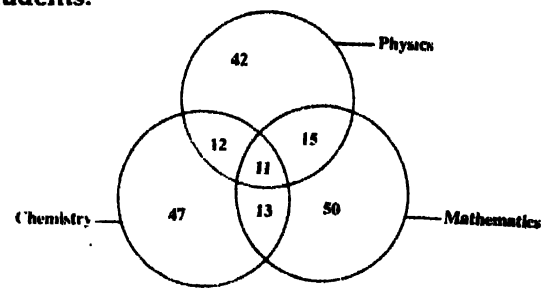
31. The letter, exactly in the middle of 8th from the right and 10th from the left is:
(a) D (b) R (c) E (d) A
(e) None of these

32. If all the vowels were removed how many letters would be left?
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 7
(e) None of these

33. How many letters have occurred twice?
(a) None (b) 1 (c) 2
(d) 3 (e) 4

34. If all the letters in the word were to be arranged alphabetically, the fourth letter from the beginning would be:
(a) D (b) E (c) C (d) I
(e) N

The diagram given below shows the number of students who got distinction in these three subjects out of 500 students.



35. What is the percentage of students who got distinction in two subjects?
(a) 10% (b) 10.5% (c) 8%
(d) 9% (e) 12%

36. What is the percentage of students out of 500 who got distinction?
(a) 40% (b) 35% (c) 38%
(d) 25% (e) 28%

37. The percentage of students with distinction marks in Maths is:
(a) 19.2% (b) 18.6% (c) 18.5%
(d) 17.8% (e) 20.6%

Words in the following questions are followed by their codes. Your task is to find out the right code for letter enclosed in box in each question:

38. W E I [G] H T
(a) l (b) n (c) k (d) p
(e) w (f) x

39. A [L] M O S T
(a) u (b) v (c) w (d) j
(e) z (f) y

40. S T R I K [E]
(a) m (b) w (c) p (d) g
(e) x (f) v

41. [S] E C T O R
(a) p (b) z (c) v (d) w
(e) m (f) h

42. S [H] I E L D
(a) v (b) q (c) x (d) n
(e) y (f) p

43. G R A [D] E S
(a) v (b) q (c) m (d) p
(e) j (f) l

44. If BROUGHT is coded as CQPTHGU then DESPATCH will be:
(a) CDTQBDSG (b) EDTOBUDG
(c) EFTQBUDI (d) CDROBSDG
(e) EDTOBSDG

45. If 'KERALA' is coded as 'BMBSFL' then 'KASHMIR' is:
(a) SJNITBL (b) SNJITLB
(c) LBTINJS (d) JZRGLHQ
(e) QHLGRZJ

In following questions, each lead word is followed by five words in which four are similar. Find the one that is different from others:

46. IMAGINATION
(a) MAIN (b) GOAT
(c) NATION (d) ANIMATION
(e) MOTION

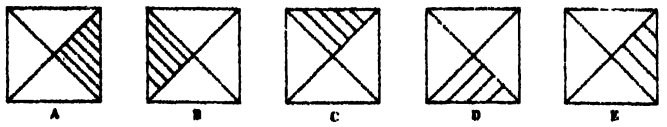
47. ALTHOUGH
(a) LIGHT (b) LAUGH
(c) THOUGHT (d) MOTH

48. ROMANCE

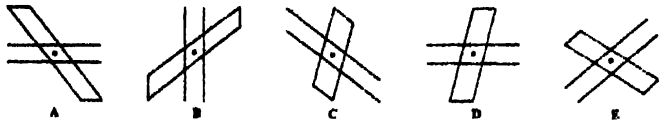
(a) ROAM (b) MAN
(c) ACE (d) ONCE
(e) RACE

Find the odd-man out:

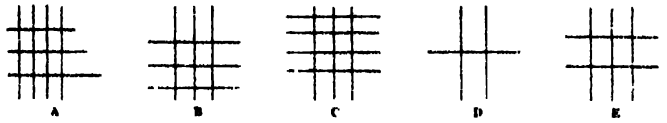
9.



10.



11.



12.

13.

Five young women, Madhu, Kanan, Chandni, Shaila and Rekha are married to doctor, naval officer, lawyer, sales manager and engineer but not in the same order. The ladies are accountant, teacher and doctor by profession while two are housewives. Answer questions 54 to 57 on the basis of the information given below:

One husband and wife have the same profession.

Madhu and Kanan are not housewives nor are they married to the doctor or lawyer.

Shaila and Rekha are not teacher or accountant and their husbands are not engineer or in navy.

The sales manager is not Madhu's or Chandni's husband and his wife is an accountant.

Chandni is not a teacher and the teacher's husband is naval officer.

Rekha is not a doctor.

54. The doctor's wife is:

(a) Chandni (b) Shaila (c) Madhu
(d) Kanan (e) Rekha

55. Chandni is married to:

(a) doctor (b) lawyer
(c) naval officer (d) sales manager
(e) engineer

56. The two housewives are:

(a) Rekha : Chandni (b) Madhu : Kanan
(c) Rekha : Madhu (d) Kanan : Chandni
(e) Shaila : Rekha

57. Which of the following is the right couple?

(a) Rekha : lawyer (b) Kanan : engineer
(c) Madhu : lawyer (d) Shaila : sales manager
(e) Chandni : doctor

58. The income of Mr Arya is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the income of Mr Bhatt. Three years back their total income was Rs. 10550 per month. If each has been getting an increment of Rs. 50 for the last three years what is Mr Bhatt's income now per month?

(a) Rs. 6250 (b) Rs. 6750
(c) Rs. 6650 (d) Rs. 6200
(e) Rs. 6350

Six villages, A, B, C, D, E and F are situated as follows:

F is two kms to the East of B.

E is two kms to the South of D.

C is two kms to the West of D.

A is one km to the East of E.

B is three kms to the north of E.

59. Which three are in a straight line?

(a) BCF (b) CDE
(c) BDE (d) DEF
(e) None of these

60. Which two are the farthest?

(a) B and D (b) B and C
(c) C and F (d) A and F
(e) A and D

61. In a group of 50 students every student knows either swimming or riding or both. If 35 students know swimming and 29 know riding how many know both?

(a) 20 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 18
(e) None of these

62. In a line of 39 children, Saurabh is 23rd from the beginning and Gaurav 25th from the end. How many children are there between them?

(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
(e) None of these

63. In a group photograph of six friends:

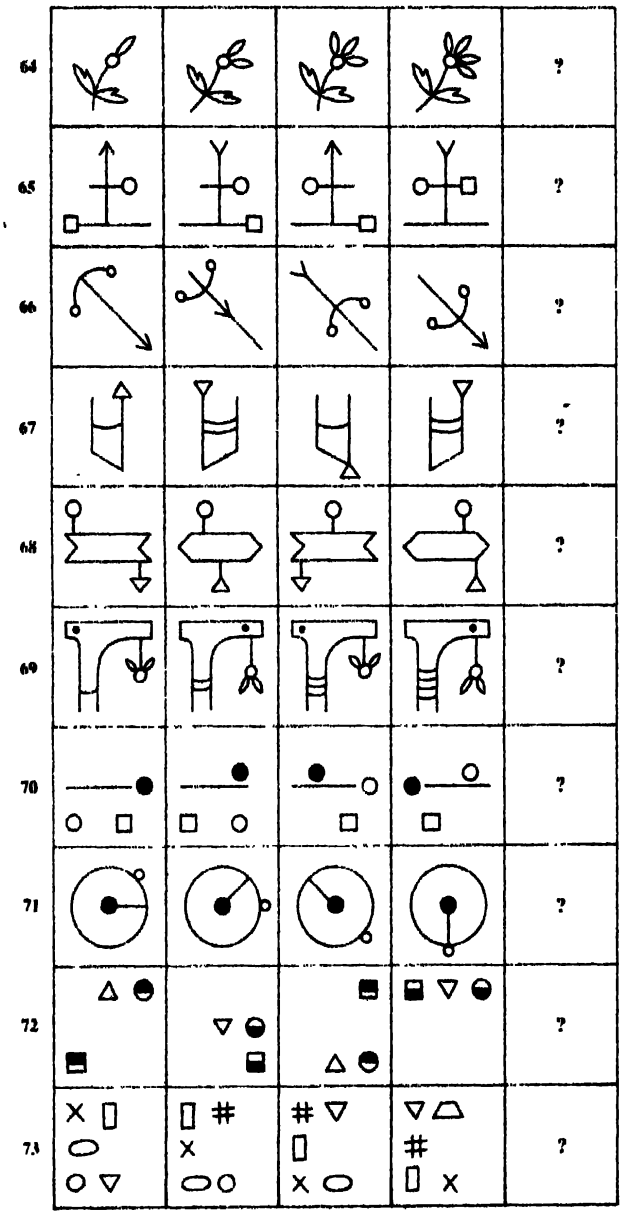
Chitra is between Abhay and Edna.
Bhanu is to the right of Firdaus.
There is one person between Firdaus and Edna.
Dinesh is to the right of Abhay.
Who are on extreme corners?

(a) Abhay & Firdaus
(b) Bhanu and Edna
(c) Dinesh and Firdaus
(d) Dinesh and Abhay
(e) None of these

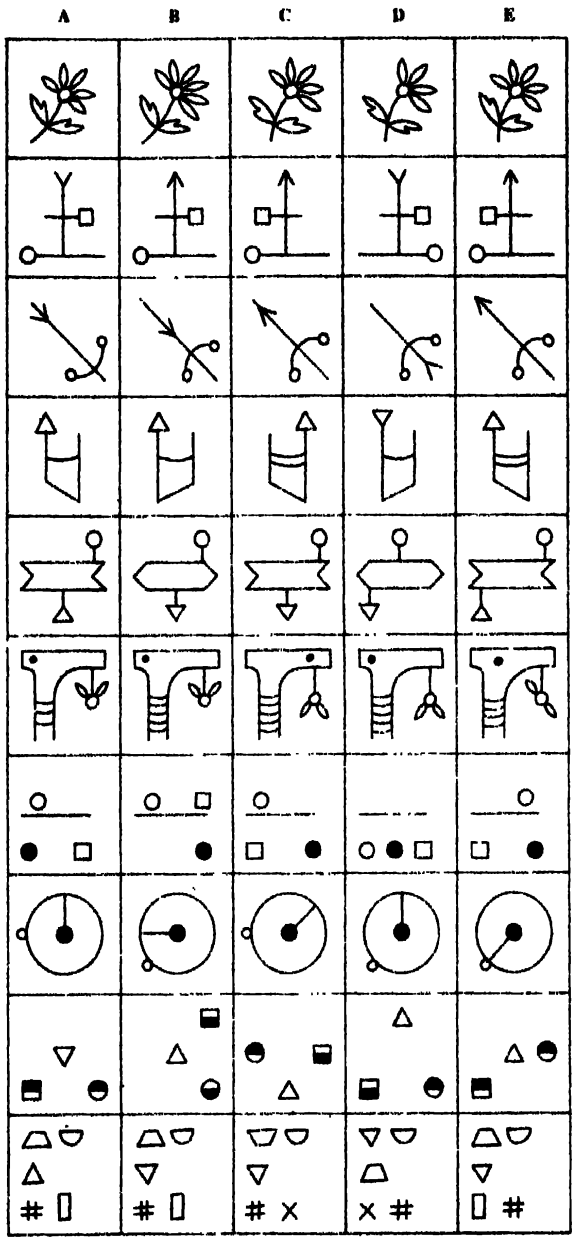
NON-VERBAL SERIES

Given below are two sets of figures, the Problem Figures and the Answer Figures. Your task is to find out which of the Answer Figures would fit in place of the question mark in the Problem Figures.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (*c*) The series is $1^3 + 1; 2^3 + 1; 3^3 + 1$...
2. (*d*) The numbers have a difference of 4, 8, 12, 16...
3. (*d*) Go on deducting $1^2; 2^2; 3^2$... from numbers.
4. (*c*) The second number is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the first and then add 2 to it.
5. (*a*) After 26 the same numbers follow in reverse order.
6. (*e*) There are two series, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 17, 20, 23, 26...
7. (*a*) The numbers have a difference of 8, 10, 12, 14...
8. (*b*) There are two series, 2, 3, 4, 5... and 0, 1, 2, 3...
9. (*b*) The difference in numbers is 4.
10. (*d*) The series is 7 + 1, 14 + 1, 21 + 1...
11. (*d*) All the other numbers are squares of numbers.
12. (*e*) Each next number is double –1 of the preceding number.
13. (*e*) the line-wise and column-wise total is 25.
14. (*c*) Each next number is ×2–1 of the preceding number.

15. (*b*) The line-wise and column-wise total is 86.

16. to 18. The number in the centre is the total of first and third lines and columns.

16. (*a*) 17. (*b*) 18. (*a*) 19. (*d*) 20. (*a*)
21. (*c*) 22. (*e*) 23. (*d*) 24. (*b*) 25. (*e*)
26. (*b*) 27. (*c*) 28. (*e*) 29. (*a*) 30. (*e*)
31. (*b*) 32. (*d*) 33. (*d*) 34. (*b*) 35. (*c*)
36. (*c*) 37. (*d*)

38. to 43. Sort out common letters in words and match them with common code letters e.g. G and E occur in (38) and (43) so do l and p, but p occurs in (40) as well which proves that p is the code for E and l is the code for G.

38. (*a*) 39. (*f*) 40. (*c*) 41. (*c*) 42. (*d*)
43. (*b*)

44. (*e*) Letters 1, 3, 5, 7... are the next ones and the remaining preceding ones in the alphabetical order.

45. (*a*) Reverse the letters of the word and the next letters in the alphabets are their codes.

46. (*e*) Letters in other words are from main word. This one has an extra 'O'.

47. (*b*) All the others have one letter which is not in the main word. This one has none.

48. (*a*) For other words, letters picked for the word have been used without changing their order.

49. (*c*) The direction of lines is wrong.

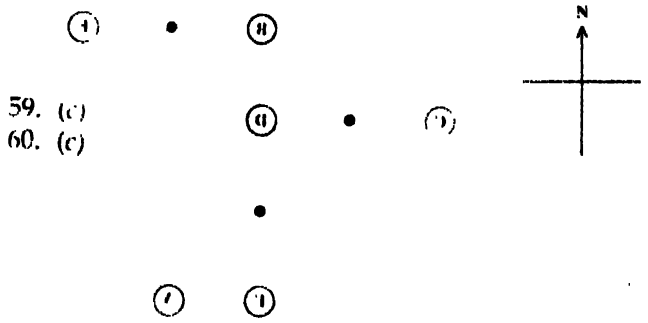
50. D. The angle of the other figure is different from others.

51. B. In all the others there is a difference of one line in horizontal and vertical lines.

52. D. The other figure must have only one arm extra.

53. C. The second one is the mirror image of the letter, here the mirror image precedes the letter.

54. (*b*) 55. (*e*) 56. (*a*) 57. (*a*) 58. (*d*)



59. (*c*)
60. (*c*)

61. (*b*) 62. (*b*) 63. (*c*)

For the non-verbal series, study each individual part of the figure independently and mark its movement, speed, swing, shape, occurrence, change during movement and its relationship with the other figures. Some figure may also disappear or be added (Q. 73) according to a definite pattern. The speed may remain same or go on increasing (Q. 71) or decreasing. The figure may also move along certain points (Q. 70).

64. E 65. B 66. B 67. A 68. C
69. B 70. A 71. D 72. E 73. B

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TEST OF REASONING—II

Find the odd-man out:

1. (*a*) Mayas (*b*) Maoris (*c*) Eskimos (*d*) Catholics (*e*) Zulus
2. (*a*) rubber (*b*) paper (*c*) gum (*d*) wool (*e*) teak
3. (*a*) cultivate (*b*) dye (*c*) sow (*d*) plough (*e*) reap
4. (*a*) society (*b*) community (*c*) nation (*d*) public (*e*) individual
5. (*a*) furnace (*b*) stove (*c*) tandoor (*d*) pyre (*e*) oven
6. (*a*) Kandla (*b*) Mysore (*c*) Vishakhapatnam (*d*) Cochin (*e*) Bombay
7. (*a*) vigour (*b*) strength (*c*) spirit (*d*) command (*e*) boldness
8. (*a*) crab (*b*) fish (*c*) octopus (*d*) scorpion (*e*) crocodile

Tick-mark the choice that is identical in relationship to the relationship between items given in question:

9. shirt : garment
   (*a*) pen : pencil (*b*) rose : garden
   (*c*) gun : weapon (*d*) train : engine
10. copper : zinc
   (*a*) boat : raft (*b*) bicycle : road
   (*c*) bat : cricket (*d*) lamp : light
11. paper : match-box
   (*a*) fire : flame (*b*) stone : building
   (*c*) TV : antenna (*d*) hammer : nail
12. shoe : leather
   (*a*) table : wood (*b*) cotton : silk
   (*c*) dress : stitch (*d*) dictionary : words
13. colours : painting
   (*a*) spices : cooking (*b*) clothes : body
   (*c*) salads : vitamin (*d*) medicines : ailment
14. prince : queen
   (*a*) heir : throne (*b*) son : family
   (*c*) cub : tigress (*d*) dog : faithfulness
15. pity : heart
   (*a*) first-aid : accident (*b*) strength : boxer
   (*c*) logic : mind (*d*) notes : music
16. patriotism : citizens
   (*a*) homage : martyrs
   (*b*) concentration : students
   (*c*) character : values
   (*d*) morality : truthfulness

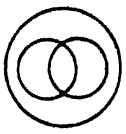
Match the questions with choice having similar relationship among items. Order of the items need not be the same.

17. door : chair : stick
   (*a*) ICU : hospital : wards
18. lawn : trees : park
   (*b*) bulb : bottle : glass
19. Mars : Earth : Saturn
   (*c*) Europe : Paris : France
20. diamond : box : ring
   (*d*) aspro : anacin : disprin
21. dislike : hatred : aversion
   (*e*) brick : pitcher : statue
22. towel : cotton : bedsheet
   (*f*) punctuality : regularity : steadiness

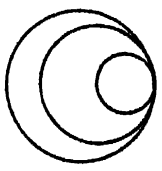
23. If 1st January 1966 is going to fall on Monday, the 31st December of this year will be on:
   (*a*) Sunday (*b*) Monday (*c*) Tuesday
   (*d*) Wednesday (*e*) Friday

Each item in questions 24-29 has been represented by a circle irrespective of its size. Match the questions with the right figure on the basis of relationship among items.

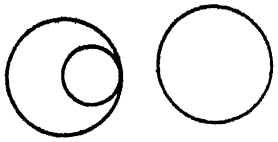
24. cup : crockery : saucer

A 

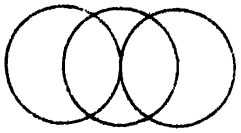
25. doctors : women : men

B 

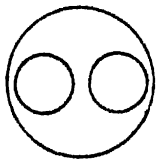
26. patient : hospital : bed

c 

27. flower : bud : leaf



28. book : exercises : difficult



29. vegetable : tomato : orange

30. C is taller than E but shorter than D who is shorter than B. A is shorter than C but taller than E. If these five stood according to their height and we started counting from the tallest, who will be the fourth person?

(*a*) A (*b*) B (*c*) C (*d*) D (*e*) E

The average age of the members of a family, consisting of father, mother, a son and a daughter is 26 years. Father is 3 years older than the mother and the sister is 3 years younger than her brother. If the mother was 24 when their son was born:

31. What is the age of the mother now?

(*a*) 40 (*b*) 38 (*c*) 37 (*d*) 39

(*e*) None of these

32. How old was father when the daughter was born?

(*a*) 29 (*b*) 31 (*c*) 33 (*d*) 28

(*e*) None of these

SYLLOGISMS

TYPE I

In questions 33 to 40, a situation has been explained in a few statements followed by a conclusion. You have to say whether the conclusion:

(*a*) necessarily follows from the statements.

(*b*) is only a long drawn one.

(*c*) definitely does not follow from the statements.

(*d*) is doubtful as the data provided is inadequate.

Note: *Your answers should only be in the light of the statements given in the question.*

Statements:

33. 1. In ancient days, old people used to go to 'tapovans' to lead a 'vanprastha' life.
    2. These tapovans were secluded abodes in the lap of nature where spiritual and intellectual quest could be pursued.
    3. Now a days, some old people go to old homes.

Conclusion: These old homes are situated in places away from the city and are centres of spiritual learning.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

34. 1. Most of the students complained that the question-paper of Mathematics was too long and too difficult.
    2. Some students solved the paper correctly in the allotted time.

Conclusion: These few students were exceptionally good in Mathematics.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

35. 1. Some poets sing their poems in 'kavi sammelans'.
    2. Some recite their poems without singing.

Conclusion: The second type of poets are not good singers.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

36. 1. Some lyricists plagiarise western music.
    2. Some use folk tunes as a base.

Conclusion: No lyricist comes out with original composition.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

37. 1. Fashions mostly return after a decade.
    2. Bell bottoms are in vogue these days.

Conclusion: Bells were in fashion ten years back.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

38. 1. Some of the milk-men in Bombay are immigrants from eastern U.P.
    2. Some of the rickshaw pullers in Bengal are also immigrants from eastern U.P.

Conclusion: There is not much scope for these professions in the eastern parts of U.P.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

39. 1. Whenever the pay scales or the allowances of the government servants are revised, the prices of the essential commodities rise a bit.
    2. There is no increase in the wages of persons working with private sectors.

Conclusion: Persons working in private sectors can buy things at the old rates.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

Statements:

40. 1. Young persons do not care much for the advice given by experts to keep healthy.
    2. Grown up people observe the health rules very carefully.

Conclusion: During youth, people generally face no health problems so they are not health conscious.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑

TYPE II

In questions 41 to 48, statements 1 and 2 are followed by conclusions I and II. Taking the statements to be true although they may appear at variance with commonly accepted facts, tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only conclusion I follows.

(*b*) Only II follows.

(*c*) Both I and II follow.

(*d*) Either I follows or II.

(*e*) Neither I follows nor II.

Statements:

41. 1. Some apples are nuts.
    2. All nuts are drinks.

Conclusions:

I. Some drinks are apples.
II. All drinks are nuts.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

42. 1. All birds are flowers.
    2. Some flowers are red.

Conclusions:

I. Some birds are red.
II. No bird is red.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

43. 1. Some Ministers are cannon balls.
    2. All poets are cannon balls.

Conclusions:

I. Some Ministers are poets.
II. Every cannon ball is either minister or poet.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

44. 1. Some aeroplanes are big.
    2. Some aeroplanes are white.

Conclusions:

I. Some big aeroplanes are white.
II. No white aeroplane is big.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

45. 1. All pencils are swords.
    2. All swords are blunt.

Conclusions:

I. All pencils are blunt.
II. All swords are pencils.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

46. 1. Some roses are mangoes.
    2. Some mangoes are cakes.

Conclusions:

I. Some cakes are roses.
II. Some roses are not mangoes.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

47. 1. All good students are tall.
    2. All tall students wear glasses.

Conclusions:

I. All good students wear glasses.
II. No bad student wears glasses.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

Statements:

48. 1. Mohan is taller than Rohit who is taller than Anu and Rishi.
    2. Tahir is shorter than Rishi but taller than Anu who is taller than Jitendra.

Conclusions:

I. Mohan is the tallest.
II. Jitendra is the shortest.

(*a*) ❑ (*b*) ❑ (*c*) ❑ (*d*) ❑ (*e*) ❑

TYPE III

In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something hinted at, suggested or taken for granted. Tick-mark your answers as under:

(*a*) Only I is implicit.

(*b*) Only II is implicit.

(c) Both I and II are implicit.

(d) Either I or II is implicit.

(e) Neither I nor II is implicit.

Statement:

49. A sale of American diamond jewellery attracted heavy rush of buyers.

Implications:

I. The prices at which the articles were offered were easily affordable.

II. The articles were unique and had a dazzling variety.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

50. The candidate, who promised total liquor prohibition in his area did not win the election.

Implications:

I. The voters did not want liquor prohibition.

II. The rival candidate was more popular.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

51. Many persons are falling victims to jaundice in a certain area.

Implications:

I. The area lacks doctors.

II. The Municipal Committee has not taken sufficient steps to check sanitation and drinking water etc regularly.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

52. Surgeons put on green clothes during operation hours.

Implications:

I. Green is an auspicious colour.

II. Green is soothing to the eye.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

53. The entire opposition severely criticised the government for its decision to sign the GATT.

Implications:

I. The government did not consult the members of the opposition regarding the decision to sign the GATT.

II. The opposition was not convinced with the arguments given by the government in favour of the GATT.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

54. The authorities are bent upon maintaining the ecological balance by protecting and promoting wild life.

Implications:

I. The wild animals kill lots of human beings and thus keep a control on the growing population.

II. If such a step is not taken, some species might disappear altogether.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

55. Women are more kind-hearted and patient than men.

Implications:

I. The formation of the heart of men and women is different.

II. No man is kind-hearted.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

Statement:

56. More and more tourist centres are being developed in India.

Implications:

I. Tourism is a great source of income.

II. The existing tourist centres are over-crowded hence not enough for tourists.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

TYPE IV

In each of the following questions a problem is given followed by Courses of Action I and II. A course of action is a proposed plan, a suggestion or an administrative decision that may help to solve the problem or may improve the conditions that are required to end the problem. Weigh the proposed Courses of Action and tick-mark your answers as follows:

(a) Only I is the right Course of Action.

(b) Only II is right.

(c) Both I and II are right.

(d) Either I or II is right.

(e) Neither I nor II is right.

57. The Indian Community is not feeling safe in country X due to the outbreak of civil war there.

I. The leaders of the Community should contact the Indian Ambassador there and ask him to make arrangements for their return to India.

II. The Indian Ambassador should request the head of the State to provide security to the Indian Community.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

58. The attention of the government is constantly been drawn to atrocities against women.

I. The Prime Minister should make personal en-

quiry to test the authenticity of these cases.

II. Law regarding these crimes should be revised and made very strict.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

59. The children of the labour class of road builders are deprived of education as they keep on moving from one place to the other.

I. A mobile unit of teachers should be appointed to teach these children.

II. Special buses should be arranged to take these children to school.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

60. The prices of sugar are rising unchecked.

I. More and more farmers should be encouraged to grow sugarcane.

II. Sugar should be imported from other countries.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

61. In the local government hospital, patients can be seen lying on ground in corridors.

I. The patients should be sent to private hospitals at government expenses.

II. The hospital authorities should apply to the department concerned to build additional wings.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

62. The sale of a certain brand of tea has been constantly dropping.

I. The owners of the company should compare the quality and price of their product with the products of other rival companies.

II. The price per packet should be reduced.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

63. Too many accidents have been reported on a road that connects new colonies with the old city.

I. The road should be made broad.

II. Traffic Police should be appointed there to control the traffic.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

64. Oil must be saved to check the international oil crisis.

I A ration should be imposed on supply of oil.

II. The production of oil consuming vehicles should be limited.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

TYPE V

For admission in a technical institution, the following conditions are required:

(*i*) The candidate must have secured 60% marks at the Senior Higher Secondary Examination. In case of S.C. and S.T. the minimum percentage is 55%.

(*ii*) The minimum percentage required for science subjects is 70%. In case of S.C. and S.T. there is a relaxation of 10%.

(*iii*) The candidate should be a bonafide resident of State 'X' where the institution is situated.

(*iv*) If a candidate has participated in sports and games at the national level, there is a relaxation of 4% in marks obtained, but the case is referred to The Director of the Institution for recommendation.

(*v*) A candidate can be admitted if he/she has secured 75% marks or above in science subjects and 58% in grand total.

(*vi*) If a candidate is not a bonafide resident of State 'X' but has secured 75% or above marks in science subjects and 60% in grand total his case would be sent to the Chairman for recommendation.

Given below are the details of eight candidates willing to seek admission in the Institution. On the basis of the facts given, mark your answers as follows:

(*a*) The candidate would be admitted.

(*b*) The case would be sent to the Director.

(*c*) The case would be sent to the Chairman.

(*d*) Both, the Director and the Chairman would study the case.

(*e*) The candidate would not be admitted.

65. Govind, an S.C. candidate secured 64% marks in science subjects, 52% marks in the aggregate, is a bonafide resident of State 'X' and has played in the national team of hockey.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

66. Hema secured 56% marks in the aggregate, 76% marks in science subjects. She is neither a bonafide resident of State 'X' nor an S.T. or S.C. candidate. She has participated in the national tournaments of badminton.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

67. Indrani is not an S.C. or S.T. candidate. She is a bonafide resident of State 'X'. She secured 77% marks in science subjects and 58% marks in the aggregate.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

68. Jaydev, a bonafide resident of State 'X' and a kabbaddi player of national level is an ST candidate. He secured 57% marks in the aggregate and 62% marks in science subjects.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

69. Kailash, a bonafide resident of State X is not an SC or ST candidate. He played basket-ball at the State level, secured 58% in general aggregate and 69% marks in science subjects.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

70. Laxman is neither a bonafide resident of State 'X' nor is an ST or SC candidate. He secured 62% in the general aggregate and 78% marks in science subjects.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

71. Meena, an ST candidate secured 55% marks in aggregate and 63% in science subjects. She is a bonafide resident of State 'X'.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

72. Naresh, a national player of volley-ball is not an SC or ST candidate. He is a bonafide resident of State 'X'. He secured 70% marks in the general aggregate and 61% marks in science subjects.

(a) ❑ (b) ❑ (c) ❑ (d) ❑ (e) ❑

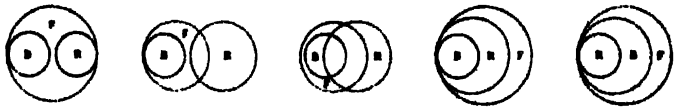
ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) It is the only religious order among tribes.
2. (d) All the others are products obtained from tree.
3. (b) All the other terms are related to farming.
4. (e) All the others are definite groups of individuals.
5. (d) All the others are mediums for cooking food.
6. (b) All the others are harbours.
7. (d) All the others mean almost the same.
8. (d) All the others need water to live in.
9. (c) The items have specific and general term relationship.
10. (a) Both the items belong to the same category.
11. (d) Both are made from the same raw material.
12. (a) One is made from the other.
13. (a) One is used for other.
14. (c) The items have young one and mother relationship.
15. (c) One is an activity of the other.
16. (b) One is a sought after quality among the other.
17. (e) They are made from the same material.
18. (a) Two of the items are situated in the third one.
19. (d) They are different items of the same category.
20. (c) One is inside the other.
21. (f) The three qualities are inter-related.
22. (b) Two of the items are made from the third one.
23. (c) 24. E 25. D 26. B
27. F 28. A 29. C
30. (a) (BDCAE)
31. (b)
32. (e) (He was thirty)
33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (b)
37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (a)

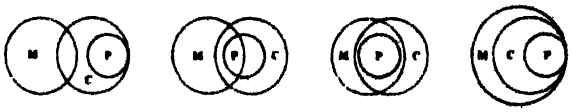
Questions of the next type are best answered by drawing diagrams of each possibility and then reaching a fool-proof solution. Let each item be represented by a circle:

41. (a)

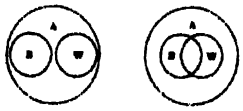
42. (d)



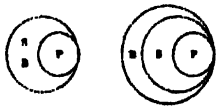
43. (e)



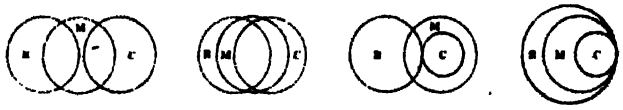
44. (d)



45. (a)

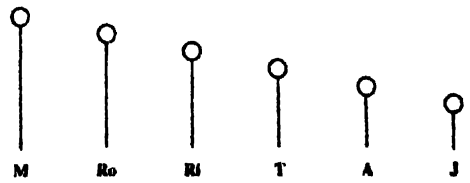


46. (b)



47. (a)

48. (c)



49. (d)	50. (d)	51. (b)	52. (e)
53. (c)	54. (b)	55. (e)	56. (a)
57. (c)	58. (b)	59. (d)	60. (e)
61. (b)	62. (a)	63. (c)	64. (c)
65. (b)	66. (d)	67. (a)	68. (a)
69. (e)	70. (c)	71. (a)	72. (e)

Facts about Science

Medical Terms

Iron Lung: is a medical appliance used when a patient's breathing muscles cannot function. It is also called tank-respirator. The patient is put in it with only his head emerging. Rhythmical increase and decrease of pressure in the tank expands and relaxes the patient's chest, thus helping him to breathe.

Jaundice: a disease causing yellowness of the skin, eyes and urine due to the presence of the colouring matter of bile in the blood.

Leukemia: It is a malignant condition of blood in which there is proliferative, purposeless increase of white blood cells in the blood, along with premature cells. The condition usually ends fatally.

Lysine: is an important essential amino acid and is used mainly as a diet supplement in cases of protein deficiency. It is known to help better utilization of available food materials. Lysine is being used in the country for the fortification of bread and flour. It is also a constituent of vitamin preparations.

Meningitis: inflammation of the meninges, the covering which, like a layer of plastic, lies over the brain and the spinal cord. Various germs may cause meningitis.

Metabolism: the chemical changes whereby food is changed into living matter and also the transformation by which energy is made available for the use of organism.

Microbe: a minute living being causing disease and fermentation.

Morphia: is a white crystalline drug extracted from opium and used to cause sleep or make people insensitive to pain.

Mumps: the swelling in the salivary glands in front of the ears which makes the face look dull. (This causes pain later on and it may be difficult to open the mouth.)

Myopia: short-sightedness. A short-sighted person is not in a position to see the distant objects clearly, while he can see the near objects quite clearly like a person with normal eyesight.

Narcotic: poisonous drug taken to induce sleep—such as opium.

Neuralgia: a nerve pain which may arise from disorder of an organ distant from the painful area.

Neurosis: a nervous disorder of affecting the action but not the structure of the nervous system, specially one caused by mental influences and not directly traceable to physical injury.

Parasite: an animal or plant living in or upon another plant.

Pasteurization: a process of stopping liquid food from being spoiled. This is done by the application of mild heat under particular conditions to destroy any harmful micro-organism present and thus to enhance its keeping properties. The heat treatment kills the vegetative cells of most bacteria. The treatment was originally due to Louis Pasteur in the case of wine and beer which could be prevented from going bad by heating these beverages to about 135°F.

Pasteurized milk: It is a sterilized milk obtained through the process of heating, to prevent it from contamination.

Penicillin: a new drug derived from a soil mould; a powerful antibacterial and non-toxic agent. It works wonders against pneumonia, meningitis, gonorrhoea, boils, impetigo, burns.

Plasma: the fluid portion of all blood composed of serum and a soluble protein which, in suitable conditions, forms blood clots.

Plasma Scalpel: is a device reported as being developed in Japan to make possible bloodless surgery. The plasma scalpel will be activated by a spurt of high-temperature thermal energy from a plasma jet. The energy will flow from a nozzle by utilizing the flow of inert gases like argon and helium, which are turned into a plasmic state by electric discharge. The thermal energy will burn through the designated part of a living body and cut area will be instantly coagulated with heat to stop any bleeding. The scalpel has already been used on animals, even for cutting into livers and kidneys.

Plastic Surgery: to set right physical deformity by grafting.

Pneumonia: An acute and chronic inflammation of the lung tissues, caused by microbial, immunological physical and chemical agents. Parts of the lung involved with the inflammatory exudate, specific treatment is the use of antibiotics—Penicillin.

Poliomyelitis: "Polio" or infantile paralysis is a virus infection (inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord) of the motor nerves—the nerves of movement—at the point where they leave the spinal cord.

Potassium Permanganate: when dissolved in water, forms a strong disinfectant solution.

Prophylactic: is a method by which disease is warded off as by disinfectant of sterilization.

Proteins: a group of chemical substances containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen among others. They constitute the chemical bases of living tissues.

Protoplasm: is the living matter present in the cells of animal and

vegetable life.

Pyorrhoea: infection of the gums causing the edges of the tooth sockets to bleed easily when the teeth are being brushed or ever otherwise.

Psychedelic drugs: are drugs which produce a mental state of great calm, intensely pleasureful perception of the senses etc. (*e.g.*, L.S.D.).

Rabies: or *Hydrophobia* is a disease caused by the bite of or even licking by a mad animal, generally a dog or a jackal. It is treated by prophylactic vaccination.

Red Corpuscles: are pale yellow circular discs. These discs are so small that about ten million of them do not occupy more than one square inch of space. They contain a red pigment known as Haemoglobin which has great attraction for oxygen.

Respiration, Mouth-to-mouth: It is a method of giving artificial respiration to babies, children, adults in real emergencies and field conditions without use of adjunct equipment and has proved life-saving procedure.

To prepare for mouth-to-mouth breathing, the first step is to quickly clear the mouth and throat of any foreign material or mucus that might obstruct the air-passage. The rescuer is then to take deep breath during each exhalation of the patient by placing his mouth over the patient's mouth in a prescribed method.

Resuscitation with expired air breathing is simple and effective and has revived many victims unresponsive to other methods.

Respiratory quotient: is the ratio between the quantity of oxygen inhaled and of carbon dioxide exhaled in one minute.

Rickets: a bone disease usually affecting artificially-fed infants between the ages of six to fifteen months, often due to lack of exposure to sunlight.

Saliva: the largest glands of the mouth secrete saliva which contains a ferment called ptyalin which converts starch into grape sugar. The saliva also dissolves solid particles of sugar and salt.

Smallpox: an epidemic which attacks people of all ages and is carried by excreta and droplet infection, but particularly by the dried scales on the skin of convalescent patients.

Sterilisation: is a process of rendering the hands, instruments, clothes or any other materials surgically clean, that is completely free from 'germs'.

Tetanus: is a disease caused by toxin secreted by bacillus *tetani* which lives in earth and dust.

Trachoma: It is an infectious disease of the eye.

Transpiration: is a process by which gas or liquid is emitted through the excretory organs of lungs and skin.

Vaccination: A system of inoculation against small pox discovered by Dr Jenner. And it is usual for all infants to be vaccinated within six months of their birth.

Vaccine: any substance for inoculation against disease.

Vasectomy: means serving a nerve in the male reproductive system to prevent spermatozoa from reaching the ovum to obviate conception.

Virus: the smallest living organism, able to grow, multiply when in living tissues. It is an infectious agent responsible for many animal and plant diseases such as infantile paralysis, measles, mumps, typhus etc.

White blood corpuscles: The plasma of the blood contains red and white corpuscles. The white corpuscles operate in connection with resistance to disease.

Diseases—Their Causes, Cure and Prevention

AIDS: Abbreviated name for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the disease is said to be caused by a Virus. Intravenous drug abusers and homo-sexuals are mostly effected by this disease. The Virus, once in the blood stream, multiplies many times faster than other Viruses, and progressively destroys the T-cells in the blood which help fight infections, thus crippling the entire immune system.

The disease is fatal and the researchers are yet to come up with an effective cure.

Appendicitis: a disease of the large intestine which begins with pain over the stomach (in the upper part of the abdomen). There is usually fever and sometimes vomiting. The treatment is generally by surgery.

Beri-Beri: is caused by lack of vitamin B_1, which is found in most grains, principally in the embryo and the outer covering. It can be prevented by giving a good mixed diet.

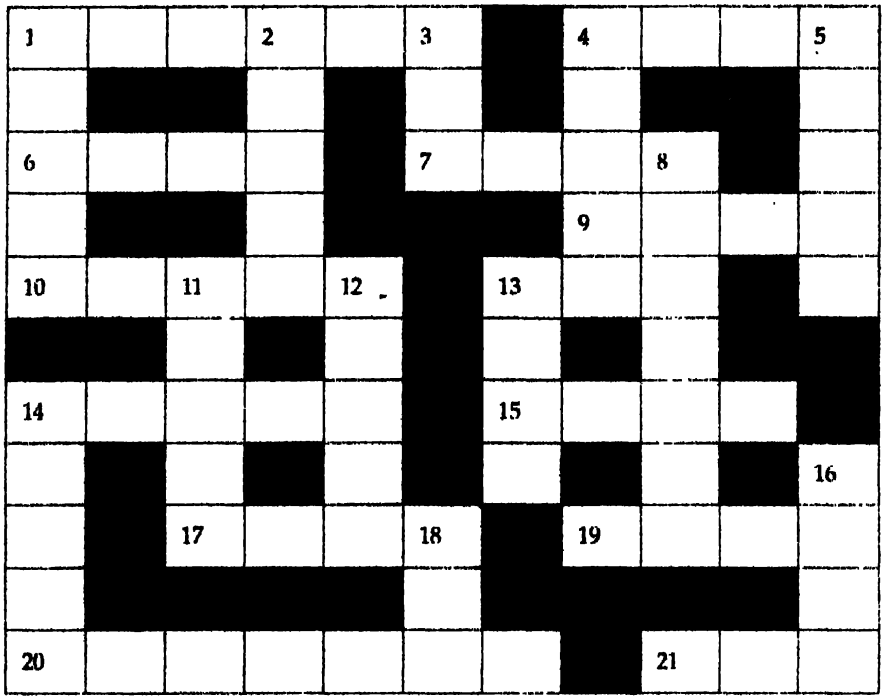
Cancer, *Symptoms of:* According to experts, the following symptoms could be regarded as betokening the onset of cancer in the human body: a sore that does not heal, particularly in the mouth; unusual and repeated bleeding especially in women after menopause; a lump in any part of the body, particularly the breast in women; persistent hoarseness or cough; persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing; a change in the usual bowel habits, and a change in the size and colour of a mole or wart.

Cholera: *Cause:*—Housefly; by swallowing of Koch's "Coma bacillus" through infected water, food, fruits and vegetables. *Cure:* Tomb's Cholera Mixture. *Prevention:* Anti-cholera vaccine; isolate the patient, prevent contamination of drink and food supply.

Diabetes: There is still not the faintest notion as to what causes diabetes. Its immediate cause is, however, failure in varying degrees of the pancreas to produce insulin and inability of the body to make use of sugar—the glucose which is the end product of carbohydrate digestion. *Symptoms:* increasing appetite, great thirst, frequency in passing urine and presence of sugar in the urine, increasing loss of weight in spite of all that is taken in, appearance of boils and itching of the skin.

The disease is incurable but can be kept in check by diet-control and regular light exercise in mild cases and by regular use of insulin in serious cases.

General Knowledge Crossword No. 15



ACROSS

1. Comic imitation of serious piece of writing (6).
4. Capital of this country is Havana (4).
6. An error in typing (4).
7. A word that is the name of a subject (4).
9. A piece of fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel a ship (4).
10. Her abduction to Troy by Paris instigated Trojan War (5).
13. Premier news agency of India (1,1,1).
14. A device for measuring small volumes of liquid (5).
15. Vientiane is capital of this country (4).
17. A compound formed when hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a metal (4).
19. Fluid found in gall bladder (4).
20. Excess of body fat (7).
21. Electrically charged atom (3).

DOWN

1. Highness or lowness in sound of one note compared with another (5).
2. Allotrope of Oxygen containing three atoms in each molecule (5).
3. Name of Japanese currency (3).
4. Outer shell of the earth (5).
5. Horse-shoe-shaped coral reef round a lagoon (5).
6. Capital of Kenya (7).
11. N. Scandinavian people also called Finns (5).
12. Smallest province of South Africa (5).
13. Religious language of Buddhism (4).
14. Greek philosopher, pupil of Socrates (5).
16. Blood vessel which carries de-oxygenated blood from the tissue to the heart (4).
18. Abbreviated name of high explosive solid (1,1,1).

(Answers to G.K. Crossword No. 15 will appear in August '94 issue)

Answers to Crossword No. 14

Across: 1. Nodes 4. Flame 7. Logic 8. Tin 10. Comet 13. Hue 15. Tar 16. Lignite 18. Giga 19. Ozone

Down: 1. Nova 2. DNA 3. Salt 4. Fog 5. Alchemy 6. Echo 9. Inert 10. CPU 11. Dating 12. Mole 13. Halo 14. Erg 17. Ion

Depression: Egotistical Impostor

WHEN you allow silly emotional invaders to attack you, depression follows. You retreat to an introverted haven where you wallow in your egotistical intoxication, until you really make yourself helpless.

Depression is nothing but an egotistical impostor. Because we are all egotists at times, we fall into the blues.

There is a perceptible change in behaviour. You become miserable. You lose zest and vitality. You shun others' company. You want to be alone because you want to nurse your depression.

It is like this: you think that on a bright day, the sun has suddenly vanished, black clouds have gathered on the horizon. Everything becomes dull, grey and boring.

Such a state of depression can be caused by any number of factors—small or significant. It may be out of fatigue at work or the death of a loved one. In any case, it is always in the mind.

The solution is not impossible. You have to forget yourself. You have to escape from your small world of inverted ego and realize that your troubles are, in reality, surmountable.

Once you have distracted your attention from over-blown pity, you can turn to some source outside yourself which brings you back to your normal self.

Depression is not an illness. It follows no regular course. It may be fleeting or permanent, mild or severe, acute or chronic.

There is no clear line of distinction between normal and abnormal in depression. The degree of intensity determines whether a depression is pathological. Basically, it is an emotional reaction.

Depression has specific characteristics which distinguish it from all other emotional states. It represents disorders whose chief feature is sense of loss.

The reaction is typified by an emotional state which is expressed by a loss of interest in the world outside the self, loss of activity, loss of capacity to love and loss of feeling of self-regard to a point that finds expression in self-reproach and may even culminate in suicidal impulses.

The response is best understood as a loss-complex. This manifests in various ways and produces changes in the emotional life of the person.

It is as widespread as anxiety. It may be found as an accompaniment to all other emotional and bodily disorders. It's a rare affliction that is not accompanied by some element of depression.

A remarkable aspect of depression is that it may pass off without leaving a trace. A further peculiarity is that it may turn into elation.

It is severe self-criticism which drives the person to think himself as worthless. His criticism is extended beyond the present and into the past.

In this frame of mind, he is sleepless, worried and shows little desire for food or life.

In many instances, the self-accusations however well they may apply to the person, actually seem more characteristic of someone who is loved or should have been loved and the reproaches against such a person are not directed to the person but shifted to the self.

Self-accusation is the key to the malady. The attack on the self is revealed as an unconscious expression of disappointment, and anger or hatred, toward another person, or even circumstance or a thing, directed onto the self.

The aggression, therefore, directed toward the outside world is turned against the self. In this process, the objects of the aggressive impulses are viewed with a sense of loss and with feelings of deprivation. Hence a mood of despair pervades.

The torment to the self in its fuller meaning becomes apparent. Hence, it is asked of the person who harbours active suicidal wishes, whom does he really wish to kill or what does he really want to destroy?

There are three cardinal considerations in depression: (1) a deep sense of loss of what is loved or valued; (2) a conflict of mixed feelings of love and hatred toward what is loved or highly valued; (3) a heightened overcritical concern with the self.

The relative intensity of one factor over another may prevail in individual instances. In any case, the person is divided against himself.

There are two main treatments of depression. One is psychotherapy, addressed to the secondary symptoms. It is aimed at being supportive, watchful and careful, waiting for the condition to pass over.

The other is psychoanalytic treatment, which aims at a resolution of the basic conflicts of the reaction.

If you suffer a great deal from this kind of depression you will take care to get a medical check-up. Your moods could be a warning to the doctor that something was wrong physically. But with most of us the cause lies within *ourselves* and so does the *cure*.

The first thing to do is to take it for granted that you will not be *always* on top of the world. Everybody

has emotional ups and downs.

Take your mood for what it is, and hence don't take it too seriously. It is unpleasant and a nuisance, but it certainly will pass. Emerson's advice is "Wait for your returning strength." Just wait till the rising tide ebbs. Ebb it must.

Take this metaphor: Clouds are clinging to mountains. The weather indicates that a downpour is imminent. Not one speck of blue sky is to be seen. Suddenly you find yourself bathed in the sunlight. The clouds that had seemed to stretch from horizon to horizon just vanish. This is what happens to your emotional invaders also.

The remedy for your depression lies mostly in yourself. Do not identify yourself with it, for, by doing so you merely increase its power over you.

Depression is like a fear; it grows by being given attention. If it is treated to a little wholesome neglect it will quickly pass.

When we give way to a mood of despair, we identify ourselves with our worst selves, we lock ourselves in a dungeon of our own making. But we can come out any time we want. Why live in an emotional jail?

Of course it is possible that we have a good reason for our depression. Sometimes circumstances are difficult. We are up against something or somebody. There is reason for frustration. But when we are depressed, it will help us a good deal if we remember the responsibility we owe to others and our own self.

Nothing spreads more quickly than depression. It is like a fog which envelopes the whole of a building or place of work, seeping into every nook.

The poet John Masefield makes one of his characters talk about "the harm I done by being me". To realise that one's moods are harming other people may give one a salutary jolt right out of the blues.

If you feel "browned off", force yourself to think of doing something for somebody else. It doesn't matter much what it is, so long as it involves a real effort to snap out of dungeon of the self.

William James' principle that the physical expression of an emotion deepens and reinforces it, while the refusal of physical expression diminishes and may extinguish it, is a significant point to remember here.

If you slump in a chair with brows knitted, expression of despair will make you feel ill even if there is nothing wrong.

Brace up and make yourself smile, to speak cheerfully to someone, to attempt sympathetically to enter into another's needs and desires, brings about a desirable change.

Suggestions

GO out for a brisk walk. Stride along with your shoulders back, your arms swinging, and with regular deep breaths, and you begin to feel better.

Look out deliberately for things to interest you, look for sights and sounds you have never noticed before. A sense of wonder washes you from inside.

Take yourself in hand as your own "patient". See that the "patient" goes through the motions you prescribe, and the cloud of gloom will begin to disappear.

Apply treatment to the pricks and scratches that life gives. Situations which upset, attitudes and words of other people that give offence, these are like thorns which prick your fingers. They will do no harm if we pull them out at once, but will fester if we leave them.

You cannot prevent others' actions and words. But your reaction to them is in your control. Don't let others puncture your self-esteem.

When Edison's dog jumped upon his table, tumbling a burning candle, reducing important work of years to ashes, he remarked, "You have burnt all my mistakes."

Your reaction matters. It also counts more than you imagine it does.

Many a dark spell could be avoided by dealing at once with some minor cause. You must cultivate emotional resilience.

"The personality structure, like the body, lives in a world where hurtful things happen. A state of mental and emotional health is maintained, not by avoiding every slightest injury but by recuperation from injury", says Harry Overstreet.

Every black mood is not caused by pin-pricks. You may have very good reason for depression. Sometimes circumstances are difficult, you are up against something or somebody and there is definite reason for unhappiness.

At such times it helps to remember that in the end what matters is not one's circumstances but one's approach to them.

Beethoven, going deaf at the time of greatest period of his composition, said: "I will seize fate by the throat, assuredly it will not get me down."

Life has to go on. Determine to make the best of it. There are still important things waiting to be done, even when you are feeling "browned off".

In the end, we will best forestall this feeling by filling our lives with useful work that keeps life fresh and zestful.

Give yourself some absorbing aim, something you feel is too important to leave even for a day. Feel an obligation to carry it through. It will save you from falling a prey to many dark moods of disappointments.

Ever-fresh interests which polish and develop the personality, the study of great works that unfold to life's meanings, the enjoyment of hobbies and pursuits some service to the community, keep you emotionally resilient and free from the harm of emotional impostors.

Dr Claire Weeks suggests: To cure depression, keep occupied. He warns: Keep off that bed in the daytime.

Depression is an illness fuel as influenza is. Nature is wanting as readily to cure one as the other.

Vernon Howard's words can help you snap out of your black cellar Says he, "Happiness is the way *you* are, not the way *things* are."

Finally, never lose sight of the fact that the central letter in "WIN" is "I".

Improve Your Word Power

1. **ambivalent:** (*a*) mixed feelings (*b*) absolute power (*c*) double-talk (*d*) boastful attitude.

2. **brawl:** (*a*) compromise (*b*) negotiate (*c*) borrow (*d*) quarrel.

3. **chequered:** (*a*) light and shade (*b*) sound and fury (*c*) fortune (good and bad) (*d*) right and wrong.

4. **daub:** (*a*) smear (*b*) clarify (*c*) magnify (*d*) hurt.

5. **execrable:** (*a*) pleasant (*b*) terrible (*c*) relative (*d*) cowardly.

6. **flak:** (*a*) admiration (*b*) criticism (*c*) amusement (*d*) depression.

7. **guffaw:** (*a*) excitement (*b*) violence (*c*) description (*d*) laughter.

8. **heyday:** (*a*) inauguration (*b*) celebration (*c*) success (*d*) depiction.

9. **impetus:** (*a*) force (*b*) sensation (*c*) trial (*d*) credit.

10. **jangle:** (*a*) compensate (*b*) dictate (*c*) listen (*d*) irritate.

11. **kitty:** (*a*) lottery (*b*) bribe (*c*) money (*d*) debit.

12. **make-shift:** (*a*) intrigue (*b*) substitute (*c*) appointment (*d*) coronation.

13. **obese:** (*a*) prosperous (*b*) bulky (*c*) modern (*d*) orthodox.

14. **placid:** (*a*) ugly (*b*) helpful (*c*) arrogant (*d*) calm.

15. **quagmire:** (*a*) problem (*b*) solution (*c*) discussion (*d*) decision.

16. **rejuvenate:** (*a*) manufacture (*b*) reward (*c*) renew (*d*) regret.

17. **spoof:** (*a*) excuse (*b*) generosity (*c*) imitation (*d*) donation.

18. **vulnerable:** (*a*) innocent (*b*) weak (*c*) ignorant (*d*) guilty.

19. **wiggle:** (*a*) jump (*b*) fly (*c*) float (*d*) shake.

20. **zippy:** (*a*) lively (*b*) pathetic (*c*) ugly (*d*) comic.

ANSWERS

1. **ambivalent:** (*a*) mixed feelings

—Most politicians prefer to adopt an *ambivalent* attitude towards/to controversial issues.

2. **brawl:** (*d*) quarrel, fight.

—When heavily drunk, gangs of youth started *brawling* in the street.

3. **chequered:** (*c*) fortune (good and bad).

—The writer who is being honoured today has had a *chequered* career.

4. **daub:** (*a*) smear, spread.

—To the amusement of all present in the party, she *daubed* her face with thick make-up.

5. **execrable:** (*b*) terrible.

—To their utter dismay, parents were fed up with the *execrable* manners of their son.

6. **flak:** (*b*) criticism (severe).

—For his off the cuff remarks on the freedom of press, the minister has come in for a lot of *flak*.

7. **guffaw:** (*d*) laughter (noisy).

—While watching a comic show on the T.V. children were letting out loud *guffaws*.

8. **heyday:** (*c*) success, prosperity, glory.

—Steam railways had their *heyday* in the 19th century.

9. **impetus:** (*a*) force, motive, incentive.

—The new Economic Policy aims at giving a fresh *impetus* to trade, industry and employment generation.

10. **jangle:** (*d*) irritate, upset, rattle.

—Indiscriminate use of loud-speakers for a variety of purposes, *jangle* on the ears and spread noise pollution.

11. **kitty:** (*c*) money (joint pool).

—After the calamity people put their contribution/money in a *kitty* and then bought food/clothes for the victims.

12. **make-shift:** (*b*) substitute, stop-gap.

—Tents, as *make-shift* arrangements, were put up to house refugees coming from across the borders.

13. **obese:** (*b*) bulky, fat.

—India's *obese* public sector built over the years is undergoing drastic changes under the policy of liberalisation/privatisation.

14. **placid:** (*d*) calm, peaceful.

—The *placid* waters of the Dal lake have been terribly disturbed by militancy and mindless violence.

15. **quagmire:** (*a*) problem, dilemma.

—How to effectively counter the menace of growing population, has become a *quagmire* for policy-makers/demographers.

16. **rejuvenate:** (*c*) renew, refresh, strengthen.

—The GATT agreement is a major step towards *rejuvenating* the economies of member-countries.

17. **spoof:** (*c*) imitation, parody, trick.

—The current T.V. serial is a poor *spoof* horror film produced in Hollywood.

18. **vulnerable:** (*b*) weak, defenceless, unprotected.

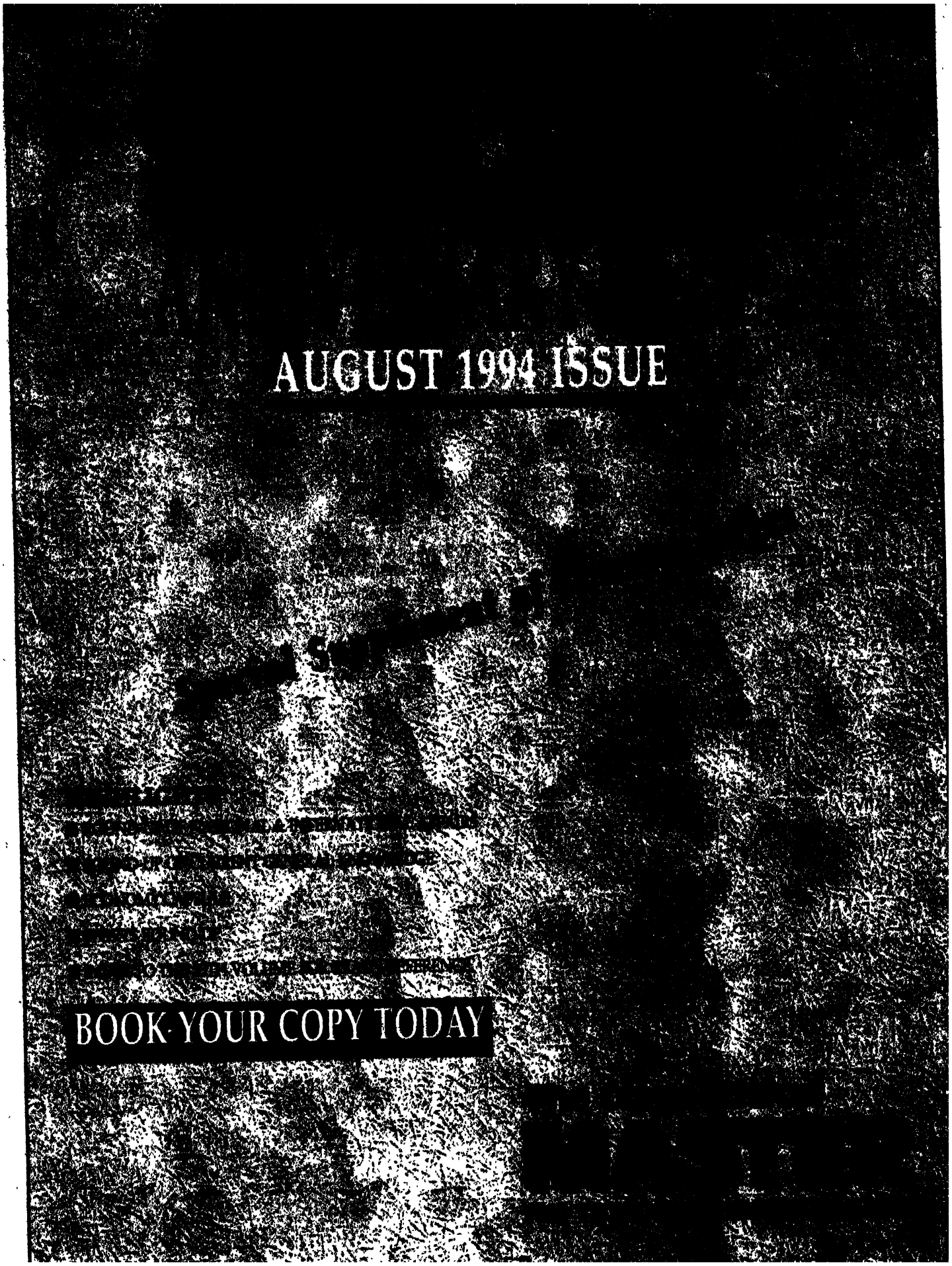
—Under the feudal system, the poor and the landless were the most *vulnerable* sections of people in the hands of land-lords.

19. **wiggle:** (*d*) shake.

—Some people are in the habit of *wiggling* their toes when travelling or watching a film.

20. **zippy:** (*a*) lively, energetic, vigorous.

—In a highly competitive world of today, only those who are quite *zippy* in thought and action can hope to make a mark in life.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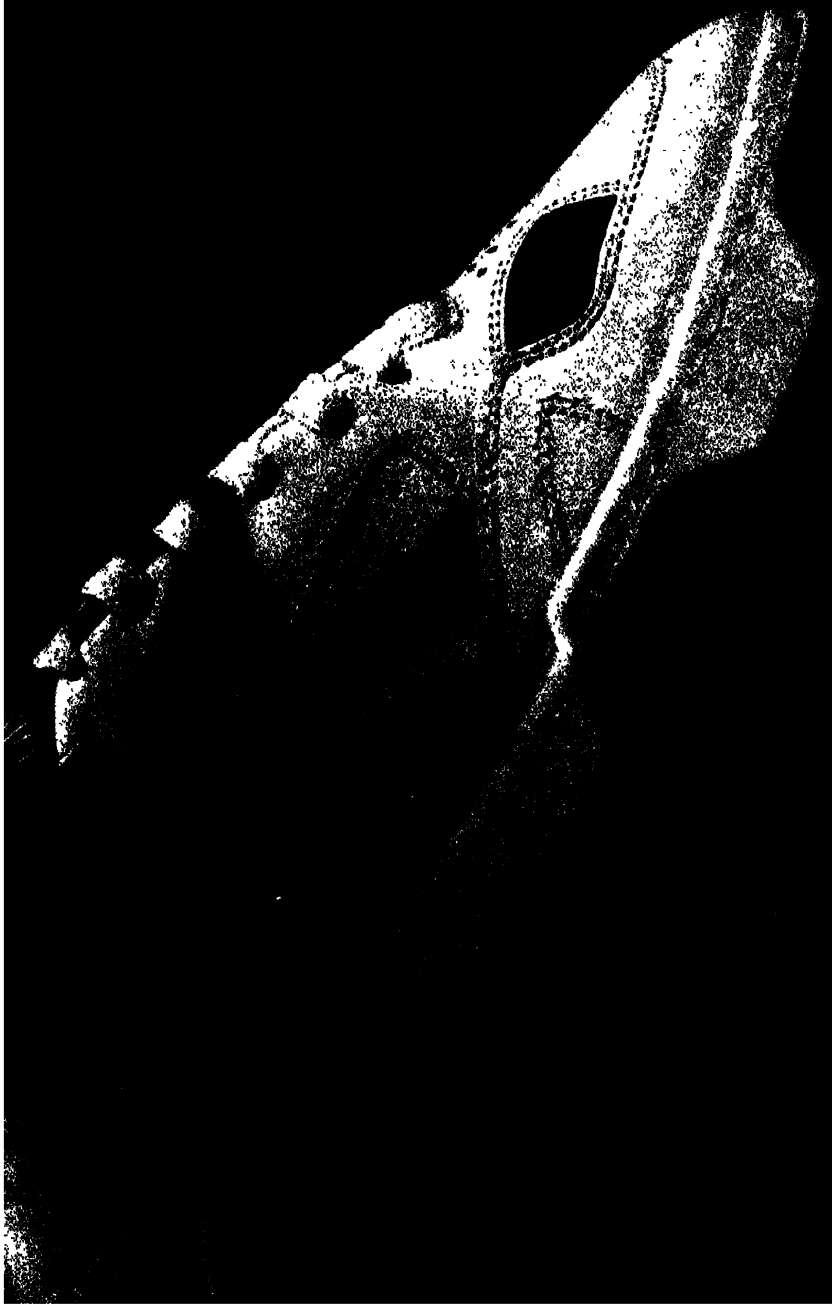

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